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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A NORTH BRITON EXTRAORDINARY. No. CXLIX.

WEDNESDAY, February 7.

Two PROTESTS of the HOUSE of LORDS.

Veneris, 2do Die Februarii, 1770.

THE Order of the Day was read, for taking into Conſideration the State of the Nation, and for the Lords to be ſummoned. It was moved that the Houſe ſhould be put into a Committee thereupon. Accordingly,

The Houſe was adjourned during Pleaſure, and put into a Committee. After ſome Time

The Houſe was reſumed.

Then it was moved to reſolve, That the Houſe of Commons, in the Exerciſe of its Judicature in Matters of Election, is bound to judge according to the Law of the Land, and the known and eſtabliſhed Law and Cuſtom of Parliament, which is Part thereof.

Which being objected to---and a Queſtion ſtated thereupon, after long Debate,

The previous Queſtion was put, Whether the ſaid Queſtion ſhall be now put?

It was reſolved in the Affirmative. Contents 96, not Contents 47.

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe the Reſolution was, in our Judgment, highly neceſſary to lay the Foundation of a Proceeding in this Houſe, which might tend to quiet the Minds of the People, by doing them Juſtice at a Time, when the Deciſion of the other Houſe, which appears to us inconſiſtent with the Principles of the Conſtitution, and irreconcilable to the Law of the Land, has ſpread ſo univerſal an Alarm, and produced ſo general a Diſcontent, throughout the Kingdom.

2. Becauſe, although we do not deny, that the Determination on the Right to a Seat in the Houſe of Commons, is competent to the Juriſdiction of that Houſe alone; yet when to this it is added, that whatever they, in the Exerciſe of that Juriſdiction, think fit to declare to be Law, is therefore to be ſo conſidered, becauſe there lies no Appeal, we conceive ourſelves called upon to give that Propoſition the ſtrongeſt Negative; for, if admitted, the Law of the Land, by which all Courts of Judicature, without Exception, are equally bound to proceed, is at once overturned, and reſolved into the Will and Pleaſure of a Majority of one Houſe of Parliament, who, in aſſuming it, aſſume a Power to over-rule at Pleaſure the fundamental Right of Election, which the ancient Conſtitution has placed in other Hands---thoſe of their Conſtituents. And if ever this pretended Power ſhould come to be exerciſed to the full Extent of the Principle, that Houſe will be no longer the Repreſentative of the People, but a ſeparate Body, altogether independent of them, ſelf-exiſting, and ſelf-elected.

3. Becauſe, when we are told, that Expulſion implies Incapacity, and the Proof inſiſted upon is, that the People have acquieſced in this Principle, by not re-electing Perſons who have been expelled, we equally deny the Poſition as falſe, and reject the Proof offered, as in no Way ſupporting the Poſition to which it is applied. We are ſure the Doctrine is not to be found in any Statute or Law Book, nor in the Journals of the H. of Commons; neither is it conſonant with any juſt or known Analogy of Law. And as not re-electing would at moſt but infer a Suppoſition of the Electors Approbation of the Grounds of the Expulſion, and by no Means their Acquieſcence in the Concluſion of an implied Incapacity; ſo, were there not one Inſtance of a Re-election after Expulſion but Mr. Woolaſton's, That alone demonſtrates, that neither did the Conſtituents admit, nor did the Houſe of Commons maintain Incapacity to be the Conſequence of Expulſion. Even the Caſe of Mr. Walpole ſhews, by the firſt Re-election, the Senſe of the People, that Expulſion did not infer Incapacity; and that Precedent too, which is the only one of a Declaration of Incapacity, produced as it was under the Influence of Party-violence in the latter Days of Q. Anne, in ſo far as it relates to the Introduction of a Candidate having a Minority of Votes, decides expreſly againſt the Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in the late Middleſex Election.

4. Becauſe, as the Conſtitution has been once already deſtroyed by the Aſſumption and Exerciſe of the very Power, which is now claimed, a Day may come, when Freedom of Speech may be criminal in that Houſe, and every Member, who ſhall have Virtue enough to withſtand the Uſurpations of the Times, and aſſert the Rights of the People, will, for that Offence, be expelled by a factious and corrupt Majority, and, by that Expulſion, rendered incapable of ſerving the Public; in which Caſe, the Electors will find themſelves reduced to the miſerable Alternative of giving up altogether their Right of Election, or of chuſing only ſuch as are Enemies of their Country, and will be paſſive at leaſt, if not active, in ſubverting the Conſtitution.

5. Becauſe, although it has been objected in the Debate, that it is unuſual and irregular in either Houſe of Parliament to examine into the judicial Proceedings of the other, whoſe Deciſions, as they cannot be drawn into Queſtion by Appeal, are, it is ſaid, to be ſubmitted to without Examination of the Principles of them elſewhere; we conceive the Argument goes directly to revive and eſtabliſh the exploded Doctrine of paſſive Obedience, and Non-reſiſtance, which, as applied to the Acts of any Branch of the Supreme Power, we hold to be equally dangerous; and though it is generally true, that neither Houſe ought lightly and wantonly to interpoſe even an Opinion upon Matters which the Conſtitution has entruſted to the Juriſdiction of the other, we conceive it to be no leſs true, that where, under Colour of a judicial Proceeding, either Houſe arrogates to itſelf the Powers of the whole Legiſlature, and *makes* the Law, which it profeſſes to *declare*, the other not only may, but ought to aſſert its own Rights, and thoſe of the People; that this Houſe has done ſo in former Inſtances, particularly in the famous Caſe of Aſhby and White, in which the firſt Reſolution of the Lords declares, "that neither Houſe "of Parliament has any Power, by any Vote or Declaration, to "create to themſelves any new Privilege that is not warranted by "the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament." We ought to interfere at this Time, the rather, as our Silence on ſo important and alarming an Occaſion might be interpreted into an Approbation of the Meaſure, and be the Means of loſing that Confidence with the People, which is ſo eſſential to the public Welfare, that this Houſe, the hereditary Guardians of their Rights, ſhould at all Times endeavour to maintain.

6. Becauſe, upon the whole, we deem the Power which the Houſe of Commons have aſſumed to themſelves, of creating an Incapacity, unknown to the Law, and thereby depriving in Effect all the Electors of Great-Britain, of their invaluable Rights of free Election, confirmed to them by ſo many ſolemn Statutes, *a flagrant Uſurpation*, as highly repugnant to every eſſential Principle of the Conſtitution, as the Claim of Ship-money by K. Charles I. or that of the ſuſpending and diſpenſing Power by K. James II. this being indeed, in our Opinion, a ſuſpending and diſpenſing Power, *deſpotically aſſumed and exerciſed by the Houſe of Commons, againſt the ancient and fundamental Liberties of the Kingdom.*"

Then it was moved to reſolve, That any Reſolution of the Houſe, directly or indirectly, impeaching a Judgment of the Houſe of Commons, in a Matter where their Juriſdiction is competent, final, and concluſive, would be a Violation of the conſtitutional Right of the Commons, tends to make a Breach between the two Houſes of Parliament, and leads to a general Confuſion.

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe, we apprehend that the Rights and Powers of the Peerage are not given for our own particular Advantage, but merely as a conſtitutional Truſt, to be held and exerciſed for the Benefit of the People, and for the Preſervation of their Laws and Liberties; and we ſhould hold ourſelves Betrayers of that Truſt, unworthy of our high Rank in the Kingdom, and of our Seats in this Houſe, if we conſidered any one legal Right of the Subject, much leſs the firſt and moſt important of all their Rights, as a Matter indifferent and foreign to the Peers of this Kingdom.

2. Becauſe, by this Reſolution, it is declared to the World, that if the H. of Commons ſhould change the whole Law of Election, ſhould transfer the Rights of the Freeholders to Copyholders and Leaſeholders for Years, or totally extinguiſh thoſe Rights by an arbitrary Declaration; ſhould alter the Conſtitution of Cities and Boroughs, with Regard to their Elections; ſhould reverſe not only all the Franchiſes of Suffrage, which the People hold under the common Law, but alſo trample upon the Sanctions of ſo many Acts of Parliament, made for declaring and ſecuring the Rights of Election, that even in ſuch a critical Emergency of the Conſtitution, the People are to deſpair of any Relief whatſoever from any Mode of, direct or indirect, Interference of this Houſe.

3. Becauſe, by this Reſolution, the Houſe not only refuſe to ſtand by the People, in caſe they ſhould ſuffer the moſt grievous Injuries from their Repreſentatives, but it abdicates its ancient and unqueſtioned Province and Duty of the hereditary Council to the Crown, rendering itſelf unable to give its Advice in a Point, in which of all others the King may ſtand in the greateſt Need of the Wiſdom and Authority of the Peers; a Point, ſuch as the preſent, in which Numbers of the Conſtituents have, in a Manner agreeable to Law, carried up their Complaints to the Throne againſt their Repreſentatives.

4. Becauſe, by the ſaid Reſolution, we do a moſt material Injury to the Houſe of Commons itſelf. The Reſolution, by the ſtudied Latitude of the Words, *directly or indirectly to cenſure*, puts it out of the Power of the Lords to offer, either in the preſent, or in any future unfortunate Difference between them and their Conſtituents, even in the Way of friendly Conference, our amicable and healing Mediation; the Want of which may be a Means of letting ſuch Difference run to Extremities, fatal to the Houſe of Commons itſelf, to the Conſtitution, and to the Nation.

5. Becauſe we conſider ourſelves alſo, as an Houſe of Parliament, to be moſt materially intereſted, that the People ſhould be legally and conſtitutionally repreſented; for as the Houſe of Commons makes an eſſential Part of Parliament, if that Houſe ſhould come to be choſen in a Manner not agreeable to the Laws and Conſtitution of the Kingdom, the Authority of Parliament itſelf muſt ſuffer extremely, if not totally periſh; the Peers can no more, in their legiſlative Capacity, do any valid Act, *without a legal Houſe of Commons*, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

6. Becauſe, by this Reſolution, the conſtitutional Controul has been given up, which this Houſe, as appears by antient and recent Precedents, have conſtantly claimed and exerciſed; and for the Purpoſe of which, the Legiſlature has been divided into ſeparate Branches. We are far from denying ſuch a Reciprocity of Controul in the other Houſe, even in Matters within our ſeparate and final Juriſdiction; neither arrogating to ourſelves, or acknowledging in others, any Power diſtinct from, or above the Law of the Land. But *we cannot behold, without the utmoſt Shame and Indignation, this Houſe making a voluntary Surrender of its moſt undoubted, legal, neceſſary, and ſacred Rights*; not only omitting, but refuſing to examine Precedents; not previouſly deſiring a Conference with the other Houſe, to diſcover whether they were inclined to admit in this Houſe a correſpondent Immunity from Interpoſition on their Part, in Matters within the particular Juriſdiction of the Peers. Theſe Proceedings are as derogatory from the Dignity of the Houſe, as they are contrary to its Duty and its Intereſt. They cannot fail of lowering this Houſe in the Opinion of Mankind, who will not believe that the Peers can have any Attention to the Welfare of the People, *when they have ſhewn ſo little Regard to their own Honour*. This Reſolution muſt tend to forward *that Plan*, which, with great Uneaſineſs, we have ſeen, for a long Time, *ſyſtematically carried on for lowering all the conſtitutional Powers of the Kingdom, rendering the Houſe of Commons odious, and the Houſe of Peers contemptible.*

7. Becauſe the Impropriety of this Reſolution was infinitely aggravated by the ſudden and ſurreptitious Method by which it was brought into, and carried through this Houſe. That a Reſolution, new in Matter, wide in Extent, weighty in Importance, involved in Law and Parliamentary Precedents, ſhould be moved at Midnight, after the Houſe was ſpent with the Fatigue of a former Debate; that an Adjournment of only two Days, to enable the Lords to conſult the Journals on this important Point, ſhould be refuſed; and that an immediate Diviſion ſhould be preſſed, are Circumſtances which ſtrongly mark the Opinion of the Movers upon the Merit of their own Propoſition. Such a Proceeding appears to us altogether unparliamentary and *unjuſt*, as it muſt, in every Inſtance where it is practiſed, preclude all Poſſibility of Debate; and when, by this Means, all Argument and fair Diſcuſſion is ſuppreſſed, the Deliberation of this Houſe will degenerate into ſilent Votes.

We think ourſelves, therefore, as Peers, and as Engliſhmen and Freemen (Names as dear to us as any Titles whatſoever) indiſpenſably obliged to proteſt againſt a Reſolution utterly ſubverſive of the Authority and Dignity of this Houſe, equally injurious to the collective Body of the People, to their Repreſentatives, and to the Crown, to which we owe our Advice upon every public Emergency; a Reſolution in Law unconſtitutional; in Precedent not only unauthoriſed, but contradicted; in Tendency ruinous; in the Time and Manner of obtaining it, unfair and ſurreptitious. And *we here ſolemnly declare, and pledge ourſelves to the Public, that we will perſevere in availing ourſelves, as far as in us lies, of every Right, and every Power, with which the Conſtitution has armed us for the good of the whole, in order to obtain* FULL RELIEF FOR THE INJURED ELECTORS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND FULL SECURITY, FOR THE FUTURE, AGAINST THIS MOST DANGEROUS USURPATION UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE; *which by ſapping the fundamental Principles of this Government, threatens its total Diſſolution.*

E. Temple,	L. Arches,	
L. Audley,	L. Forteſcue,	
L. Craven,	D. Bolton,	
L. Cambden,	L. Wycombe, E. of Shelburne,	
D. Portland,	L. King,	
D. Richmond,	D. Mancheſter.	
E. Radnor,	L. Chedworth,	
E. Thanet,	L. Ponſonby, E. of Beſborough,	
L. Lyttelton,	E. Chatham,	
E. Suffolk,	L. Hyde,	
E. Aylesford	L. Monſon,	
E. Fitzwilliam,	E. Albemarle,	
L. Trevor,	E. Scarborough,	
M. Rockingham,	E. Huntingdon,	
E. Berkeley,	L. Abergavenny,	
E. Coventry,	L. Boyle, E. of Corke,	
E. Stamford,	E. Buckinghamſhire,	
B. Bangor,	L. Milton,	
B. Exeter,	D. Northumberland.	
V. Torrington,		
E. Tankerville,	5 Dukes, 18 Earls, -	41
E. Effingham.		

N. B. The ſame Lords ſigned the two Proteſts, with the Exception of the Earls of Suffolk and Buckinghamſhire, who ſigned only the firſt.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Province, dated January 16, 1770.

THE Parliament met the 9th Inſtant; Curioſity, not to add Anxiety, led me to attend the Debates of that Day, which promiſed, from the Situation of public Affairs, to be intereſting and inſtructive. When I heard the King's Speech (which ſeemed to breathe a Spirit of Reſentment againſt the Colonies) I profeſs I trembled for the Conſequences, but was ſoon convinced, Conſiſtency of Conduct was not the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characteriſtic of the preſent Adminiſtration. There are but few Perſons in the Houſe of Commons, whom I can call Friends to *America*, without proſtituting the Term: Moſt of them are incapable of Friendſhip; for Friendſhip can never exiſt among thoſe, who have ſo little Senſe of Honour and Virtue: They have little Affection to any but themſelves; little Regard to any Intereſt except their own; their ſole Attachments are to Power and Profit, to obtain which they will embrace almoſt any Cauſe, or any Party. That you may judge for yourſelf, however, I will endeavour to recollect the Speeches of the moſt Conſequence delivered on that Occaſion; they principally related to the *Middleſex* Election; and indeed there was not much Field for Argument on *American* Affairs, as there was not a Perſon who betrayed the leaſt Inclination to urge the Debate againſt the Colonies. Sir *George O----ne* began, by obſerving on that Part of the Speech which relates to *America*, that it was much to be lamented, thoſe unhappy People ſhould ſtill continue blind to their own Intereſts, and ſuffer themſelves to be led by deſigning Men, into Meaſures ſo repugnant to the Idea of Colonization, as evidently to betray a Contempt of the Mother-Country; that altho' he would not preſume to dictate to the Houſe, what Meaſures were moſt proper to be adopted, yet, as a Harmony between the Colonies and *Great-Britain*, was of more Importance than any Buſineſs that probably would be for their Conſideration this Seſſions, he earneſtly recommended that Subject to be well weighed, and ſome Means purſued to reſtore that mutual Confidence, which ought to ſubſiſt between them. He then produced the Minutes of an Addreſs, to the laſt Paragraph of which, *D--d----ll* propoſed as an Amendment, that a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted, "That they would immediately enquire "into the Cauſe of the Diſcontents, which prevailed in the Minds "of his Majeſty's Subjects, in every Part of the Kingdom." This introduced the Subject of the *Middleſex* Election; he obſerved, that already 80,000 Freeholders had preſented Petitions againſt them, for exerciſing Powers derogatory to the Rights of Election; that the Exiſtence of that Houſe depended on the Freedom of Election, and nothing could ſo thoroughly give Influence to the Legiſlative Body, as the Confidence of the People, that without it, a Houſe of Commons could not, ought not to exiſt a Moment. If the Complaints of the People were groundleſs, an Enquiry into the Cauſe of them would at leaſt ſhew a Degree of Candour, and could be productive of no ill Conſequences; but if it ſhould appear we have injured them, as Men of Honour we ought to redreſs them: That there is no Magic in the Name of this Houſe, that excludes its Members from Errors common to other Mortals; it is, it ought to be accountable to that Power, from whence it derives its Exiſtence; and if from falſe Ideas of the Dignity of this Houſe, we ſhould refuſe that Juſtice due to our Conſtituents, the Time, perhaps, is not far diſtant, when it will be demanded in a Voice, that may make the Seat of our Speaker tremble.

"*B----k---d* (tho' very ill) then ſaid, he thought it his Duty to attend on that Day; he ſhould be happy, as he wiſhed to ſupport the Intereſt of his Country while he lived, if his Voice in any Degree tended to promote it. We have here a Speech, ſaid he, which tells us, that all Methods uſed by the King to bring back the *Americans* to a proper Reſpect for his Government, have been ineffectual: I believe it! What was it owing to? Why the Conduct of his Miniſters, who have treated them in the moſt arbitrary Manner, and now complain the *Americans* have Spirit to reſent it; I told you they would, but you would not take my Word for it. Was extending that villainous and tyrannical Act of H. 8. to *America*, the diſſolving their Aſſemblies, becauſe they would not reſcind their Reſolutions, and the quartering Troops at the Doors of the Aſſembly at *Boſton*; were thoſe Meaſures likely to win back the Affection of the Colonies? Yet, ſtrange as it ſhould appear, that theſe Things have been done, it is hardly to be wondered at, conſidering the Diſpoſitions and Ignorance of thoſe who adviſed them; there they ſit (pointing to the Miniſtry) look at them; do their Countenances betray any outward Signs of ſupernatural Underſtanding? No; then let their Deeds ſpeak for them; and really it is wonderful, ſo long as they have been in Office, the preſent Adminiſtration ſhould not have done by Chance, one ſingle meritorious Act: Providence ſeems to have put a peculiar Stamp on their Exiſtence, and, he hoped, would on their End. Lord *C---e* anſwered (juſtifying the Conduct of the Miniſtry) that it was the Diſpoſition of the Times to abuſe Men,

[*For a Liſt of Letters, and new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

because they were Miniſters; that ſuch Abuſe did not affect his Peace of Mind, which was ſolely grounded on the Uprightneſs of his Intentions: As to the Diſcontents in *America*, he ſaid, this Miniſtry was not the firſt Cauſe of them; and tho' from Experience it is now found, thoſe Acts of Parliament are contrary to the commercial Intereſt of this Kingdom, yet the Deſign of them was a good one. He then conſidered the Propriety of the propoſed Amendment, and ſaid, he ſuppoſed it had its Foundation in the Petitions; but that no Petitions were preſented to that Houſe, or before it, as compriſed in the Speech, and therefore they could not take Notice of them: That if the Fact was otherwiſe, the Petitioners were a great Minority of the Freeholders in the Kingdom, and thoſe Petitions that had been procured, were by the Solicitations of Perſons of factious Spirits, and diſappointed Ambition; that the Houſe of Commons were the ſole and proper Judges of their own Privileges, and ought to ſupport and maintain them: No further Enquiry could with Propriety be made on that Subject, for if the former Vote was wrong, it could not be expunged at a ſubſequent Seſſions, and it would be inconſiſtent and ridiculous for that Houſe, to adviſe the King to diſſolve themſelves; it might too be of dangerous Tendency, future Miniſters, or diſappointed Patriots, would cite the Precedent, and apply it to their own Purpoſes: The Exerciſe of that Prerogative of the Crown is a dangerous one, and often uſed to oppreſs the Subject: The Burthen of Elections many Members had experienced, and at this Time, when by daily Publications, and falſe Repreſentation of Facts, the Minds of the People were inflamed, a general Election would throw the whole Kingdom into Convulſions. Many Members ſpoke on both Sides, of whoſe Principles you may judge from the Language of their Leaders, but as their Speeches did not obtain them much Credit, I ſhall for my own, and your Sake, omit them; in general, they purſued the Principles of Lord *C---e*, upon the Point of the Amendment, and dropt entirely *America*, except *G----e O-ſl-w*, who ſaid, he feared if the Colonies perſiſted in their unwarrantable Combinations, it might prove fatal to the commercial Intereſt of both Countries. If any Perſon would therefore ſhew him the Man who could reconcile all Animoſities between them, he would bend to meet him: That the Situation of the Colonies required more ſerious Attention, than the Clamours of a puſilanimous Faction. Sir *G----e S-----lle*, who is one of the moſt independent, unblemiſhed, amiable Men in the Kingdom, then ſaid, he had heard Threats and Menaces againſt thoſe who had been the Inſtruments of procuring Petitions for the Diſſolution of Parliament, that if any Cenſure was in Store for them, he now ſtood forth to receive it; and averred, that he was ſo thoroughly convinced of the Illegality of the Proceedings of the Houſe on that Subject, that he had plighted himſelf to his Conſtituents, to aſſert and maintain their Privileges to the utmoſt of his Power in that Inſtance. As to that great and important Queſtion reſpecting *America*, if it ever comes again before us (which he thought it ſhortly muſt) let us, ſaid he, judge of that Queſtion, as one Freeman ought of another, it is all I wiſh to obtain, it is all an *American* dare aſk. He was anſwered by *R-g-y*, who lamented, that any *American* Revenue-Act had ever paſſed that Houſe; but ſaid, the repealing the Stamp-Act, was equally impolitic with the enacting it: However, he wiſhed once more to ſee the Colonies brought to their original State, and the Minds of the People appeaſed; but upon what Principle or Terms it could be done, he was at a Loſs to conjecture, *he was ſo perplexed in the Extremes.* Col. *B---e* anſwered, by what unaccountable Conduct has it happened, that the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects are inflamed againſt his Government in every Part of his Dominions? We need look no further back, ſaid he, for the Cauſe, than the laſt Seſſions of Parliament; we ſhall there find his Miniſters urging the People to Exceſſes, and making thoſe Exceſſes the neceſſary Pretence of Sevenfold greater Oppreſſions. In *America*, we were taught to believe, the People were in an actual State of Rebellion; and at the very Time this Language was held forth, to prejudice the Minds of the People here againſt the *Americans*; nay, within five Days after this Houſe addreſſed his Majeſty to extend the Act of H. 8. with all its oppreſſive Conſequences, to the Colonies, we find the Miniſter for that Department writing to the Governor of *Virginia*, that all Means ſhould be uſed to obtain a Repeal of thoſe Laws this Seſſions. How can we account for this ſtrange Duplicity of Conduct? Were they really in Earneſt when they obtained that Addreſs (which will ever reflect on this Parliament) or was it only to ſhew how ſervile and ready we are to comply with the moſt extravagant Wiſhes of a * *Spotleſs Adminiſtration*, who then declared they would bring *America* to their Feet? Their Menaces were treated with the Contempt they deſerved, and now we ſee the ſame Miniſtry proſtrate at the Feet of *America* (a Reſult that will ever mark the Conduct of Men, who act on falſe Principles) but Prejudices ſo wantonly created, are not ſo eaſily removed; and whatever the Motives may be for this Conduct, the *Americans* will never give the Miniſtry much Credit for it. If thoſe Acts are now to be repealed on commercial Principles, why was it not done ſooner? The Miniſtry meant to make an Experiment, and ought to be anſwerable for the Conſequences. He ſaid in Favour of the Amendment, that the confined narrow Principles of Evidence in Courts of Law, was not applicable to that Houſe; that although no Petitions had been preſented to them, expreſſing any Diſcontents in the Minds of the People, yet the Fact was notorious, and not a Member preſent that did not know it; that if there was not a Majority of the Freeholders who had petitioned, there was at leaſt ſuch a Number, and among them Perſons of ſuch Figure, as ought to make them reſpectable; that other Petitions were daily coming in, and while the Miniſtry are lulled in pleaſing Security of a Majority, they would do well to remember, that Lord *C--r------n* ſays, "When King *Charles* loſt his Head, he had a Majority of the Nation in his Favour;" that if the Members of that Houſe were the Judges of their own Privileges, yet it is inconſiſtent with common Senſe, that thoſe Privileges ſhould give them Powers repugnant to the Ideas of Repreſentation, and contrary to the Intereſts of their Conſtituents, and ſtill more pernicious to the Liberties of the People, is that Doctrine which tends to eſtabliſh Infallibility in the Houſe of Commons, and exempt them from being amenable to that Power which gave them Exiſtence. He concluded with ſaying, he bluſhed to think he had been caſting Reflections on Men, who had not an Opportunity of perſonally vindicating themſelves; as to that wretched Row (pointing to the Treaſury Bench) I hold them merely nominal, and ſlaviſhly executing the Commands of a Superior.

"Lord *N---h*, with great Warmth, called to Order; he ſaid, he ſcarce knew how to think, much leſs to act, his Words, and even his Thoughts, had of late been ſo much miſrepreſented; he flatly denied the Ground of Diſcontent among the People, as imputable to the Miniſtry, but ſaid, it was owing to ſuch Perſons, who, to gratify diſappointed Ambition, regardleſs of Shame and Diſhonour, continually uttered, without Foundation, Tales purpoſely invented to prejudice the ignorant Multitude againſt them; that there never was a Miniſtry greater Friends to the Liberties of the Subject, than the preſent. As to *America*, he never wiſhed to infringe the ſmalleſt of their Liberties, much leſs to trample them under his Feet; that Expreſſions might drop from him in the Warmth of Argument, not correſponding with his cooler Thoughts, which ſome Gentlemen did him the Honour to treaſure up, and utter with ſome Aggravation to his Prejudice: If the Colonies were aggrieved, upon proper Application it is the Duty of this Houſe to hear and redreſs them. He was of Opinion, the *Americans* laſt Seſſions did not ſhew a proper Diſpoſition to receive Favour, they had actually bid open Defiance to the Authority of Parliament, which ought to be aſſerted; it had been aſſerted. He averred the Letter Lord *B-tt----t* mentions in his Speech, and ſaid, ſo deſirous was he to re-eſtabliſh Harmony between the Colonies and Mother-Country, that he wiſhed the Friends of *America* would meet him Half-Way. Upon the Petitions he held nearly the ſame Language with Lord *C---e*, and gave full Vent to his Spleen on thoſe who had been the Means of procuring them.

* *A Term given them by ſome of their Advocates in the Debate.*

G-----lle next, in a plaintive Tone, ſubmitted his Thoughts to the Houſe, on the Part of the Amendment; he declared againſt the Miniſtry, ſaid an Enquiry into public Diſcontents was expedient and neceſſary, and knowing what had been done, he would not undertake to ſay, what the Houſe could do to remove thoſe Complaints; but carefully avoided mentioning a ſingle Word of *America*. He was anſwered by *N--t-n*, who compared the Judgment of the Houſe of Commons, to the Judgment of a Court of Law, which had competent Juriſdiction, and from whence no Appeal would lie, in which Caſe, tho' the Judgment be erroneous, the Party can have no Relief but by an *Act of Parliament*; and *B--ke*, who lay by on Purpoſe for him, replied, and cloſed a Debate, which laſted from One o' Clock in the Afternoon, to One o' Clock next Morning, in a long, animated, tho' very unconnected Speech; he ſtated fully the Conduct of the Miniſtry towards the *Americans*, and commended the ſpirited Behaviour of the latter, ſupported ably the Complaints of the Freeholders of this Country, and ſuggeſted the probable Conſequences if either remained unredreſſed; that as to *America*, the Road was plain, and the Miniſtry ſeemed too fatigued with experimental Exeurſions, to go out of it: But, ſaid he, we have a more difficult Part to appeaſe the Minds of our Conſtituents; they have the Means of Redreſs in their own Power, and are not eaſier bullied than the *Americans*. The honeſt Country Farmer will never ſubſcribe to the Doctrine of our Infallibility, and when he feels himſelf injured, the ſame Motives which actuate him to ſeek Redreſs, ſhould compel us to do him Juſtice. He ſaid, he was of Opinion, that at a ſubſequent Seſſion, the Vote of a preceding one could not be expunged; but there are Perſons who have been the Cauſe of oppreſſing the *Americans*, for not doing that, which, in ſimilar Circumſtances, they now contend, they cannot do themſelves; that the Exerciſe of the Prerogative in ſpecial Caſes, at the Deſire of the People, could never be perverted to their Prejudice; if it ſhould happen, that a wiſe and virtuous Parliament, at any future Day, ſhould be diſſolved to favour the iniquitous Deſigns of a King, or his Miniſters, the People would again chooſe them; that it is ſo far from being below the Dignity of a virtuous Mind, it was the greateſt Proof of its Virtue to acknowledge and rectify its Errors; that from Appearances he feared the *Diſtemper* equally pernicious, raged among the *Miniſters*, as the *Horned Cattle*; let us therefore, ſaid he, enquire into the Cauſe of theſe Complaints, and if we have no other Means of Relief, as we have already *addreſſed* ourſelves into the Contempt of our Conſtituents, into the Contempt of *Europe*, into the Contempt of *America*, let us proſtrate ourſelves at the Foot of the Throne, and addreſs for our own Diſſolution.

"Thus have I given you, as near as I can recollect (for I ſpeak from Memory) the Subſtance of the Debates in the Houſe of Commons, at the Opening of this Seſſions.

"In the Houſe of Lords the Debates turned on the ſame Points, the Miniſtry were againſt an Amendment, becauſe it related to the Privileges of the other Houſe, and might produce a Jealouſy between them.

"Lord *C--h--m* oppoſed them with great Warmth, ſaid it was a Conſtitutional Queſtion, upon which it was their Duty to adviſe his Majeſty; that he once thought the greateſt Queſtion that could come before that Houſe, was the Right of taxing *America*; he now thought this of more Importance; that a Breach had been made in the Conſtitution, at which any Miniſter might enter, who meant to deſtroy it. He ſaid, it was an Inſult upon Senſe to ſay, the People in *America* were in a State of Diſobedience to the *legal* Authority of this Country. He juſtified the Reſolutions not to import *Britiſh* Manufactures, and again denied the Right of Taxation. The *Americans*, he ſaid, had been harraſſed and oppreſſed, and ſuch Meaſures adopted to enſlave them, that he could hardly help ſuppoſing deſpotic Principles in Government, and Parliamentary Proſtitution, went Hand in Hand. To an Inſinuation that Lord *M---fi--d* threw out, that he was ambitious of being the Patron of *America*, he anſwered, he loved the *Americans*, they were a brave, generous, and loyal People; he did not mean to flatter, but to favour them; he ſpoke as their Friend, and gloried in the Name; that they had been baſely traduced, and ungenerouſly condemned unheard. Lord *C--md-n* in every Particular confirmed his Opinion, in Language ſo obnoxious to the Miniſtry, that the general prevailing Opinion is, that he will be compelled to reſign. Upon a Diviſion, the Miniſtry carried the Queſtion for the Addreſs without any Amendment, by a great Majority in both Houſes.

"If I am at Liberty to ſay what is my own Opinion, it is, that the *American* Revenue-Acts will be repealed. I have obſerved, however, in the Letter wrote by the Miniſtry to Lord *B--tte-t--t*, they have cautiouſly omitted the Article of Tea; but I am informed, from good Authority, that if there ſhould be an Attempt to continue the Duty on Tea, the *India* Company will interfere, and preſent a Memorial againſt it at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; nor do I believe if that Step ſhould fail, the Minority will conſent to a partial Repeal."

By Captain Robinſon, arrived here from Liverpool; and the Captains Davies, Lyde, Freeman and Bryant, at Boſton, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

DANTZICK, January 18.

ACCORDING to ſome unqueſtionable Advices juſt received, moſt of the Ditches that are between Bender and Balta, are filled up with the dead Bodies of the Ruſſian Soldiers, who were either killed, or died of the Diſorders which prevailed among them; the Number of them is ſaid to amount to 20,000.

LONDON.

Feb. 20. *Betts, we are told, now run 243 againſt 174, Odds 69; and 237 againſt 159, Odds 78.*

A Common-Hall, it is ſaid, will be called in about ten Days, to conſult on a R---------- to be preſented to the T---ne.

It is now ſaid, that all the Revenue Acts in America are to be repealed, except one, which is to remain as a Badge of the legiſlative Authority of the Mother Country over the Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Drewitz, encamped near Kalitch, Jan. 26, to a Gentleman at Warſaw.

"*I take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that on Tueſday, the 23d Inſtant, I entirely defeated the Sieur Szaſiaſky, Regimentary-General of all Poland. The ſaid Regimentary and three other Marſhals were taken Priſoners in this Action, which coſt them 1500 Men, who were killed upon the Spot, and the Loſs of fifteen Pieces of Cannon. My Loſs is very moderate both in killed and wounded. I am now encamped in the Neighbourhood of Kalitch.*"

Notwithſtanding the Reaſons aſſigned for putting Jamaica under martial Law, the Intelligent, from many concurring Circumſtances of the Orders given for the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-office to make Preparations to victual a Fleet, the Orders from the Admiralty to fit out ſeveral capital Ships, and the Report of 2000 Stand of Small-arms now ſending from the Tower to the ſaid Iſland, conclude that a War is not very diſtant.

The French Court, in leſs than a Fortnight, will have eight Ships of the Line, four Ships of 50 Guns, four ſmall Frigates, and two Bomb-ketches, ready to put to Sea. For this Purpoſe, a very great Number of Naval Artificers were a few Days ago ſent from Breſt to Toulon, in which Place they now are.

Laſt Week, Beating Orders were iſſued from the Board of Admiralty, to enliſt Recruits to fill up the Vacancies in the three Diviſions of Marines on the Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham Diviſions.

The Report from the Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Nation, which was to have been received laſt Friday in a certain H---e, was put off till this Day, a previous Queſtion having ariſen, which took up the Deliberation of that Aſſembly till near ten at Night.

We hear the intended Remonſtrances will contain a Demand in the Name of the People of England, that the H---- of C----ns may be effectually purged of all Placemen and Penſioners.

Immediately after the Earl of Hillſborough's laſt Conference with a Great Perſonage, his Lordſhip went to Judge Bathurſt, and we are aſſured from good Authority, ſtrongly ſollicited him to accept the Seals.

A Report was laſt Night current at the Smyrna and Cocoa-tree, that a French and Ruſſian Man of War had met near the Streights of Dardanelle, and on the former's refuſing to give the Precedence to the latter, they came to an Engagement, in which the Ruſſian was worſted. This, it is ſuppoſed, will cauſe an immediate Rupture between the two Nations.

We are aſſured that Lord C-------n has actually procured an Addition of 800 l. per Annum to his former Penſion of 1500 l.

Letters from Vienna, dated January 27, ſay, "Letters from Hermanſtad adviſe, that the Beginning of this Month the Turks fell upon Buckareſt, the Capital of Valachia, and drove the Ruſſians from thence; ſome Days after the Ruſſians returned, drove away the Turks again, and purſued them a great Way. Many of the Inhabitants of that Province have abandoned their Houſes, and Numbers of them have taken Refuge in Tranſylvania."

Letters from Warſaw, dated January 27, ſay, "Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived with Advice, that a Body of Confederates have taken at Sidleo, an Eſtate, belonging to Prince Czartoryſki, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, Count Grabowſki, late Marſhal of the Confederacy of the Diſſidents, together with his Brother Chief of the Lithuanian Horſe Guards, both Majors General in the Army of this Grand Dutchy, and Knights of the Order of St. Alexander in Ruſſia. Theſe two Officers lived retired upon that Eſtate, without any Apprehenſions of being moleſted by the Confederates. After plundering and uſing them very ill, they were put in a Waggon, and carried away, but it is not known whither. This Affair makes a great Noiſe, and it is not doubted but the Ruſſian Ambaſſador will inſiſt upon theſe Noblemen being ſet at Liberty.

Letters from the Frontiers of Poland, dated January 28, ſay, "On the 23d Inſtant the Confederates attacked Colonel Drewitz near Dobra, but he received them in ſuch a Manner, that they loſt all their Infantry and Artillery. It is ſaid, that the Ruſſians were only 6000 Men, and the Confederates between 7 and 8000. This is the firſt Time, and very likely the laſt, that the Confederates will dare to attack the Ruſſians, and give them Battle according to the Rules of War.

Feb. 22. We are credibly informed, that Edward Thurloe, Eſq; King's-Counſel, is appointed his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, in the Room of John Dunning, Eſq; who has reſigned.

It is aſſerted, that two very diſtinguiſhed Noblemen are become indefatigable in their Endeavours to effect a happy Termination of the Differences now ſubſiſting between England and her Colonies.

The Province of South-Carolina having ſet the patriotic Example, the Society of the Bill of Rights are in daily Expectation of ſome conſiderable Subſcriptions from America, in Conſequence of their circular Letters, which were ſent ſome Time ago.

It is thought, that about twenty Ships, fully laden, will leave the Thames, in one Week after the Repeal of the American Acts, and that great Numbers more will depart from different Ports in this Kingdom, before they have been repealed one Month.

An Evening Paper ſays, "It was ſtrongly reported Yeſterday Morning at Whitehall, that Diſpatches of a very ſerious Nature had been received from our Ambaſſador at Madrid, relative to a Squadron of Spaniſh Men of War, with ſeveral Regiments on board, that had ſailed to the Weſt-Indies, deſigned, as it was believed, againſt Jamaica. And we are aſſured, that Orders have been ſent to Portſmouth for fitting out immediately, a Squadron of Obſervation for the Weſt-Indies."

Orders are given for fifty Ton of new Half-pence to be ſtruck at the Tower, for the Uſe of the American Colonies, purſuant to the Petition of the Province of Virginia, and other Settlements, as lately tranſmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is reported, that the young Chevalier has been at Verſailles lately, which occaſions much Speculation among the Pariſian Politicians.

Feb. 23. Wedneſday General Paoli attended the Levee at St. James's, where he was admitted to the Honour of an Audience with his Majeſty.

We are aſſured, that the Hon. George Greville, Eſq; Son of the Earl of Warwick, is appointed one of the Lords of Trade, in the Room of Lord Liſburne.

It is ſaid, that the Recorder of the City of London will be appointed Solicitor to the Queen, in the Room of Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will grant the Livery Leave to aſſemble in Guildhall ſome Day next Week, to give them an Opportunity to *rem-----te* upon the Matter of their Petition, to which they have had no Anſwer.

It is ſaid, thoſe of the Livery, whoſe Situation in Life render them ſufficiently independent to act agreeably to their own Conſciences, are determined to go up to St. J----'s in their Livery Gowns.

It is ſaid, that an Account of the Number of Men and Shipping from England and Scotland, that were employed laſt Seaſon in the Newfoundland Fiſhery, has been laid before a great Aſſembly.

They write from Paris, that a Body of 50,000 French Troops have been ordered to be formed early in the Spring, but the Object of this Force remains at preſent a profound Secret.

Wedneſday L--- N----- moved, in a political Society, for an Addreſs to his M------, that he would be pleaſed to give Orders for all the Papers that have been received, relative to the ſeveral Aſſociations formed on the Continent, to be laid before them.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that three of the Revenue Acts will be repealed, and the others ſtand.

Eleven Sail of Ships put up Bills for Freight and Paſſengers for Virginia and Maryland within theſe few Days, expecting the Affairs of America would have been taken Yeſterday into Conſideration.

The Concluſion of a late Speech in a certain Society, againſt entering into a War:---"A Load of Taxes, ſuch as this Nation never felt; leſs Trade than has been known within the Memory of Man; fewer Men fit either for critical Negociations, or great Commands, than ever we had; Factions ready to make a War at Home, with a Party Spirit that will ſacrifice all Things to itſelf; a general Want of Eſteem and Reſpect to Superiors; Jealouſies and Fears in the Hearts of the beſt affected Men; and a growing Opinion amongſt good People, that we have not God with us."

The Reaſon aſſigned for a Great Perſonage's Reſolution, not to ſee any more theatrical Repreſentations, except Oratories, this Seaſon, is, that the latter are not frequented by ſo many of thoſe who are ſtiled the Mob, as the former; conſequently his M-----y will not be ſo liable to Inſults at the one, as the other. The laſt Time his M-----y was at the Repreſentation of a Play, it is ſaid, a Fellow had the Audacity, and ſavage Rudeneſs, to throw an Orange at him, but fortunately miſſed his Aim.

It is now reported, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt, will be appointed Governor of New-York, and ſucceed to the ſupreme Command of American Land Forces, in the Room of General Gage.

Notwithſtanding what is aſſerted, with ſeeming Confidence, that the A------n Affairs will not be taken into Conſideration this Seaſon, we are led to believe, from ſome late Acts of C-----l, that the Time is approaching when thoſe Matters will become the Subject of public Deliberation, and in all Probability, of much Contention, Warmth, and Diviſion.

It is ſaid, that a very Great Perſonage has ſignified his Intentions of viſiting his German Dominions this Summer, if Party Quarrels ſhould ſubſide.

Feb. 24. Thurſday Morning his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, had a Conference for near an Hour and Half with the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, at his Houſe in Hanover-Square, on the Subject of recent Diſpatches from Boſton, in New-England.

Orders have this Week been diſpatched from Lord Hillſborough's Office, to the Governors of all our Weſt-India Iſlands, to put their reſpective Governments in the beſt Poſture of Defence.

We hear, that on Tueſday laſt an extraordinary Cauſe, relating to a Diſpute reſpecting Military Command, betw xt a Governor of a Province in the Southern Part of North-America, and a Colonel of his Majeſty's Forces, was determined in the Court of Common Pleas in Favour of the former, who was Defendant. The Damages in the above Cauſe were laid for £ 10,000.

Letters from Paris, which arrived by Yeſterday's Mail, aſſert,

that the Khan of Tartary had fallen upon a Body of 8000 Ruſſians near Soroka, and after an obſtinate Diſpute, entirely routed them.

It is ſaid, that the Petition of the American Merchants, praying that the Parliament will repeal all the Laws for internal Taxation, is in Conſequence of a Plan concerted between ſome of the Principals in that Trade and A----------n. This Mode of Redreſs is entirely diſagreeable to the Americans, and has been declared ſo by many of them who are now in England.

Accounts from Ireland ſay, that a great Number of Linen Manufacturers in the North of that Kingdom, have left their Country, and gone to ſettle in North-America.

We are informed, that a Great Perſonage's Orders to one of his Servants, at a late Conference, relating to America, was, *Let the Dignity of Government be ſupported with Firmneſs, but Moderation; and for paſt Offences, let Juſtice give Place to Mercy.*

A Commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board of Trade and Plantations.

It is aſſerted, that no Meaſures whatever have been taken towards effecting a Coalition of Parties.

It is now ſaid, that if there is a Repeal of the Acts, laying Duties on Paper and Glaſs in America, there will be inſerted a Clauſe to reſtrain them from erecting Paper-Mills, or Glaſs-Houſes, of any Kind whatever.

We are informed, that 4,239l. will be wanted for the Support of the Colony of Nova-Scotia, 4,800l. for Eaſt-Florida, 4,500l. for Weſt-Florida, and 8,086l. for Georgia, for the preſent Year.

SALEM, April 17.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated February 24, 1770.

"We have now the Mortification to acquaint you, that the Conſideration of the American Acts in the Houſe is again poſtponed to the 5th of March; and whether that will be deciſive or not, Time can only diſcover. Theſe repeated Delays are extremely diſagreeable, while we are kept in ſuch an uneaſy Suſpence. If not determined on ſoon, the Spring Shipping will be totally ruined."

BOSTON, April 23.

On Tueſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by a Majority of 70 out of 74 Votes, made Choice of John Hancock, Eſq; to be Speaker pro Tempore, for the preſent Seſſion, and during the bodily Indiſpoſition of Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and having preſented him to the Lieutenant-Governor for his Approbation, his Honour was pleaſed to diſapprove of him.------Whereupon the next Day the Houſe, by a Diviſion of 84 to 10, made Choice of James Warren, of Plymouth, Eſq; and his Honour, upon his being preſented, was pleaſed to approve of the Choice.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 2.

"It is ſaid by ſome, that Lord North will not long continue in office, and that Lord Rockingham's Adminiſtration will again be eſtabliſhed: I moſt ſincerely wiſh this was probable, but it does not come ſo authenticated as to gain my belief.---The preſent ſett are too powerful, and too well fixed to be moved by the united efforts of the people: Petitions are conſidered as waſte paper, and received with ſuperlative contempt; and as R--- by obſerved the other night in a certain Houſe, he conſidered thoſe things complained of here as grievances, as no matters of importance at all. American affairs, he added, deſerved conſideration; and it is the ſentiment of the Th---e you find, by a late Speech, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle is of more moment, than the complaints of the people."

"Maj. R-g-rs is confined in the King's-Bench for debt, from whence it is not likely he will ſoon depart,"

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 20.

"Laſt Night the Committee of the whole Houſe reported on the State of the Nation.---In the Courſe of this Debate the Minority loſt Ground.-----The Miniſtry carried every Point againſt them, and had a Majority of 78."-----

It gives great Satisfaction to the Town to find the Trade have ſo ſtrictly adhered to the Non-importation Agreement----Scarce a ſingle Perſon that came into it have yet broke it; and out of ſix Veſſels lately arrived from England, there does not appear to be more than Half one Load of Goods contrary to Agreement, great Part of which are Goods belonging to other maritime Towns, and the Remainder were imported chiefly by thoſe few who refuſed from the firſt coming into the Non-importation Agreement with the Reſt of the Trade, in Number about a Dozen, all whom, or as many as will not voluntarily houſe ſuch Goods under the immediate Care of the Committee of Inſpection, there to remain till the Acts are repealed, will, we hear, be advertiſed in next Thurſday's Paper, and after that in all the other Papers, for two Years, without Intermiſſion.

On Friday Morning laſt came on before the Supreme Court, the Trial of Ebenezer Richardſon, and George Wilmot, indicted for the Murder of Chriſtopher Snider, on the 22d of February laſt.----The Trial laſted till near Midnight, when the Jury withdrew, and the Court was adjourned till next Morning at 7 o'Clock; at 8 o'Clock, the Jury returned into Court, and gave in their Verdict,----Richardſon Guilty, *Wilmot* Not Guilty.

From the Court and City Magazine, for February, we have taken the following Paragraph, viz.

THE Meaſures that are reſolved upon, with regard to North-America, have now tranſpired. A Squadron of Men of War is ordered to be fitted out, on board of which 4 Regiments will embark, with a proportionate Train of Artillery; and if the Provinces do not ſubmit to the legal Meaſures without Oppoſition, they will be taught that Obedience which is due from the Colonies to the Mother Country.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Extract of a Letter from London to New-York, dated Feb. 9, 1770.

"I am very ſorry to find by the public Prints, that your Town, juſt at this Time of Parliament's ſitting, is in ſo great a State of Confuſion, which you may be ſure gives Joy to our Enemies.---Judge Livingſton's Addreſs is looked upon here as a maſterly Performance.---I wiſh I had had a Dozen ſent to me by one of the Merchant Ships."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated February 8, 1770.

"*Our Friends expect only a partial Repeal of the Revenue Acts; Lord Hillſborough having declared his Sentiments repeatedly, that only Paper, Glaſs and Colours, ſhould be included in the Repeal, they being anti-commercial, but that Tea ought to continue, as a wiſe and proper Duty.----They mean to preſerve the Act as a Teſt, and perhaps endeavour to bring the ſingle Point of Right into Queſtion, which if they go out, will be then left for their Succeſſors to ſettle, who they think muſt either uſe ſevere Methods, or give up the Honour and Dignity of Parliament.---If the American Merchants can be ſtedfaſt for one Year longer, and adhere to the Non-importation Agreement ſtrictly, there is no Doubt but that all Things will turn out much more to their Advantage finally, than if they had now gained their Point, with Regard to the total Repeal of the one Act now complained of.----Should the Minority come in, they have promiſed ſo much, that it is to be hoped we ſhall have an enlarged and more permanent Syſtem eſtabliſhed, than has yet been thought of.---Mr. -------, thinks there will be a Change ſoon. The Chancellor's Place goes a begging:---It is well known, that Mr. Yorke, who broke his Word by accepting it at the Importunity of the ****, put an End to his own Life with a Pen-knife.*"

We hear the GRAND JURY found a Bill againſt Captain M'DOUGALL, on Wedneſday laſt, but the Term being ſo near ended, his Trial was put off till next Term: Whereupon the Friends of Mr. M'DOUGALL, being ſatisfied his Confinement muſt be grievous and oppreſſive, procured Bail for his Appearance; and accordingly, on Saturday, he was admitted to Bail, himſelf in 500l. and two Securities in 250l. each. 'Tis reported his Trial is not to come on till October next.

Extract of a Letter from Black River, on the Muſquito Shore, dated March 13, 1770.

"The Spaniſh Governor of Cartago, having attempted, by Means of Preſents, and many fair Promiſes, to prevail on the Muſqueto Chief Admiral Dilſon, in October laſt, to murder all the Engliſh in this Country, and at the ſame Time made Preparations for it, which greatly alarmed the Inhabitants: The Spaniſh Letter having fallen into Hands that ſent it to Sir William Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica, he immediately diſpatched a Ship of War here, with our former Superintendant Richard Jones, Eſq; to enquire particularly into the Matter, who has happily ſettled every Thing to the great Satisfaction of the Muſqueto Indians, Traders and Inhabitants of this Place, and 'tis agreed that a Veſſel of War ſhould be conſtantly ſtationed on this Coaſt."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Letters from London, of the 2d of March, Via Maryland, mention, that the Conſideration of American Affairs was to come before the Parliament on the 5th, but it was thought it would be poſtponed to a future Day; and that the Captains Friend, Sparks and Falconer, were to ſail for this Place, in two or three Weeks, in caſe the Revenue Acts were not likely to be repealed.

Circuit Courts in this Province, are appointed to be held as follow, viz. at Reading, for Berks County, on the 14th of May; at Lancaſter, for Lancaſter County, on the 17th; at York-Town, for York County, on the 21ſt; at Carliſle, for Cumberland County, on the 25th; at Cheſter, for Cheſter County, on the 11th of June; at Newtown, for Bucks County, on the 20th; and at Eaſton, for Northampton County, on the 25th of June.

The Public is cautioned to beware of Counterfeit Maryland EIGHT DOLLAR Bills, ſome of which are paſſing among us; they are dated January 1, 1767, and badly cut on Copper-plate; neither the Arms nor Ornaments ſo plain as the true Bills, the Letters very irregular, and with little Inſpection may readily be detected.

Captain Alexander, from the Grenades, in Lat. 25, ſpoke the Brig Nimble Ninepence, Captain Cartwright, from New-England for Barbados, out 14 Days, all well; alſo, in Long. 72, he ſpoke the Brig Patty, Captain Hardie, from this Place for Liſbon, two Days out, all well.

Friday laſt Captain Robinſon arrived here from Liverpool; about 8 Days before, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Copithorn, from South-Carolina for Cowes, 6 Days out, all well.

Captain Hopkins, arrived at Rhode-Iſland from Surrinam, on the 9th of April, ſpoke a Schooner from Philadelphia for Dominica, out 3 Days, all well.---And Captain Chace, alſo arrived at Rhode-Iſland from the Weſt-Indies, on the 12th of April, in Long. 69, ſpoke the Ship Betſy, Captain Hawke, from this Port for Liſbon, three Days out, and all well.

Captain Hood, from Briſtol, on the 12th ult. in Lat. 36:24, Long. 61:31, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Brown, from Barbados for Piſcataqua, 15 Days out; 14th, in Lat. 36:24, Long. 65:21, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Crawford, belonging to London, bound from Waterford for New-York, 6 Weeks out; and on the 21ſt, about 30 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke a Ship from this Port for Barbados, two Days out, all well.

Captain Newton, from Providence, on the 22d of laſt Month, off Chincoteague, ſpoke a Schooner from Salem for North-Carolina, and the ſame Day he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Ellis, from Virginia for New-York.

Since our laſt Captain Barwick arrived here from Madeira, which Place he left the 19th of March, and informs, that the Sloop St. Andrew, for New-York, ſailed two Days before him.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Finley, and Keith, at Newry; Garrigues, at Antigua; and the Captains Whitlock, and Simmonds at Barbados.

Saturday laſt one George Smith, was detected in the Governor's Woods, near this City, ſtripping the Skin off a Horſe, which was ſcarce dead; it appears he knocked the Creature on the Head for the Sake of the Skin; and it is ſaid ſeveral other Horſes have lately been found in the Woods, ſerved in the ſame Manner; he is now confined in our Goal.

*** *For Lord Chatham's and Mr. Burke's Speeches; Extracts from the Parliamentary Spy; and ſome London Articles, ſee the Supplement.*

*** Some Extracts from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, &c. and ſome new Advertiſements, are obliged to be omitted this Week, for Want of Room.

☞ Doctor KUHN's Courſe of BOTANY will begin on Monday, the 7th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society*, are deſired to meet at their *Hall*, in *Second-ſtreet*, To-morrow Evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Sally, G. Barwick, and Snow Reſolution, C. Chevalier, Madeira. Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, Fyall. Schooner Polly, J. Newton, N. Providence. Ship Betſy, S. Hood, Briſtol. Schooner Content, J. Yarde, St. Kitts. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, and Sloop Rainbow, W. Church, Boſton. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Grenada. Sloop Sally, R. Alberſon, Schooner Nancy, E. Dowty, and Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Schooner Unity, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Ship Hope, J. Robinſon, Liverpool. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, Saltertuda. Brig Calypſo, J. Caton, St. Euſtatia. Sloop William and Mary, S. Bell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Sally, E. Gray, Falmouth.

OUTWARDS. Brig Sally and Molly, E. Jones, and Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, Barbados. Sloop Unity, J. Buchanan, St. Vincent. Brig Sally, T. Powell, Brig Greyhound, G. Caton, and Snow Elizabeth, I. All, Liſbon. Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, St. Kitts. Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, Boſton. Sloop William and Mary, S. Bell, Piſcataqua. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Briſtol. Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York, Sloop Bentham, T. Limehouſe, North-Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Stephen, Oporto.

CLEARED. Ship Pennſylvania Farmer, R. Johnſon, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Snow Anna, J. Livingſton, and Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Liſbon. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Brig James, S. Crawford, St. Croix. Schooner George, S. Martin, and Brig Anna, S. Smith, Dominica. Schooner Farmer, W. Allibone, Grenada. Schooner Content, J. Yarde, St. Kitts.

WANTED,

A PAIR of young, well-matched, ſtrong, trotting HORSES.

They muſt be full fifteen Hands high, well broke in a Waggon, and very gentle. Enquire of JOHN BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

WILLCOCKS's PRESS PAPERS, formerly ſold by JAMES WHITE, may now be had at ANDREW DOZ's, near the Drawbridge, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

EXCELLENT STARCH,

For Exportation, or Home Conſumption, to be SOLD by

RICHARD WALN,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or at his Manufactory in the Northern Liberties. ‡6w.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. TOMLINSON.

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, this preſent Thurſday, will be preſented, A COMEDY, called,

The GOOD-NATURED MAN.

To which will be ADDED,

CATHERINE & PETRUCHIO.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant GIRL's Time, about 17 Years old, who has between 3 and 4 Years to ſerve. She is ſold for no other Reaſon, only there being more Servants than are needful in the Family where ſhe is.

N. B. She has had the Small-pox; can waſh, and do all Sorts of Houſe-work. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill, turned by the Main and Middle Branch of Naaman's Creek, 240 Rods from a Landing on ſaid Creek, and 20 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, built 1761 and 1762, with 7 Acres of good Meadow, and as much Upland, with Dwelling-Houſes, Barn, &c. Said Mills are ſituated and calculated for carrying on a large Trade, in the Flour and Scantlin Way, with the moſt common, and ſundry uncommon Conveniencies to each Mill. For further Particulars, enquire of John Maſon, or Benjamin Reynolds, near the Premiſes; or the Subſcriber and Owner, near Wilmington,

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Alſo twenty Acres of good Land, one Half cleared, about a Mile diſtant from the ſaid Mills. §5. Tbetf.

Cheſter County, April 27, 1770.

NOW *in the Goal of this County, committed as a runaway Servant, an Iriſh Man, who calls himſelf Andrew Young, and ſays he is a Weaver by Trade; he confeſſes he is a Servant to ſome Perſon in Virginia, but ſays he does not know his Maſter's Name, and has been from him theſe three Years; he is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, well ſet, and pock-marked. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.*

§ JOSEPH THOMAS, *Goaler.*

WANTED,

A SOBER MAN, that can be well recommended by ſome Perſon of Character, to teach four or five Boys, or, if he chooſes it, may have a very good SCHOOL. Such a One will meet with good Encouragement. Apply at the Lower Ferry on Saſquehanna, and be farther informed. Tf.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Bond, Bill, or Book-debt, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Philad. April 30, 1770. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. Said FRAZER takes in and carries on the Dying of YARN as uſual, at Twenty-pence per Pound. ‡

TO BE LETT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two Story Kitchen and Waſh houſe, in Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Willing's Alley, and nearly oppoſite the Union Library. For further Particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet,

May 1, 1770. § JONATHAN DILLWORTH.

GEORGE MEADE, & COMPANY,

Have for Sale, at their Stores, next Door to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOHN MEASE, *deceaſed,*

OLD Barbados Spirit, Rum, excellent Madeira Wine, Spermaceti Candles, Iriſh Beef, and a few Hogſheads of Halifax Fiſh. Tbc2M.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain ſtone meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, containing about 55 acres, and 35 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by the great road, and lands of Nicholas Burn, John Pennebaker, Oliver Pennebaker, and John Bawtler; late the eſtate of Daniel Reeſe, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 22d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, containing 10 Acres, or thereabouts, bounded by the Old York Road, and Lands of Joſhua Knight, John Lapp, and Abraham Coffin, having a Stone Meſſuage, 36 Feet in Breadth, and 34 Feet in Depth (in the Back Part of which is fixed a Copper, and Tubs, for Brewing) a Malt-mill, Malt-kiln, Log Barn, two Stables, and a large Waggon Shed, erected thereon; late the Eſtate of Edward Doyle; ſeized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame Time and Place will likewiſe be ſold, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and Stock.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Moſes Vancourt, in the Manor of Moreland, three certain contiguous Tracts of Land, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland aforeſaid, containing in the whole 9 Acres, 3 Quarters, and ten Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, and convenient Outhouſes, erected thereon, bounded by a Road leading to Walter Moore's Mill, and Lands of Joſeph Jeans, Samuel Preſton Moore, and others; late the Eſtate of John Neſmith; ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL two Story Brick HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of this City, and quiet Neighbourhood. None but ſober orderly People need apply. Enquire of the Printers. Tf.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Houſe-keeping, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 4th Day of June next, at her Dwelling-houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, right oppoſite Mr. William Aliſon's, all her HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Alſo a young likely NEGROE MAN, if not ſold before at private Sale, that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe-work, can wait on a Table, and is a tolerable good Cook.

GRACE HARVEY.

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private ſale (as on account of the roughneſs of the weather laſt Monday, the public ſale did not take place)

A VERY pleaſant ſituated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main ſtreet, in the beſt part of the town to carry on any extenſive buſineſs, tavern or ſhop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, good ſtabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleaſant ſituated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent aſſortments of flower and garden curioſities; a very fine thriving orchard of the beſt fruit; and the reſt very good graſs land. Its pleaſant ſituation will recommend itſelf, for a ſummer ſeat of pleaſure or conveniency for any buſineſs; ſeveral years time (if deſired) will be given for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Alſo then to be ſold, another near adjacent piece of graſs land. The terms of ſale may be known on the premiſes, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. §

*** Said *Chriſtian Lehman* alſo keeps a nurſery, and hath for ſale, the rareſt and beſt ſort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP BETSEY,

SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter;

A good new Veſſel, ſails faſt, and is well accommodated for Paſſengers, has chief Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is expected to ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SON, or the Maſter on board, at ſaid Clifford's Wharff.

Juſt arrived in ſaid Veſſel, a few likely Engliſh and Welſh Servants, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of. Apply as above.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN Laton Albro, Matthew Alexander, Soldier, in 18th Regiment, Philadelphia; Henry Antis, Chestnut-hill.

B. Catherine Bolard, Matthew Byrn, John Bean, John Brown, Andrew Brown (2) Brown and Gordon, Rev. Mr. Charles Beatty (2) David Burnside, William Boyd (2) Andrew Bradford, Elias Barton, Michael Burk, Terence Bradley, James Barret, ------- Bridges, John Ben, Patt. Beath, Jacob Byerley, Morgan Busteed, ------- Bell, Elizabeth Baxter, Isabella Beeth, Thomas Banks, Philadelphia; James Boyd, Brandywine; John Brown, Roxborough; John Bolderson, John Boss, John Burley (2) Bucks County; Alexander Bell, Norrington.

C. Peter Colston, John Connelly, Warner Caddaman, James Conden, Thomas Craig, James Clow (2) James Clanchy, Margaret Commeges, Charles Cox, Timothy Carroll, John Cock, John Clayfield, Richard Crumbs, Mary Collings, Henry Clifton, Archibald Cunningham, William Cairnes, Samuel Chowne, Philadelphia; John Cunning, near Philadelphia; William Colliday, Germantown; James Clendennen, Forks of Delaware; Mary Callahan, Upper Makefield.

D. John Duffie, Jonathan Durell, Patrick Daarn, John Davis, Jacob Davison, Daniel Delany, Thomas Davis, Michael Dorsey, Henry Denton, Capt. Duit, Rachel Douglass, James Dillon (2) Samuel Dellap, William Dickenson, Anne Davis, Patrick Doram, Thomas Dougall, Philadelphia; John Didier, Mr. Dill, Germantown; Thomas Done, Timber Creek.

E. Francis Ennos, William Elliot, Philadelphia.

F. Susanna Flower, Abraham Francis, John Frank, Nancy Frenden, Philadelphia; Henry Fitzpatrick, Upper Maxfield; Goldsraith Folwell, Wilmington.

G. Ally Gordon, Thomas Gilmore, Casper Grafe, David Grant, David Greig, William Gills, John Galbreath, Josiah Gross, Alexander Gray, Joseph Gregory, Soldier in the 18th Regiment, Philadelphia.

H. Mrs. House (2) Mary Hyde, Hugh Hodge, John Hamil, Mr. Hewes, Francis Hopkinson, John Hamilton, Mrs. Hill, Matthew Howe, Francis Hollingsworth, Capt. Alexander Henderson, Capt. John Harris, George Hootoan, Hazelton and Penrose, John Hill, Philadelphia; John Hunn, Dover, Kent County, Giles Holliday, Berks County.

I. John Jemison, John Jackson, Rev. Mr. Jones, Edward Jones, William Johnson, Daniel James, Philadelphia; John Johnston, Timber Creek.

K. John Kenny, Capt. William Keais, Philadelphia.

L. John Long, Joshua Leppanton, Michael Lewis, Thomas Leucas, William Little, William Leave, Philadelphia; Daniel Lithgow, Salem; John Lindele, Tacony; John Lynnenton, Great Valley.

M. Alexander M'Laughlin, John M'Dougall, John Mackie, George Moore, John M'Elhatten, David M'Cullough, Margaret Marshall, William Morrison, Samuel M'Caghy, Alexander Miln, Judith M'Call, James Mulone, Nancy Mitchell, James Miles, Thomas William Moore, James M'Laughlin, Philadelphia; Michael M'Dormot, Germantown; Thomas Martin, Jonathan Meredith, Samuel Morrison, Bucks County; James M'Eachen, James M'Keley, Forks of Brandywine.

N. Elizabeth Newton, William Nicolls, Robert Nicholson, William Nicholson, Patt. Nixon, New-Jersey.

O. Henry Ossenbehen, John Oliver (2) Daniel Oldenbruck, Philadelphia.

P. Mary Plant (2) Henry Pools, Peter Paris (2) Thomas, David and Jos. Potts (2) Samuel Preston, Joseph Potts (3) Capt. John Persival, John Price, Philadelphia; Thomas Prennes, New-Jersey.

R. Alexander Russell, Capt. John Ritchie, William Russell, Capt. Moses Rankin, John Rogerson, William Roulston, Rev. Mr. Reading, Baltoz Razor, John Relf, Philadelphia.

S. Sophia Stone, John Spratt, Joseph Simpson, Lieut. William Snow, of the 55th Regiment, John Scott, Conyers Stokald, William Sherman (2) Mary Sharp, James Smith, Michael Shee, Alexander Stuart, John Smith, William Shiplev, Philip Syng (2) Frederick Sawderburn, Richard Smith, John Sascomb, Saunders and Carlisle, John Stewart, William Swanston, Philadelphia; Leonard Shalcross, Pennsylvania; John Symenton, Great Valley; Christopher Sour, Germantown; Leonard Snowden, Burlington.

T. Adam Thompson, Robert Thompson, Daniel Taylor, Capt. James Taylor, Northern Liberties, John Templeton, Great Valley, Chester County.

V. William Van Beareth, Philadelphia; John Vanderen, Falls of Schuylkill.

W. Thomas Wire, Nancy Watson, James Welsh, Capt. John Wood, Robert Work, John Wilson, Peter White, William Workman, Robert Watson, Widow Waddle, Philadelphia.

Y. John Young, Corporal of the 18th Regiment.

Germantown, April 24, 1770.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

THE house wherein he now dwells, situate in Germantown aforesaid, near the Market-house, being now, and for many years past, a commodious and well accustomed Tavern, or House of Entertainment, with the lot of Ground on which the same is erected, containing about two acres, which has a large front on the main street, and extends back between the lots of John Jones and Doctor Bensel, to another lot of the subscriber's, containing 6 acres, which is also to be sold, and contains a large front of about 50 perches, on a cross street, leading to Vanderen's Mill, and is opposite the Union School-house, and Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat; the last mentioned lot is high level champion ground, well manured, and is a suitable situation for a Gentleman's country seat. The Tavern-house is well built of stone, two stories high, and the conveniencies are in good order, viz. a barn, stables, sheds, a good garden, and orchard, &c. and is well known by the name of the Sign of the King of Prussia.

Also to be sold, another lot or piece of land, situate in said Germantown, containing about 24 acres, about a quarter of a mile from the Market-house, in that called Church Lane, on which is erected a large Fulling-mill, with two setts of stocks, for fulling cloth, skins, or softening hemp, the stream is sufficient for working the two stocks, for two thirds of the year, there is likewise a grind-stone fixed to go by water, for grinding sickles, and a commodious apartment built over the mill, fit for a dwelling place, there is about 9 acres of good watered meadow, contiguous to the mill, the remainder good upland, well manured with lime and dung, 6 acres whereof is a young orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, and is now under winter grain. Likewise to be sold, another tract of land, of about 40 acres, situate in Merion township, bounded by lands of Melchior Myng and John Roberts, with a large front on the river Schuylkill, on which there is a shad fishery, which with a little more improvement, may be made a very good one, there is a small log house on the premises, a good garden, bearing orchard of 150 trees, one and an half acres of good watered meadow, about 22 acres of extraordinary woodland, the residue good tillable land. Also one other lot of ground, situate in Roxbury township, near John Vanderen's mill, and opposite the last mentioned lot, and fronting the Wissahickon or Ridge road, adjoining on Schuylkill, containing one acre, it has a good well of water thereon, and lies very commodious for store-keeping, or any other public business.

At the same time and place will be sold, two good mares, one yearling colt, 3 milch cows, 4 swine, a stage waggon, another light waggon, a riding chair, a cart, an apple-mill, cyder-press, and divers sorts of implements of husbandry and houshold goods. Any part or all of the abovementioned real estate, will be sold at private sale, at any time before said day, by applying to the owner, and a considerable part of the purchase-money may remain in the hands of the purchaser (on giving security, and paying interest) for a considerable time.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. The first mentioned house and lot, and premises, are subject to a groundrent of 18l. Sterling, per annum, which may be purchased off at any time. ¶

A FURNISHED HOUSE,

IN a very airy Situation, polite Neighbourhood, and near the Market, to be LETT, to any reputable Family, at a reasonable Price-----A small Reserve will be made by the present Occupier; but so as to render it perfectly agreeable.----The Rooms are papered, and very genteel. Enquire of the Printers hereof. §

NEW-CASTLE COUNTY, ON DELAWARE.

THE Subscriber, about to leave the Government, hereby giveth Notice to all concerned, That he, being Executor of the Reverend David Davis, of Newark, deceased, hath constituted, &c. his Sister Magaret Davis, and his Friend Mr. Thomas Watson, his lawful Attornies, to act for him, &c. in his Absence. JOHN DAVIS. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Taylor, Cordwainer, of Chester, deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts, and discharge their respective Balances, with this Notice, as those who neglect may expect to be proceeded against according to Law: And all those who have any Accounts against his Estate, are desired to bring them in as soon as convenient, and it will oblige us, DAVIS BEVAN, THOMAS PEDERICK, Administrators. ¶

Lately published, and to be sold by PETER BARKER, at his House in Moravian-Alley, near Arch-street,

A TREATISE, called UNIVERSAL RESTITUTION, a Scripture Doctrine, this proved in several Letters, wrote on the Nature and Extent of Christ's Kingdom, wherein the Scripture Passages, falsly alledged in Proof of the Eternity of Hell Torments, are truly translated and explained. Likewise a Supplement, wherein its Doctrine is so vindicated and confirmed, in a Course of eight Letters, as that they amount, together with the Proofs made in the above mentioned Treatise, to a full Confutation of all the Arguments hitherto produced against, and to irrefragable Evidence of that interesting Scripture Truth, the final Restitution of all Men through Christ. Also a Piece, called Christ's Temptation real Facts, or a Defence of the Evangelical History, &c. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and Tract of 500 Acres of the best Wheat Land, equal in Quality to any in the Province of New-Jersey, situate on the South Branch of Rariton, in Somerset County, now in the Occupation of Peter Tenicke, within 20 Miles of New-Brunswick, and 4 Miles of Amwell, about 200 Acres cleared, and the Residue filled with the best Timber. Also two other Plantations, and Tracts of Land, containing the same Quantity, and of the same Quality, adjoining the above Tract, in the Occupation of Cornelius Peterson.---Reasonable Credit will be given to the Purchaser, for the Payment of the Money, on giving Security, if required, and paying Interest. For other Terms, apply to MARY MASTERS, in Philadelphia. ¶

ABSCONDED from his usual place of abode, on the first instant, a certain WILLIAM HENDERSON, a Scotchman, a Clock-maker by trade, about 28 years of age, who says he did belong to Major James's company of artillery, in New-York; he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, sandy complexion, brown hair, red beard, speaks broad Scotch, very talkative, and subject to drinking; took with him a Silver Watch, maker's name William Draper, London, No. 5116, which he took to clean; had on, when he went away, a light coloured New-market coat, a saggathy coat, linen drawers, grey yarn stockings, calfskin shoes, copper buckles. Whoever takes up said Henderson, and secures him in any goal, together with the watch and saggathy coat, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES BRYAN, ¶ DUNCAN BEARD.

N. B. All Watch-makers are requested to stop said watch, if brought to them. *Appoquinimink, April 21, 1770.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 24th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a servant girl, named Anne Mackey, about 18 or 19 years of age, born in Ireland, speaks much on that country dialect, a stout chunky girl, dark brown hair, a coarse homespun shift, an old black and white striped linsey short gown, two linsey petticoats, one striped, the other a walnut colour, old leather heeled shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have the above reward of Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JARRED GRAHAM.

ALL persons that have contracted any debts with Felix M'Cowan, in the time he kept shop for William Bell in Lancaster, and as yet stands due, are desired to make immediate payment unto said M'Cowan, as he has now declined that employ, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking such methods as the law directs, without respect of persons, or further notice, from their much obliged friend, and very humble servant, FELIX M'COWAN.

N. B. The above M'Cowan, in company with John Kean, have set up shop in Lancaster, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. M'Cord, and last by William Bell; they beg that all who were customers to said store, will continue their favours, as they may expect to be served at the lowest rates.

*** Was stolen from said store, a Sword, with a silver and gold laced belt, and green ivory handle. Whoever brings back said Sword, shall have a Dollar reward, and no questions asked, and for the thief and sword shall have Thirty Shillings, paid by said M'Cowan. ♀

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, a native Irish servant man, named Michael Gallaher, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, black curled hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, home made, with flat metal buttons, a short double breasted brown jacket, with white lining, and metal buttons, old buckskin breeches, remarkably greasy, old shoes, yellow buckles, old blue stockings, a half-worn felt hat, a black spotted silk handkerchief, home made shirt; he has a down look, heavy black eye-brows, is apt to drink to excess, and will swear and lie. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal in the province, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ 7s6. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

N. B. Was lost, about the latter end of March, seven of St. James Church Lottery Tickets, signed by Thomas Ogle, numbered 1686, 1687, 1688, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716. *Whoever has found them, and will bring or send them to the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, shall be generously rewarded; but should they not be recovered, by this public notice, the Managers of said Lottery are desired not to pay the prizes, which these tickets may draw, to any person but Archibald Henderson.*

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

ON Saturday, the 21st of April, was taken out of the Pocket of the Reverend Mr. Hugh Neill, in the Fair at Dover, an old brown Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Papers, and between Fifty and Sixty Pounds in Maryland Money, of the last Emission, of March 1, 1770; the whole Sum was in Four, Six, and Eight Dollar Bills. Whoever will give Information to the said Mr. NEILL, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, JAMES SYKES, Esq; near Dover, or ANDREW DOZ, in Philadelphia, so that the Money may be had again, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B. The above named Gentlemen beg, that if any suspected Person should be discovered to have any large Sum, of the beforementioned Kind of Money, in their Possession, they may be examined. §

Province of New-Jersey, March 26, 1770.

WHEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Chester, in the county of Burlington, and also of the township of Waterford, in the County of Gloucester, intend to petition the General Assembly of the said province, at their next session, for a law of the said province, for stopping the tide out of the south branch of Pensawking creek, by a dam to be erected acros the said creek, from the lower corner of William Wallace's land, on the west side, to land of William Rudrow's, on the east side of said creek; if therefore any of the owners of marsh or meadow on the said creek, above the said William Wallace's lower corner, and to Samuel Burrow's grist-mill, have any objection to the same, they are desired to take notice accordingly. ¶

Philadelphia, April 26, 1770.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 18th Day of May next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the East Side of Third-street, between Pine-street and Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth on Third-street 26 Feet, and in Length or Depth 195 Feet, or thereabouts; bounded Westward with Third-street, Northward with Ground now or late of John Shallcross, Eastward with the Ends of Second-Street Lots, and Southward with Ground late of John Nagle, now of George Adam Gawbe; late the real Estate of William Griscomb, late of the said City, Potter, deceased; subject to a Groundrent of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, payable to John Shallcross, his Heirs or Assigns. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. ELIZABETH GRISCOMB, Administratrix. ‖

Bucks County, April 6, 1770.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas, to us directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable plantation, or tract of land, situate in the township of Plumsted, containing about 250 acres, with the appurtenances, 150 of which is cleared, most of the remainder good woodland, whereon is a good log house, barn and orchard, a considerable quantity of meadow, and more may be made; the whole in tolerable repair; bounded by lands of Henry Huddleston, Samuel Harrold, and others; late the property of Daniel Huddleston; attached by Joseph Ellicott, Sheriff, and to be sold by THOMAS WATSON, JOHN ROSS, and JOSEPH EASTBURN, Auditors. ¶

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the aforesaid Huddleston, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to meet at the house of Mary Jamison, Inn-keeper, in Buckingham, on the second day of June next, and bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, and dividend made, according to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; where due attendance will be given by the aforesaid Auditors.

THE Members of the *Library Company* of *Philadelphia*, are desired to meet at the Library-room, in the State-House, at Three o'Clock, in the Afternoon, on Monday, the 7th of May next, in order to chuse Directors, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing Year, agreeable to their Charter, and to make their annual Payments. *By Order of the Directors,*

April 9, 1770. JOHN HUGHES, jun. *Secretary.*

Those, who have neglected to make the last yearly Payments, are requested to take Notice, that unless they discharge what is in Arrear, before the above Day of Election, their Shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the Charter of the Company. ¶

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

By the subscribers, pursuant to the last will and testament of JAMES EDDY, deceased, viz.

A VALUABLE lot of ground, situate between Second and Front-streets, on the south side of Spruce-street, containing in breadth, on said Street, 18 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet, bounded on the east, and south, by ground of Benjamin Loxley, and on the west by ground late of Samuel Rhoads; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a good brick dwelling-house, and bake-house, in which are two commodious ovens; also a large granary, suitable to keep flour, bran, &c. to retail, which this place has been long accustomed to.----The premises are now in the tenure of Christian Crammer, and are subject to an annual groundrent of Two Pounds Ten Shillings sterling, and Ten Pounds currency.

Also, a small piece of choice meadow ground, containing about 6 acres, situate in Moyamensing township, being part of what is called The Irish Tract, the lower end of Jekyl's Lane, about a quarter of a mile from the south bounds of this city, and 2 miles from the Court-house, adjoining lands of Eden Haydock on the north, Thomas Lawrence on the south, John Stamper on the east, and Samuel Powel on the west; on this place are erected two well finished frame tenements, also a wash-house and chair-house, with a well of good water, and a young orchard; it is divided into several parts, so as to serve for pasturing and mowing.

Likewise, about 14 acres of land, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, fronting the high-way, leading from Rariton to Trenton, distance about 45 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Christopher Marshall, the heirs of William Morris, deceased, Thomas Lowry, and Gresham Lea. All persons inclining to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Thomas Lowry, near the premises.

The conditions of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, which may be known, by applying to The Executors.

All those indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same; and those having any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to have them settled and paid. MARY EDDY, Executrix, ABRAHAM USHER, Executor, to said estate.

N. B. The business is continued, and carried on, in all its various branches, by MARY EDDY, at the same store, formerly occupied by her late husband, being on the west side of Second-street, opposite Black-Horse-Alley, about midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, where may be had, at reasonable rates, a large and neat assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, amongst which are most kinds of joiners, shoe-makers, and watch-makers tools; also glass and earthen ware, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Johnson, late of this City, Baker, deceased, are desired to come and pay, betwixt this and May next: And those that have any just Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by CHRISTIAN SHNIDER, Administrator. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRAORDINARY to the *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

By the PACKET *from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, with the March Mail; and Captain* SCOTT, *arrived at Boston, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 18.

WE *intend opposing the Russian Fleet with* 19 *Ships of War,* 8 *of which are ready, and the rest on the Point of being built. The Russian Resident, with his Retinue, is conducted to Demotica; and Count Potocki, with his, to Rusxezyk.*

Latyczow, Feb. 2. *A Courier from Moldavia, has just brought to Count Romanzow Advice, that on the* 18*th ult. a Body of* 3000 *Russians had attacked, near Fora,* 8000 *Turks, of whom* 3000 *were left dead on the Spot. This Courier was charged with some valuable Effects, taken in this Action from the Turks, some of which are for our General in Chief, and the others for the other Generals. We have now no Doubt that the Russians will soon make themselves Masters of the Fortress of Brobilow; and that the Valachians will send Deputies to Petersburgh, to implore her Imperial Majesty's Protection.*

LONDON.

Feb. 22. *We are told, that the Grand Signor has publickly declared, that if the British Court assists the Empress of Russia with any Ships of War, or other naval Aid, so as the Turkish Men of War be taken, or any ways damaged, by such Assistance, he will order the British Ambassador to be impaled alive, in the most public and conspicuous Place in all Constantinople.*

Feb. 27. *The Venus, Hamilton, from New-York to Dublin, is lost near the Marks at Formby; the People are saved, except one Man, who was starved on board by Cold; the Cargoe remains on board, but has been under Water some Days.*

This Week several Ships will leave the River Thames, loaded with Goods, at the Risk of the Merchants, for America, as there is the highest Probability of a Reconciliation taking Place between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

Feb. 28. *Tuesday the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Serjeant Glynn in the Chair, according to the Choice of the last Meeting. After Dinner they examined into the State of Mr. Wilkes's Affairs, and came to the Resolution of removing every Obstacle which could possibly interfere with his Enlargement at the Expiration of his Sentence.*

At the last Meeting, it is said, the Amount of Mr. Wilkes's Debts was reduced to about Four Thousand Pounds; and it further appeared, that a ministerial Agent had bought up Sixteen Hundred Pounds, which he is determined not to give a Discharge for under Twenty Shillings in the Pound.

Monday an Express was sent off from the Admiralty-Office, for Commodore Forest, Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands Squadron in the West-Indies.

Dummer Andrews, Esq; is appointed Register of the Vice-Admiralty Court, lately established at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina.

The prevailing Toast now upon the Continent of America (which certainly deserves to be adopted by all true Friends to their Country on this Side the Atlantic) is, "*May the King have his Right, and none of his Subjects a Right to complain.*"

It is said, that a great Contest has arisen, within these few Days, between two distinguished Noblemen, in Relation to the Government of Placentia, in Newfoundland, vacant by the Death of Otho Hamilton, Esq;---Lord B----- having appointed one of his Friends to that important Post, and Lord H----- having presented it to another; and we hear both the Gentlemen are strenuously supported by their different Patrons.

March 1. *A Council is appointed to be held on Saturday next at the Cockpit, Whiteball, when, it is asserted, some Matters of the greatest Importance, respecting America, will be the chief Subject of Consideration.*

We hear that a certain Baronet had very nigh been brought upon his Knees.

It is said that oblique Offers have been made to some of the Heads of the Minority of certain lucrative Places, but they have declined accepting them, as they would not choose to join certain Persons in A---------n, whom they consider as the Foes of the People.

March 3. Wednesday came on the Hearing of the Allegations against Sir Francis Bernard, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

We are assured, that although a certain Baronet is expected to be acquitted of all American Accusations, he was on Thursday Noon informed by the Earl of H----------, that it was not his M-j---y's Intentions to employ him any more in America, but that he might hope for Employment of his Abilities, in his Master's Service, elsewere.

A Case is drawn up, and expressed in very warm and urgent Terms, by the Council for the People of the Town of B----n in A-----a, which is to be laid before a certain Board in a few Days, and from whose Opinion thereon much is expected.

A celebrated foreign Politician makes the following striking Remark upon the English Constitution. The Laws, says he, do not indicate, with proper Perspicuity and Explicitness, how far the Rights of each of the three Legislative Powers extend. There are three Things in England without any known Limits; the King's Prerogative; the Liberties of the People; and the Privileges of the Parliament. This, of Course, must sometimes make the Government vague and unstable, and bring on Confusion: For how natural is it, and it has more than once been actually the Case, that the King, the People, and the Parliament, having no determined Limits, should be for extending their respective Prerogatives, Liberties and Privileges, to an improper Length. The Consequences of such Attempts, have been violent Contests and Parties, which have divided the Nation, and produced innumerable Evils, intestine Wars, and Revolutions.

The Trade of the Colonies is really the Trade of Great-Britain herself; the Profits thereof center here: It is one grand Source, from whence Money so plentifully flows into the Hands of the several Manufacturers, and from thence into the Coffers of Landholders, throughout this Kingdom; it is, in short, the strongest Chain of Connection between Britain and her Colonies. The Embarrassments, Difficulties, and insupportable Burdens, under which this Trade has laboured, have already made the Americans prudent, frugal and industrious; and such a Spirit in the Colonists must soon, very soon enable them to subsist without the Manufactures of Great-Britain, the Trade of which, as well as its naval Power, has been greatly promoted and strengthened by the Luxury of the Colonies; consequently, any Measures that have a Tendency to injure, obstruct, and diminish the American Trade and Navigation, must have the same Effect upon that of Great-Britain, and, in all Probability, prove her Ruin.

We are assured that Lord North has had the Happiness, since he has been at the Head of Affairs, to give great Satisfaction to both Parties, by his candid and spirited Conduct.

It is said that the D---of G------- has totally abandoned the Administration.

A CARD.

OLD England sends her Blessings to her Sons, the Agents and Advocates for North-America, conjuring them, by all they hold dear and sacred to themselves, and to their Posterity, to act as it becomes them---with Firmness---yet with Decency, upon the approaching important Occasion; and if they ask nothing inconsistent with a Parent's Justice to herself---or Tenderness to her other Children to grant, they may safely rely upon her Protection and Favour.----The Mode of their Prayer will either increase or lessen the Number of their Relations---who wish to join them in a Hymn of Praise and Thanksgiving---rather than to see them clothed in Sackcloth and Ashes. Be wise in Time."

March 6. *Yesterday there was a very full House, the Object of the Debate was the Petition of the American Merchants, for the Repeal of certain Acts laying Duties upon Goods imported to the said Colonies.*

March, 7. *At a Meeting held on Monday, we are informed, it was resolved to take off all the Duties lately imposed, except the additional Duty laid on a certain Asiatick Herb.*

Betts on Monday Night, on Colony Affairs, we are told were,

For the Tea Duty,	240
Against,	142

Yesterday all the Ships Bills put up at the New-England Coffee-House, for several parts of North-America, were taken down and burnt, and we are credibly informed, several Advertisements will soon be published, giving the greatest Encouragement to all Sorts of Manufacturers to transport themselves and Families to the Continent.

The Question relative to the creating certain Officers to act as British Consuls in the different Colonies, will be shortly debated in a certain Assembly.

Some say that very few of the Orders from America will be executed, as the Act for a Duty on Tea is still to be in Force; and most of the Orders expressly forbid the Goods, unless all the Acts for Taxation of America be repealed. But we have also been assured that the Price of British Goods over the Water is so much advanced, that the American Merchants, and many new Adventurers, will send several Ships on their own Risque, and perhaps double the Quantity of Goods, under Orders, will be exported, in the Course of this Month, by those Means.

Some Gentlemen of great Fortune in the Colonies, are daily expected in London, on Affairs of the last Importance.

We have Accounts from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a Number of additional Artificers have, within these few Days, been taken into Pay, to compleat the very extensive Commissions now executing for North-America.

It is reported, that Accounts of the Quantity and Value of Teas, exported to the American Colonies from Christmas, 1761, *to Christmas,* 1769, *are making out for Inspection.*

Accounts have been presented of all Goods, &c. exported to North-America, during the last two Years.

Accounts are also said to be preparing of all Monies issued for secret and special Services since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

Similar Accounts are making out for the last eight Years of his late Majesty's Reign.

Orders are said to have been sent for the several Station Ships on the American Coast, to repair with all Expedition to Jamaica, &c.

We have it from good Authority, that the French have at this Time a great Number of small Ships of War building in the several Ports of Corsica.

We hear that a noble Lord still continues to urge the Expediency of demanding a categorical Answer from the Courts of France and Spain, relative to the Object of their present warlike Preparations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

A Letter from Edinburgh mentions, that the Fate of Mungo Campbell was determined by the Evidence of the late Lord Eglington's Servants, who deposed, that the Prisoner absolutely took particular Aim at the Deceased, and fired his Piece. Campbell affirmed it went off accidentally by his falling down.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, February 27.

"Yesterday Morning at Eight o'Clock, the High Court of Justiciary met here, and proceeded to the Trial of Mungo Campbell, late Officer of Excise at Saltcoats, accused of the Murder of Alexander Earl of Eglington. Soon after the Opening of the Court, the Roll of the Jury was called over, and the Court proceeded to examine the Witnesses against the Pannel, which lasted till Nine o'Clock at Night. The Evidence for the Prosecutors being finished, the Court examined exculpatory Evidence for the Pannel, which continued till about Twelve o'Clock, when Mr. Lockhart, Dean of Faculty, summed up the Evidence for the Prosecutors, after which Mr. David Rae summed it up for the Pannel; the Court dismissed about Five o'Clock this Morning, at which Time the Jury were inclosed; and this Evening, at Six o'Clock, they returned their Verdict to the Court, finding, by a great Plurality of Voices, the Pannel Guilty; on which he was sentenced to be hanged in the Grass-Market here, on Wednesday, the 11th of April next.

"The Lord Justice Clerk addressed himself to Mr. Campbell as a condemned Man, with Decency, and in a very pathetic Manner.

"During the whole of this awful Ceremony Mr. Campbell never changed Countenance, but stood firm and undaunted. He said nothing to the Court; but made a respectful Bow."

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, February 28.

"*The Sentence of the High Court of Justiciary on Mungo Campbell was, That he should be conducted back to Prison, and fed on Bread and Water till Wednesday, the* 11*th of April, when he was to be carried to the Grass-Market, and hanged, and his Body to be given to the Professor of Anatomy to be anatomised, &c.*

"*This Morning, however, Mr. Campbell thought proper to prevent the Execution of the Sentence of the Law, by making away with himself. The Method he took was to fasten a Table-cloth to one End of a long Form, which he planted upright for that Purpose. He next made a Noose on a Silk Handkerchief, which he put round his Neck, and by the Assistance of a Stool, having fixed it to the Table-cloth, he pushed away the Stool, and was found hanging in that Posture.*"

March 8. Yesterday, at Half after Eleven, the Sheriffs attended at St. James's, to know his Majesty's Pleasure when he would be waited on with the City Address, Remonstrance, and Petition; they waited till twenty Minutes after two, when the Levee being over, they, with the Remembrancer, were admitted into the Closet, when Mr. Sheriff Townsend addressed himself to his Majesty in the following Words:

"May it please your Majesty,

"By Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled, we took the earliest Opportunity, as was our Duty, to wait upon your Majesty; and being prevented by one of your Majesty's Houshold, who informed us, that it was your Majesty's Pleasure to receive us this Day, wait on your Majesty, humbly to know, when your Majesty will please to be attended with an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition."

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return the following Answer.

"As the Case is entirely new, I will take Time to consider of it, and transmit you an Answer by one of my principal Secretaries of State."

The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled, read by the Town Clerk in Guildhall on Tuesday.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty,

WE have already in our Petition dutifully represented to your Majesty the chief Injuries we have sustained. We are unwilling to believe, that your Majesty can slight the Desires of your People, or be regardless of their Affection, and deaf to their Complaints, yet their Complaints remain unanswered; their Injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge, whom the Revolution has left removable at the Pleasure of the Crown, has been dismissed from his high Office, for defending in Parliament the Law and the Constitution. We therefore venture once more to address ourselves to your Majesty, as to the Father of your People, as to him, who must be both able and willing to redress our Grievances; and we repeat our Application with the greater Propriety, because we see the Instruments of our Wrongs, who have carried into Execution the Measures of which we complain, more particularly distinguished by your Majesty's royal Bounty and Favour.

"Under the same secret malignant Influences, which, through each successive Administration, has defeated every good, and suggested every bad Intention, the Majority of the ----- of ------- have deprived your People of their dearest Rights.

"They have done a Deed, more ruinous in its Consequences, than the levying of Ship Money by Charles the First, or the dispensing Power assumed by James the Second: A Deed, which must vitiate all the future Proceedings of this -----; for the Acts of the Legislature itself can no more be valid without a legal ----- of -------, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

"Rep----------s of the People are essential to the making of Laws; and there is a Time when it is morally demonstrable, that Men cease to be R----------s. That Time is now arrived. The present ----- of ------- do not rep-----t the People. We owe to your Majesty an Obedience, under the Restrictions of the Laws; for the Calling and Duration of Parliaments; and your Majesty owes to us, that our Representation, free from the Force of Arms or Corruption, should be preserved to us in them.

"It was for this we successfully struggled under James the Second; for this we seated, and have faithfully supported your Majesty's Family on the Throne.

"The People have been invariably uniform in their Object; though the different Mode of Attack has called for a different Defence.

"Under James the Second they complained that the Sitting of P--------t was interrupted, because it was not corruptly subservient enough to his Designs. We complain now, that the Sitting of this -------- is not interrupted, because it is c-rr-ptly too subservient to the Designs of your Majesty's Ministers. Had the ----- under James the Second, been as submissive to his Commands, as it is at this Day to the Dictates of a Minister, instead of Clamours for its Meeting, the Nation would have rung, as now, with Outcries for its Diss------n. The Forms of the Constitution, like those of Religion, were not established for the Form's Sake, but for the Substance. And we call God and Men to Witness, that as we do not owe our Liberty to those nice and subtle Distinctions, which Places and Pensions, and lucrative Employments, have invented, so neither will we be cheated of it by them; but as it was gained by the stern Virtue of our Ancestors, by the Virtue of their Descendants, it shall be preserved.

"Since, therefore, the Misdeeds of your Majesty's Ministers, in vio--ting the Freedom of E------n, and depraving the noble Constitution of P--------t, are notorious, as well as subversive of the fundamental Laws and Liberties of this Realm; and since your Majesty, both in Honour and Justice, is obliged inviolably to preserve them, according to the Oath made to God and your Subjects at your Coronation: We, your Remonstrants, assure ourselves, that your Majesty will restore the constitutional Government, and Quiet of your People, by d--------- this P----------, and removing those evil Ministers for ever from your Councils."

We hear that fourteen Aldermen, and about sixty Common Council Men, were to have a Meeting Yesterday to consider of, and draw up a Protest against the Remonstrance, which is to be carried up to his Majesty by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Council in a Day or two, if they are permitted so to do.

Lord Chatham in his Speech on Friday last, the 2d of March instant, observed, "That he would tell the warmest Friends of America, that they had gone too great Lengths, and pushed Matters much too far. How far they intended to proceed, he was at a Loss to determine, but thus much he would assert, and abide by, that if America was determined to set at Defiance all the Acts of Trade and Navigation of this Country, they would not be able to find in this Kingdom a more determined Opposer."

On Friday, during the Debates on the Necessity of augmenting the Navy, in a certain great Assembly, there was the most spirited Speaking known a great while, particularly by Lord S--ff--k and the E. of C------m. This last Nobleman observed in the Support of the Measure, "What a lamentable State this oppressed Nation was reduced to; that its internal Rights were not only openly violated, and trampled on, but her Consequence in the Connection she stood to Europe, suffered to droop and languish---that Consequence, which a few Years ago gave her the Authority of dictating to the belligerant Powers of the World. We are now, says he, debating an Affair of so constitutional a Texture, of such self-evident Policy, that only considering our Situation merely as an Island, it is amazing how the Utility of an Augmentation can be contested; but when we add the many recent Inducements we have had besides; such as the Reduction of Corsica by the French, the Increase of their Marine, and the general Reform made in all their Military Departments, it becomes a perfect Phænomenon." He concluded his Oration, which lasted above an Hour, in the following remarkable Words: "And though this Affair, My Lords, seems to be so unsettled amongst us, as to become a Subject of Debate, whether we shall put on the Armour of Defence or not (a Question, at worst, if carried in the Affirmative, which cannot be considered but as an Act of Prudence) I do pledge myself to this Right Hon. H---e, for the Truth of what I am going to assert, that, at this very Hour that we are sitting together, there has been a Blow of Hostility struck against us, by our old inveterate Enemies the French, in some one Part of the World."---

Extract of a Letter from Petersburgh, dated Jan. 30.

"As there is no Appearance of a speedy Re-establishment of Peace between the two Empires, we foresee that the approaching Campaign will be more sharp and bloody than the last War."

Extract of a Letter, by the last Mail, from the Hague, to a Merchant of this City, dated Feb. 27.

"Things are carrying on here in such a Manner, that it is not doubted but a War in Europe is near at Hand; for it remains no longer a Secret, that the French and Spanish Ambassadors have both strongly solicited the States General for their Assistance, in case either of their Principals should be attacked: But this has absolutely been refused; whereupon they were as strongly pressed to observe a strict Neutrality, which I believe is most agreeable to the Dutch in general, as thereby they will enjoy the Benefit of Trade. On the other Hand, the King of Prussia seems (by the Demands he has made) to think, that if a War should break out, it will be incumbent on us to take Part in it; on which Account we have augmented our Forces, both by Sea and Land, that we may be prepared for the Event."

March 9. A Sea Officer declared a few Days since in a certain Assembly, that "Let the Americans say they would not do this, and would not do t'other, he would undertake with six Frigates only, to make all the Colonies submit to any Thing the Administration thought proper to inflict.

The Thoughts of the Intelligent are now placed upon an approaching War; and, we are assured, the commencing Hostilities with a neighbouring Power is the serious Advice of Lord C----m.

We are informed by a Gentleman lately arrived from the Continent, that, about five Weeks ago, there were 26 Ships of War at Cadiz, near 20 of which are of the Line, ready to put to Sea at two Hours Notice, and several of their Sails were actually bent; and that there were near the same Number in the Caraccas, that would be ready to go to Sea in a Week.

We have Authority to assure the Public, that in Consequence of a late Resolution, not to repeal the Duties payable in America on Tea, ten Captains of Ships from New-York, who have all the Winter been waiting in Expectation of such Repeal, in order to take in their Cargoes of British Manufactures, but, in which being fatally disappointed, they immediately went to the New-York Coffee-House, and tore down their Bills, and agreeable to their Orders, refused taking any Freight for that Colony, to which, if the Duties on Tea had been repealed, they would have at least taken Three Hundred Thousand Pounds worth of British Goods this Spring, instead of which they are taking in Ballast, and giving public Notice to take Passengers, as many Spitalfields and other Manufacturers and Mechanics as are inclined to settle in that Country; where the greatest Encouragement is given.---Thus instead of taking our Goods, they are taking the People who heretofore made them, such are the fatal Effects of the Non-repeal of the Duty on Tea.

From Gloucester we learn, that there has been a considerable Meeting of the Freeholders to consider of a Rem-------ce.

It is reported, that the Person who presents the Rem-------ce

to his M-----y, will read it to him, before he preſents it, in order that his M-----y may come to the Knowledge of the Matter therein contained.

It is believed, that ſeveral of the firſt Counties in this Kingdom will remonſtrate in a very ſhort Time.

Yeſterday ſome Diſpatches were ſent away for Falmouth, to be forwarded for the Governors of the reſpective Colonies in America.

The Parliament, we hear, will not be prorogued till June.

It is poſitively aſſerted that the Land Forces of the Spaniards, poſted at the Havannah, amount to 12,000 Men, beſides a Fleet well manned, ſtationed there, ready to act on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A noble Lord in a certain Place lately declared, that he was firmly perſuaded the Colonies would revolt from the Mother Country, if they could find any Government leſs arbitrary than hers, ready to take them under its Protection; but as they could not, the former need not be afraid of inforcing its parental Authority over ſuch ungrateful, unnatural, and diſobedient Children.

Late laſt Night, after the breaking up of an illuſtrious Aſſembly, above 20 Expreſſes were ſent off to the Merchants of the different Ports, in order diſpatch them to North-America: So anxious are the commercial People of this Metropolis to inform our Brethren of the Succeſs which has attended the Application of our Friends from the other Side of the Atlantic.

The Court Party had a great Majority in the Houſe of Commons on Monday.

A patriotic Member obſerved on Monday, when a Motion was made to poſtpone the further Hearing of American Affairs, that it was much to be apprehended they would put the Buſineſs off once too often.

We are ſorry to inform the Public, as we can from good Authority, that it is now found impoſſible for the Government of this Country to ſatisfy the Americans, while any Regard is paid to the Honour and Majeſty of Great-Britain. It was at length clear that no Repeal of any former Laws, which they conſidered as vexatious to them, will ſatisfy the Demands of the Trans-atlantic Patriots; nothing leſs than a formal Diſavowal and Renounciation of the Mother Country's having any Right to tax her Colonies at all, will it ſeems be accepted as a Step towards other Accommodations; and if the Britiſh Parliament ſubſiſts, we may reaſonably ſuſpect, that the Day is not very far off when America will aſſume a Right to tax England.

In a certain political Club, Debates on Monday laſt ran high on repealing three Acts of that Club's, laying Impoſitions on their Friends acroſs the Atlantic.----The two firſt were repealed, but on the Diviſion for the Third, viz. Whether the Americans ſhall drink Tea *freely?* The Numbers were for repealing it 142, againſt repealing it 204.

Immediately after the Vote of the H---e of C----ns paſſed, reſpecting the American Affairs, 6 Ships ſailed Home in Ballaſt, that in all Probability would have been loaden with our Manufactures, to the Amount at leaſt of 150,000l. in caſe the Determination had been anſwerable to the Wiſhes of the Coloniſts.

March 10. It is confidently reported at the Weſt End of the Town, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, &c. will not be permitted to wait on his Majeſty with the Remonſtrance, eſpecially as the diſſenting Part of the Aldermen and Liverymen, are determined to preſent a Proteſt to the Throne diametrically oppoſite to the Sentiments therein contained; but that the Day of their preſenting it will be kept as ſecret as poſſible, to avoid ſuch Kind of Treatment as the Addreſſes lately met with.

It is reported that there were very warm Debates on Wedneſday, in a great though private Meeting, relative to the receiving or rejecting the Remonſtrance, which was not then determined; but that the Point was expected to be ſettled Yeſterday, and an Anſwer ſent to the Lord Mayor.

It is ſaid, "the Tower" has been warmly mentioned within theſe few Days.

Several Gentlemen in Oppoſition are, it is ſaid, gone into the Country to ſolicit Remonſtrances.

It is alſo ſaid, that a Number of Agents, employed by the M----ry, are gone down into the different Counties and Boroughs, in order to prevent any Remonſtrances taking Place.

A Great Perſonage in a late Conference with a patriotic Nobleman, urged his Diſlike of the preſent Mode of Petitions. On which his Lordſhip ſaid, you know, my Liege, it has always been cuſtomary to addreſs the Throne for Redreſs of Grievances: To which his M-----y haſtily replied, "*The Law of Cuſtom is the Law of Fools, but it ſhall never govern me.*"

A Letter from the Confines of Switzerland, dated the 17th ult. ſays, "We are ſtill in Confuſion, and unacquainted with the Nature or Extent of the Sedition which broke out the Day before Yeſterday. Thanks to our choice Spirits, who ſucceed but too well in their Endeavours to ſtifle every Reſentment of Religion, Honour and Humanity. Geneva, heretofore the Seat of Piety, is now become a true Tower of Babel.

To-morrow Evening, we hear, will be debated by the Society at the Crown Tavern, Bow-Lane, Whether the Colonies of North and South-America are advantageous to Great-Britain.

Some Letters from Minorca mention a Report prevailing there, that Occaſion has been given lately, for ſuſpecting ſome ſecret Deſigns of our old Enemies being now in Agitation againſt that Iſland.

It is obſervable, that a certain foreign Ambaſſador has, for ſome Weeks paſt, diſcontinued all Conferences with the Miniſtry; and a Rumour now prevails, that his Reſidence here will be of no long Continuance.

It is reported for certain, that the ſeveral Armaments, now fitting out in the Ports of the Mediterranean, belonging to the French and Spaniards, are to form a combined Squadron, in order to effectually chaſtiſe the Inſolence of the Barbary Corſairs. 'Tis even ſaid with an Air of Authority, the Dey of Algiers will be the firſt Object of Reſentment, in Return for the many Piracies and Depredations committed by his Cruizers on the Subjects of their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Lord Mansfield will be made Chancellor very ſoon.

The M------y, it is ſaid, from ſome late Information, expect every Day to receive an Account of ſome hoſtile Operations of a foreign Court, in a certain Quarter of the World, where their Force on the Concluſion of the laſt War was very inconſiderable; but from ſome late Augmentations, has now become apprehenſively formidable.

We have a running Report here, that his Majeſty's Ship the Phœnix is taken in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, by three Spaniſh Ships of the Line of Battle.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, March 1.

"Mr. Campbell has engroſſed all our Converſation for ſome ſome Time paſt. He certainly will be remembered as a very extraordinary Man. On Tueſday Evening he received Sentence of Death, with a Compoſure and Reſolution that aſtoniſhed every one who ſaw him. When he was carried back to the Priſon he appeared not at all diſconcerted; on the contrary, he took an Inventory of ſome Things belonging to him, converſed in his uſual Way, and drank a Glaſs very cheerfully. He was ſeen to ſtrip and go to Bed, before the Door of his Room was locked upon him. Yeſterday Morning the Rev. Mr. Roſs went to the Priſon about Nine o'Clock to enquire for him, but upon his Door being opened he was found hanging, quite dead. It was expected that he would take this Method, to avoid the Shame of being brought to the Gallows, but that he would not have done it ſo ſoon. It is ſaid that the Reaſon for being ſo haſty was, that he underſtood he was the very next Day to be put in Irons, and cloſely confined."

A curious Queſtion aroſe with Regard to Diſpoſal of his Body. His Sentence was, to be hanged on the 11th of April, and his Body thereafter to be given to Dr. Monro, for Diſſection. Now as he had effectually prevented the Execution of the firſt Part of the Sentence, how could that Part of it conſequent to the 11th of April take Place? It was argued, that his having committed Suicide, was a ſufficient Cauſe for his Body being at the Diſpoſal of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and ſent to Surgeons Hall; but as we have no Coroner's Inqueſt in Scotland, the Suicide could not be aſcertained. I underſtand the Reſult is, that his Relations are to be allowed to inter his Body; and that Undertakers are actually engaged for that Purpoſe.

They write from Edinburgh, that there was found in the Apartment of Mungo Campbell, after he had deſtroyed himſelf, a very affecting Letter to his Wife.

BOSTON, April 26.

By Letters from London it appears, that the Duties on Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, were taken off, the Duty on Tea remains. On the 5th of March, when the Affair came on in a Great Aſſembly, L--d N---h began the Debate, ſaying, "The laſt Year the Miniſtry had in Conſideration the Complaints of the Americans againſt the late Duties, and were of Opinion, that ſuch of them as were laid upon Britiſh Manufactures were uncommercial, and ought to be repealed. This was ſignified to the Colonies by a circular Letter; notwithſtanding which, they had been very refractory, and had entered into illegal Combinations, hurtful to themſelves, as well as their Mother Country; and thereby they were intitled to no Favour. Nevertheleſs, as the Merchants of London trading to America had given in a Petition upon this Subject, and this Day was appointed to conſider it, he was content that the Duties on Glaſs, Painters Colours, and Britiſh Paper, ſhould be repealed, upon commercial Principles only.---But he could not conſent to the Repeal of the Duty on Tea; not only becauſe it was not a Britiſh Manufacture, but becauſe it was inſiſted upon in the Way of denying the Right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. It was not conſiſtent with the Policy, Dignity or Honour of Great-Britain, to give Way to the Obſtinacy of America. He was not at all influenced by the American Aſſociations; they muſt be broke up; they had already brought Diſtreſs on that Country, by the Riſe of Goods, and great Quantities of Goods were now going over. But as he was in the Cabinet when the circular Letter was adviſed, though he had doubted of the Propriety of it, he thought himſelf obliged to make good the Aſſurances it had given, though the Americans had forfeited the Benefit of it; and if it was not for this Obligation, perhaps he ſhould have thought otherwiſe of the Propoſal he made now. The Americans complained without Reaſon, and had forgot the many Indulgences of Great-Britain, in giving Bounties upon almoſt every Thing imported from America.------ He added, that there was a Treaty with the Eaſt-India Company depending, which might poſſibly in its Conſequences produce a Repeal of the Duty upon Tea; but he would engage for nothing. L--d N---h was the only Perſon, on the Side of the Miniſtry, that ſpoke in Favour of the partial Repeal; tho' ſome miniſterial Men ſpoke againſt any Repeal.

"Mr. B-ckf--d, L--d M---r, moved for an Amendment, ſo as to include the whole Act, urging, that the Americans would not be ſatisfied without it; therefore the keeping the Duty upon Tea was anti-commercial, as it would hurt the Commerce of Great-Britain.

"Gov. P----ll ſpoke to the ſame Purpoſe, and ſaid, he did not aſk the Repeal as a Favour to America; not to repeal, would be a Favour to Americans, as it would make them inſtuſtrious, and raiſe Manufactories; he propoſed it as a commercial Object, in Favour of this Country. He denied that the Aſſociations were at an End, and offered to produce Letters to ſhew they were not, and juſtified the Legality of them. He complained that the Military were put above the Civil Power, and ſaid that if any Miniſter would maintain that Superiority, he pledged himſelf that he would impeach him.

"Col. M-ck-y ſpoke next, and ſaid, that the Repeal of the Stamp-Act had made the Americans wanton in their Claims againſt Great-Britain.----That three Quarters of the Boſtonians would be againſt the Combinations, if they could act for themſelves.----That, notwithſtanding the Cry againſt the Troops, many prayed for their Continuance, for the Sake of the Money they brought in.----That the Military were ſo far from being ſuperior to the Civil, it was the very Reverſe; for when a Soldier had committed a trivial Crime, the Juſtices firſt fined him more than he could pay, and then ſold him for Non-payment.----That the moſt illegal Part of the Conduct of the Americans aroſe from the Encouragement they received from hence.

"Mr. G--nv-lle ſaid, that the Queſtion put him under great Difficulties. He had always diſapproved of this Act, and thought it an improper one; but he was convinced that the Repeal of it at this Time, and under the preſent Circumſtances, would give a Wound to the Authority of Great-Britain. If he ſhould vote againſt the Repeal, he ſhould ſhew his Approbation of an Act which he did not like; if he voted for the Repeal, he ſhould appear to aſſent to the Pretenſions of the Americans, which he could not approve of; he had therefore nothing to do but decline voting at all. He accordingly left the Houſe, with ſome of his Friends.

"It is ſaid that ſeveral other Members ſpoke, and among them two leading Men in the miniſterial Party, againſt any Repeal at all. The firſt Queſtion was for the Repeal of the whole Act, when it paſſed Pro 142, Con 204, Majority 62. The ſecond Queſtion was for the Repeal of Glaſs, Colours, and Britiſh Paper; there were ſome Noes, but not enough to encourage a Diviſion.-----There was upon this Occaſion, as upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a great Departure from the Arrangement of Parties, and therefore it is probable that there was no Deſire on either Side to diſtinguiſh the Voters."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 5.

"On Monday, the 26th of February, upon a Queſtion of addreſſing his Majeſty for an Account of the Expenditures on the civil Liſt, the Numbers in the Houſe were Con. 262, Pro. 165, Majority 97. This is underſtood to be deciſive with Regard to the Firmneſs of the Miniſtry."

Extract of another Letter from London, March 8.

"The Determination of the Repeal of Part of the Act laying Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. it is hoped will have an Effect to lay a Foundation for a Reconciliation between Great-Britain and America; if it is not ſo, the American Opponents may aſſure themſelves that their Credit will be very low next Seſſion of Parliament.----Certain it is, that farther Conceſſions by the Means of Oppoſition and Threats, are not like to be obtained; though they may do much in the Way of Submiſſion and Duty."

A Letter from London of February 11th, ſays, "Laſt Week Sir Francis Bernard was choſen one of the Benchers of the Temple."

It is ſaid, the Parliament was to be prorogued on the 14th of April.

We hear, that the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinſon is appointed Governor, the Hon. Secretary Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Secretary of this Province.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,
On the 16th day of this inſtant May,

ONE equal undivided fourth part of two tracts of land, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, containing in the whole 105 acres, about 60 acres cleared, the remainder woodland; the improvements on ſaid plantation are, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, and log barn, on the other part is a good forge, with two fires, and one hammer, all in good repair, a coal-houſe, and two ſmall dwelling-houſes; the whole pleaſantly ſituated, and the farm joins the river Delaware, a little below Coryell's Ferry; the forge is about 400 yards from ſaid Ferry, which makes it eaſy to ſend their iron to market by water, which may be done at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year, or for getting their metal down ſaid river. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and a good title made to the purchaſer, on paying the purchaſe money, which will be expected in four months after the ſale, by JOHN CORYELL. ¶

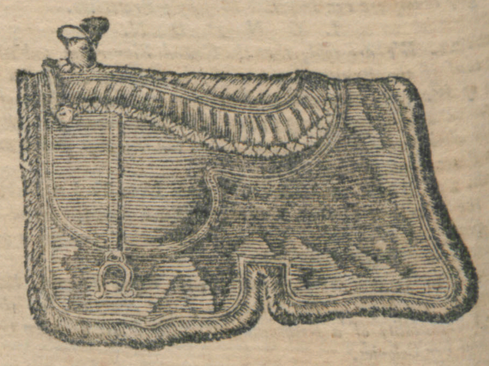
N. B. The whole is now occupied by Ichabod Wilkinſon, and Henry Dennis.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation of the late Richard Finney, deceaſed, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no brand nor ear-mark, the off hoof a little crooked, ſome white hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN MIRES.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, a dark brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhort mane and bob tail, a high back, a ſmall ſaddle-mark, is ſhod before; he paces and trots, and is ſuppoſed to be branded M. S. though not plain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and if the thief is alſo taken up and ſecured, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, Twenty Shillings farther, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN WICKS. ¶



ELIAS BOTNER, SADLER,

At the Sign of the Hunting Side-Saddle, four Doors from the Corner of Front-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, makes and ſells,

GENTLEMENS Engliſh, hunting, full welted and plain, Hogſkin, Buckſkin, and Neats Leather, ſeated SADDLES; King's hunting and common Ditto; breaſted Ditto; race Ditto; pack or carrying Ditto; Ladies hunting Side-Saddles; demi hunters and common Ditto, fringed, laced and bound, of various Faſhions, Buckſkin ſeated, with Foot Cloths or Slips.----All Kinds of Military Furniture;---Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, Houſings, and Saddle-Cloths of all Sorts; Boot-Garters, Surcingles, and all Sorts of Saddle Furniture; Jockey-Caps of all Sizes; Holſters, and Fire-Buckets; Coach and Chair Harneſs, Horſe Collars, and all Kinds of Cart Gears, &c. &c. Such as pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom and Orders, may depend on having their Work done in the genteeleſt Manner, with Care and Diſpatch, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

York County, April 25, 1770.

WHEREAS David Kennedy executed two bonds to Richard Baird, bearing date May 5, 1766, for £100 each; the one payable in May 1770, and the other in May 1771; which bonds were given in conſideration for land agreed to be conveyed to ſaid Kennedy. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as the ſubſcriber will not pay the bonds, until a conveyance is made to him of ſaid land. DAVID KENNEDY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the 16th day of this inſtant May, on the premiſes, the plantation late of John Richman, Eſq; deceaſed, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and province of Weſt-Jerſey, containing 260 acres of good land, about 20 thereof meadow, with a two ſtory frame houſe, two rooms on a floor, and brick kitchen, two frame barns, and ſundry outhouſes, and is convenient for a tavern or ſhop, the ſaid plantation adjoins a good griſt and ſaw mill, the whole well watered, and a good apple orchard of about 12 acres; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Magdalen Patterſon, and to be ſold by JOSEPH BURROUGH, Sheriff.

N. B. Credit will be given by the Plaintiff for part of the purchaſe money, paying intereſt. §1W.

STOLEN from the plantation where the ſubſcriber lives, near the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 13th of April laſt, a light bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, docked remarkably ſhort, her head is long, and her ears are large, reſembling the ears of a mule, the hair is worn off her thighs with the plow traces, ſhe is tender mouthed, and was low in fleſh when ſtolen away, ſhe is not branded, unleſs done ſince ſhe was ſtolen, nor has any white about her. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives intelligence thereof, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BLAKE.

N. B. Said *William Blake* will give Three Pounds for apprehending the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice. §

Elſinborough, April 30, 1770.

A FERRY BOAT, belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Elſinborough, with one James Canaday on board, it is ſaid, ſet out from Port Penn, to come home to Elſinborough, the 9th inſtant, about ſunſet, and was ſeen to croſs over as far as the upper end of Reedy-Iſland, the wind blowing very freſh at Northweſt, has never been heard of ſince, as we know of; the boat would carry about four or five horſes, rigged ſloop faſhion, with a poplar maſt, and decked before the maſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boat, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ BENJAMIN HOLME.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
At the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 23d of this inſtant May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A CERTAIN two ſtory brick houſe and lot thereunto belonging, with a convenient neceſſary-houſe, ſituate in Wood-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 17 feet on ſaid Wood-ſtreet, by 51 feet deep, clear of ground-rent; bounded by ground of James Worrall and others, with a reſerve of a 3 feet alley, to go into Wood-ſtreet from Vine-ſtreet; attendance will be given by me ANDREW SHAFFER, near the premiſes. §

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 30th day of March laſt, a convict ſervant man, named Richard Fletcher, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, he has a ſcald head, and wears a pitched cap, to cure it; has a very bold look; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloth coat and breeches, a ſhort jacket, white wool ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me GEORGE PHIPPS.

N. B. It is thought he is gone to Shamokin. §

SPERMACETI CANDLES,
Warranted Good,

MYRTLE Wax Candles, choice old Jamaica Spirit, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Lamp Oil, Neats Leather and Calf-ſkins, to be ſold by JOSIAH HEWES, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. §

The SPEECH of the Right Hon. EARL OF CHATHAM, *in the Houſe of* LORDS.

IF I attempt to ſpeak this day, and in this Houſe, it is becauſe I am impelled to ſpeak, I feel an impulſe which I cannot reſiſt: And I ſhould not have been eaſy in my own mind, if I had not ſtepped forth at this alarming criſis, to give my public teſtimony in behalf of the people of England, and to declare my free opinion of the diſtreſſed ſtate of our affairs in every quarter of the globe.

After a peace, by which we abandoned (ſhamefully abandoned!) our allies, I thought, till this day, that we were again on the ſlippery edge of a new war,---without allies abroad, and without unanimity at home.---If we turn our eyes towards America, the proſpect is equally diſtreſsful.---Much has been ſaid of the diſobedience of the colonies to the mother-country.----My opinion, with regard to America, is the ſame now it ever was.---My opinion is this, we ought to do juſtice, before we expect obedience. I feel the warmeſt regard for America: I love the Americans, becauſe they love liberty! Liberty has ſpread, like a vine, from this country to the colonies: Liberty flouriſhes in the wilds of America! I honour the plant; I revere the tree; and I would cheriſh the branches.---As to any tumults that may have happened in America, they are the ebullitions of liberty; they are only ſome breakings out in the ſkin of the body politic, which, if rudely reſtrained, and improperly checked, may ſtrike inwardly, and endanger the vitals of the conſtitution.

I now come to ſpeak my ſentiments with regard to the members in the Houſe of Commons: I have the greateſt honour and reſpect for that Houſe;---I honour them on account of the fountain from whence they ſpring----the PEOPLE! But that Houſe has encroached on the other branches of the legiſlature; it has uſurped a legiſlative authority, and paſſed the limits pointed out by our conſtitution: It has choſen Col. Lutterell a member of their Houſe, although there plainly appeared at their election, a very conſiderable and undoubted majority in favour of Mr. Wilkes. This is the cauſe of the unhappy diſcontents, which univerſally prevail; this has ſpread an alarm through every part of England; this is the ſource of thoſe murmurs and complaints, with which an injured people now ſurround the throne; this is the cauſe of thoſe petitions to which ALL the honeſt freeholders have ſet their hands!---'Tis by this fatal reſolution of the Lower Houſe, that a breach has been made in the ſtrong hold of liberty; the fortreſs is now open, and the enemy may enter at diſcretion:---The conſtitution, that admirable fabrick, the work of ages, the maſterpiece of human wiſdom, is wounded in the vitals! It reſembles an old decayed tottering wall; in no part of it can you ſit down under the ſhade in ſafety!

During your receſs in the country, no doubt your worſhips have read that excellent book, the age of Charles the Fifth. The celebrated hiſtorian Robertſon has ſaid (and he ſaid well) "That the Caſtilians loſt their liberty, by ſuffering one of the eſtates to encroach upon and uſurp the privileges of the other."---Let US take warning; let US obſerve, with a jealous eye, the proceedings of the Lower Houſe. I need not recal to your worſhip's remembrance, that it is not the firſt time that Houſe, the Houſe of Commons, has voted the Houſe of Lords uſeleſs.

Your worſhips, therefore, ought to withſtand the very firſt appearance of encroachment from that Houſe; your worſhips form the only branch of the legiſlature, that can with propriety attack the members of the Houſe of Commons: Let us ſhew them we are not uſeleſs; let us ſhew them, that we have both the power and the will to check their proceedings, whenever they go beyond their juſt limits, and manifeſtly tend to ſubvert the conſtitution: And therefore I move (in anſwer to what was ſaid by ----------, recommending unanimity) that this Houſe do take into our immediate and moſt ſerious conſideration, the cauſe of the preſent national diſcontents; and particularly that reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, by which Mr. Wilkes was rejected as a member, and Col. Lutterell was voted in his place; contrary to the ſenſe of a great majority of legal electors, who were by that means deprived of their common right, and free choice.

What then ſhall we ſay to the preſent miniſtry, who, in ſpite of theſe clear, and hitherto unrefuted arguments, have renewed the pernicious ſcheme of taxation, which was undone in the Marquis of Rockingham's adminiſtration? Were they afraid that this nation would become too powerful and rich, if ſhe followed the conciliating, commercial plan, which was then ſketched out? Or did they riſk the public peace and ſecurity of the empire, for the ſake of providing places for a ſwarm of their creatures and dependents? I will acquit them of any premeditated ſcheme of deſtruction: They did not think at all: Nature never meant them for reaſoners, otherwiſe they would have ſeen, that theſe taxes would be ſwallowed up by the collectors, and muſt therefore be doubly diſtreſſing both to the colonies and the mother country. The vaſt extent of the country, and the temptations thence ariſing to ſmuggling, muſt render ſuch a number of collectors neceſſary, that, after they are paid, hardly the value of a pepper-corn will reach the exchequer.

But what foundation was there for taxing the colonies? Did they not pay their full quota of the public burthens? Where is the neceſſary or convenience of life, which they do not receive from this iſland? Muſt they not therefore pay every tax, with which theſe neceſſaries and conveniences are loaded? Nothing is more evident. Not a ſingle manufacture, not a ſingle article of trade enters their ports, without being charged with all our taxes: For the ſuppreſſion of manufactures in that country, comprifes every ſpecies of taxes in one, and makes the colonies in reality the ſupporters of a large ſhare of our public burthens. But what did I ſay? The ſuppreſſion of manufactures in that country? Alas! that once was the caſe, but is now ſo no more. There was a time, when the colonies and this iſland laboured mutually for each other, and purſued thoſe objects, for which they were ſeverally fitted by their ſituation, and their reſpective improvements. Now, thanks be to the preſent miniſtry for it, they are ſtriving to undo each other, and in a ſtate of open rivalſhip. It is not the fault of adminiſtration, if they be not ſoon in a ſtate of open enmity and hoſtility. The evident drift of this ſpeech is to hurry us into raſh and violent counſels. But I hope we have more wiſdom, more knowledge, than to widen the breaches, which they have made in the conſtitution, or to render incurable thoſe wounds, which their folly, madneſs, or wickedneſs, have inflicted.

Concluſion of Mr. E. BURKE's *late celebrated ſpeech.*

"When the eyes of all Europe were on us this day, expecting to have thoſe grievances mentioned, that have ſo long engaged their CONVERSATION, as well as our FEELINGS--when Engliſhmen ſubmitted to unheard of grievances, waiting for this hour of redreſs, how are we diſappointed! how are we mortified! When, inſtead of being looked upon as perſons capable of redreſſing public grievances, or guardians of the liberties of our electors, we are ONLY recommended to ſuppreſs the infection now raging amongſt the horned cattle, as if the members of this hon. Houſe only poſſeſſed the qualification of COW DOCTORS.

"How ſhall we account for this ſtrange procedure? Cannot we plainly perceive, that this is the echo of a feeble, daring, venal adminiſtration; who, grown practiced in corruption, have fitted themſelves for the worſt of purpoſes---who have been ſo hackneyed in the ways of error and venality, that they have loſt ſight of either *Virtue* or *Honour*, and are reduced to this laſt alternative, AN IMPUDENT PERSEVERANCE."

From a new political Paper, lately publiſhed in England, intituled,

THE PARLIAMENTARY SPY.

To the AUTHOR of THE PARLIAMENTARY SPY.

SIR,

As your paper ſeems calculated to promote the principles of true liberty, and is intended to inſtruct as well as entertain the minds of its readers, I ſhall be glad if you would inſert the following ſhort paper therein, the doing which will oblige me at this time, and may in future encourage me to give you my thoughts on ſome important affairs, not totally unintereſting to the public.

THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY.

IT was with ſome degree of ſurprize, that I heard of this commandment's being lately broken by one of the firſt noblemen of the land. It is a diſgrace which cannot eaſily be wiped off---a ſtain that will never be totally forgot. If it is poſſible for a gentleman of his rank to hear the voice of truth for a moment, if he can bear with a timely rebuke, or a friendly admonition, let him weigh well the evil conſequences which will naturally attend the folly he has committed. I will ſpeak plain. The young nobleman has demeaned himſelf.---He has done that which does no credit to his family---no honour to his ſtation: In fact, he has ſo far ſunk into the paths of folly as to render his name contemptible: And the public are ſo well acquainted with the circumſtances of the fact, that they will no longer look upon him as a man entitled to their eſteem and honour. To ſay that he has committed adultery, is what the people already know. Neither need they be told of particulars. For my part, I will only aſſiſt him with reflection; and if there can be any impreſſion made, I deſire him to retire for one hour to his chamber, without the parade of his common attendance: Let him conſider deliberately the various ſteps he has taken to ruin a woman, and injure her huſband: And if he can look upon theſe, without bluſhing at the cauſe, he muſt be dead to every feeling of humanity, as he is already to that of virtue.----Let the young nobleman, however, know, that great as he is, it is ſaid unto him as well as the peaſant, THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY.

As a man, I aſk this offending nobleman, if, upon mature reflection, he can excuſe himſelf in this affair? Can he make any apology for his paſt conduct? I will anſwer for him that he cannot. His crime is of ſuch a nature, that a man of honour would have been aſhamed to commit it: For though the adultereſs were as forward in every reſpect as the adulterer, to a man who had a proper ſpirit of common friendſhip and honeſty, the temptation would have been rejected with contempt and diſdain. For this one act has the young nobleman loſt the amiable character of being honeſt, wiſe, diſcreet, and ſober. Neither of theſe are applicable to him: And though he may forget the crime while in the enjoyment of health and proſperity, I will conclude and tell him, in the words of Skakeſpeare, that he has done a thing

That blots the face, and bluſh of modeſty,
Calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the roſe
From the fair forehead of an innocent love,
And makes a bliſter there: Makes marriage vows
As falſe as dicer's oaths. Oh ſuch a deed!
Heaven's face does glow at it.
O thou public adulterer!
I ſhould make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to cinders burn up modeſty,
Did I but ſpeak thy deeds.

I am, SIR,
Your very humble ſervant
TEMPLE.

From the ſame.

LOST (ſuppoſed to have run away) A black-ſpotted DOG, of the FOX breed, remarkable for fetching and carrying; anſwers to the name of SHARPER, and is eaſily diſcovered by his always ſhutting both eyes when he hears the word, "Account," and of ſetting his ears upright when a *bone* is proffered for his acceptance.

*** Miſſed about the ſame time, a large purſe of money, Engliſh coinage, the ſum unknown. Whoever may find either dog or money, or can give information thereof, ſhall receive a handſome reward for their trouble, by applying to Mr. PUBLIC, at the ſign of Faith in Diſtreſs, near All-over-ſquare, or at the Treaſury-office, Whitehall, where attendance will be given to receive the ſame.

N. B. The owner's accounts cannot be made up without it.

The celebrated SPEECH of E. BURKE, Eſq; delivered in the Houſe of Commons, on Tueſday, the 9th of January, being the day of opening the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker,

IT appears evident from the ſpeech, which now lies before the houſe, that the miniſters are reſolved to drive the Americans to extremity, and to force this country to ſheathe its ſword in the bowels of its own children. What elſe can be the meaning of calling the meaſures in which they have embarked, highly unwarrantable, and calculated to deſtroy the commercial connection between them and this kingdom? I wiſh they had examined their own conduct with a little more care and circumſpection. They would have found that it is their meaſures, which are highly unwarrantable, and calculated to ruin the trade of Great-Britain and her colonies. The Americans are only contending for an unalienable right; the right of taxing themſelves, which is inſeparable from every country that boaſts the leaſt degree of freedom. When they croſſed the Atlantick, they did not mean to give up the rights of Engliſhmen. *Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

On the contrary, they ſhifted their abode, in order to breathe a freer air, and to give a full ſcope to that independent, that unconquerable ſpirit, with which they are ſtill animated. Will ſuch men ſtoop their neck to the yoke of ſlavery? Will they ſubmit to be taxed, to have their property given away by an aſſembly, in which they have no voice, no repreſentative? None can entertain ſo puerile a fancy, but thoſe men, who think the people of this iſland ſo tame, ſo mean ſpirited, as to ſuffer their own creatures, their ſervants, I beg pardon, I mean the creatures, the ſervants of the miniſtry, to invade the moſt ſacred of their rights, and to ſell it for a meſs of pottage.

What then can be more unwarrantable, more highly criminal, than an attempt to involve us in a quarrel with a people, who will never yield to ſuch ignominious terms, till they are utterly ruined; that is, till we are totally undone? For I think it is univerſally allowed, that the richneſs and greatneſs of this nation depend upon her colonies; her trade with other nations being inconſiderable, in compariſon of that which ſhe carries on with them. Therefore, if through the miſtaken politics of our preſent rulers they are cruſhed, we muſt ſhare the ſame fate: Force applied to them, is arming the right hand againſt the left.

Were our right of taxation ever ſo manifeſt, which it is not, a ſenſe of its inexpedience would deter every wiſe man from the exerciſe of it. The Americans are rather factors and ſervants to this iſland than ſubjects, who being on an equal footing, ſhould bear an equal ſhare of public burdens. They are always in debt to our merchants, becauſe the balance of trade is vaſtly againſt them; they have therefore much of the merchants money to trade with as a capital; are entruſted with many talents, and they do not hide them in a napkin; they return them tenfold. Are they not then to be conſidered as labourers to our merchants, as tributaries to this kingdom? In this light they have always appeared to every man converſant in commerce; and I believe it will be found, that the greater the ſums are, with which they are entruſted by our merchants to improve their plantations and ſtaple commodities, the greater will be the advantages which will accrue to this nation. What then can be more impolitic, than to levy, by an internal tax, in the laying of which we are, thro' our ignorance and diſtance, liable to commit ſo many miſtakes and oppreſſions, what muſt finally center among us by the nature of our commerce? Though their ſeas are covered with ſhips, it is with our ſhips, our ſailors, our merchandize. They all work for us; we are the maſters, they the ſervants; and the principal part of the profit remains at laſt in our hands. We have every thing but the *peculium*, without which, even ſlaves will not work.

LONDON, January 20.

IT is ſaid to be now actually agreed upon, that all legal proceedings in a certain proceſs in Doctors Commons ſhall be finally ſtopped, and that the purchaſe of the meaſure is to be a Dukedom.

They write from Leghorn, that almoſt every Italian ſtate on the Mediterranean now courts the alliance of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

The report of the death of the Earl of Bute is totally void of foundation, as letters received yeſterday from his Lordſhip, dated the 31ſt of December, mention his being in much better health than when he left England.

January 23.

Lord M--------- ſaid on a late occaſion, in a diſcuſſion of the people's rights, that, notwithſtanding the invectives that he knew had been thrown out againſt him, by the popular reſentment, "He had (pointing "to his breaſt) a friend there that told him, he was at all times ready "to ſtand forth, in defence of the meaneſt ſubject that was aggrieved."

They adviſe from Venice, that the Baſhaw of Rhodes, had received orders to fit out, with expedition, a number of ſtout veſſels of war, to harraſs the Ruſſians in their progreſs to the Levant.

February 1.

Yeſterday the celebrated Dr. Muſgrave, after having done his *buſineſs* in town, ſet out for Plymouth.

We are informed that a certain Phyſician, upon his examination on a certain occaſion, told ſome bold truths reſpecting particular perſons, that excited the ſurprize of the whole auditory; as well with regard to the ſubject of them, as the perſons to whom they more nearly related.

The paragraph reſpecting the advance of the premiums of inſurance at the offices in the city, is without foundation.

The Earl of Chatham, being much recovered of his late attack of the gout, will come to town to-morrow, when much political debate is expected.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that a ſickneſs is broke out among the Ruſſian ſailors, which had reduced the ſeveral ſhips companies to leſs than one-third of their full complement.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Daniſh man of war had lately taken two Algerine corſairs off Tangier, after an engagement of more than an hour, and brought them both into the Bay.

February 3.

We are told that the number of ſeamen to be employed for the ſervice of the preſent year is to be 16,000, including marines, which is the ſame number employed for the preceding year; this ſhews obviouſly, that there are no thoughts of an immediate war, as has been propagated to deceive the public.

It is reported, that a proteſt is preparing by thoſe Patriots who dined lately in Pall-mall.

Yeſterday at noon the Earl of Chatham, though much indiſpoſed with the gout, came to town from Hayes, and after a conference with the Marquis of Rockingham, and ſeveral others of the Nobility, went to the Houſe of Peers.

On Wedneſday, in a certain aſſembly, Col. L----ll made a long and florid ſpeech in defence of his own cauſe; and Lord N--th made a very ſpirited anſwer to Mr. B---e.

A hint was thrown out on Wedneſday night, that if the queſtion then depending was carried againſt the Miniſtry, it muſt of courſe be attended with a diſſ------- of P--------t.

It is aſſerted, that the Three Brothers will ſhortly appear in new characters, and that the political world has great expectations of ſeeing concord ſoon eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms, from the exertion of their abilities.

It is ſaid the petition from the Gentlemen of the Law, praying the re-eſtabliſhment of a certain great Officer, has lately met with ſome oppoſition.

We are informed that ſome very intereſting diſpatches were received yeſterday from Governor Trelawny, of Jamaica.

This morning a meſſenger was ſent off from the Admiralty-office for Portſmouth, on ſpecial affairs.

It is talked that certain perſons are much divided in opinion, whether they ſhall again offer the great ſeal to Lord C-----n or not. At the ſame time the friends of the Noble Lord differ very much in their ſentiments as to the propriety of his acceptance of it, if it ſhould be offered.

It is reported, that in conſequence of a recent capital reſignation, certain Law proceedings will be quaſhed.

To-morrow the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Marquis of Granby, Earls Chatham, Shelburne, and Coventry, Lord Cambden and Milton, Right Hon. G. Grenville, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. will dine with Earl Temple, at his houſe in Pall-mall.

The report of Mr. Thurloe being to ſucceed Mr. Dunning, as Sollicitor General, is again revived.

February 6.

The following is an Anecdote of the late Marq--s of R--k--m, Father to the preſent Marq--s: Soon after the Rebellion in 1745, in which that Lord raiſed a Regiment at his own Expence, his late M-----y ſent a Meſſage to the Marq--s, intimating that he ſhould be glad to ſee him at Court, and that he might have any Place about his Perſon that was moſt agreeable to him; when the Marq--s replied, that "he was much obliged to his M-----y, but he begged to be excuſed, as he himſelf lived like a King; and tho' he was a faithful Subject, he would not be a Servant, or kneel to any Man."

From authentic Advices we are aſſured, that the Diſtemper among the *Horned Cattle* continues ſtill to increaſe at the Court End of the Town; but as two of the Parties have applied for a Remedy to ſome of the Learned in Doctors Commons, it is not doubted but its Fury will ſpeedily be abated.

A few Days ago three large Trunks or Boxes, directed to a principal S-------y of S---e, were ſeized by a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer; the Penalty of which came to 1000 l. and was paid immediately.

The Society of the Bill of Rights are now conſidering of a Plan for the total Diſcharge of Mr. Wilkes's Debts.

It has been remarked of the Duke of Grafton, that during the period of his adminiſtration, he never once deſcended to the meanneſs of turning any ſubaltern officers and clerks out of their reſpective places.

We hear that if a certain patriotic Doctor had not decamped in a poſt-chaiſe immediately after his leaving a certain aſſembly, he would have been under the neceſſity of anſwering, as a Gentleman, for the liberties he took during a certain examination; a Gentleman having ſought him the next morning, in order to ſummons him to meet another for that purpoſe.

This day a meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights was held at the London Tavern, at which Serjeant Glynn was Chairman; when ſeveral new members joined them, and many ſubſcriptions were received, particularly a handſome ſum from a Gentleman at Dover.

February 8.

The greateſt Preparations are making in ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, in order to celebrate the Day of Mr. Wilkes's Releaſement.

It is given out, in order to gloſs over certain Accounts, that 22,000 l. have been paid to a certain Merchant in the City for ſ----t Service; and it is alſo ſaid, that the Merchant declares he never received the Money.

It is ſaid that Lord Townſhend will be continued Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The late Lord Chancellor Yorke, had one of the moſt retentive Memories of any Man in the Law. He would cite identically the various Words of the reſpective Authors he referred to, and had been known to have ſpoke ſix Hours ſucceſſively.

It is talked, that a Tax of 5 l. per Head will be laid on every Saddle-horſe exported to France, Germany, or any foreign Parts; and alſo 40s. on every Draught-horſe ſo exported, the Produce of which to be applied for the Service of the preſent Year.

To be SOLD,

A QUANTITY of extroardinary good freſh HOPS. Enquire of WILLIAM JENKINS, Hatter, in Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, or JAMES WEBB, Eſq; at LANCASTER.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1770.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Glaſs-houſe, in Salem County, Weſt-Jerſey, A Dutch Servant Man, named *Adrian Bruſt*, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, has ſhort light Hair, two Moles on his left Cheek, and on his right Temple a Scar, alſo a Scar on one of his Feet, near his Ancle, which is but lately healed, and the Shoe mended where the Cut was. Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a lightiſh coloured Upper Jacket, with Braſs Buttons, this Country make, about half-worn, with a Patch on one of the hind Flaps, where there was a Hole burnt, an under one with flat Metal Buttons, both of fulled Linſey, Leather Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes with Braſs Buckles, a good Shirt, and generally wears the Boſom Part behind. He has been a Soldier in Portugal, and came laſt Fall from Liſbon.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, if taken in this Province, or Jerſey, and SIXTEEN if in any other Province. It is ſuppoſed, he is lurking about this City, as he croſſed the River at Glouceſter Ferry early this Morning. If he be enliſted for a Soldier, and any Perſon will make Proof thereof, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward. He can ſpeak but little Engliſh.

RICHARD WISTAR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Schrack, in Providence townſhip, A certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 7 acres and a half, with a good orchard thereon, having a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe (with four rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole) ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop, erected thereon; bounded by lands of John Schrack, Jacob Peterman, and others.

Alſo a certain other tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres, one half whereof is cleared, with a good orchard thereon, and ſome meadow. The remainder well timbered, having a wooden tenement, barn, ſtables, &c. erected thereon; bounded by lands of Henry Ewalt, David Davis, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Schrack, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame time will alſo be ſold, two ſetts of ſmith's tools, and ſome ready made ſmith's work.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Schrack, in Providence townſhip, A certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip aforeſaid, containing 112 acres, or thereabouts, having a wooden tenement and barn erected thereon; bounded by lands of Edward Lane, Harman Umſtead, and others; late the eſtate of John George Sharff, deceaſed (in the hands and poſſeſſion of John Frey, and Andrew Herſter, adminiſtrators of the ſaid John George Sharff, deceaſed) ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1770.

THE MEMBERS of the CORPORATION of "*Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia*," reſiding in the ſaid City, Diſtrict of Southwark, Townſhips of Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties, are deſired to attend at the Court-houſe on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of May next (agreeable to Law) to chooſe 12 Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 12th Day of May next, that Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate on Delaware River, five Miles from Philadelphia, in the Townſhip of Waterford, and County of Glouceſter, in the Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, formerly the Property of Jacob Burrows, now in the Tenure of Thomas Parſons. The Vendue to begin at 10 o' Clock, where Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known, by HENRY WOODROW, *and* DAVIS BASSET, *Truſtees to Jacob Burrows aforeſaid. Any Perſon inclining to be a Purchaſer, is deſired to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale.* ¶

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD SHEE, *about 40 years of age, pitted with the ſmall-pox, a ſtout well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has loſt one joint of the right-hand thumb, very talkative, and much given to ſtrong liquor: Had on, when he went away, an old blue ſurtout, old grey coat, new flaxen ſhirt, old beaver hat, a ſtriped jacket, tow trowſers, and old pumps, with one regimental buckle; he has a good deal of the Brogue on his tongue, ſome grey hairs in his head, his hair ſhort and curled, and ſays he underſtands breaking of horſes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT WAY. ‡

For BRISTOL,
The Ship *CHALKLEY*,
PETER YOUNG, Commander;
She is a Cedar built Veſſel, a prime Sailer, fitted in the beſt Manner, hath excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and expected to ſail in about three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the MASTER on board ſaid Ship at their Wharff.

There are arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of hearty likely Engliſh and Welſh indented Servants and Redemptioners, young Men and Boys; among which are the following Tradeſmen, Bookſeller and Stationer, Taylor, Blackſmith, Miller, Weaver, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, April* 23, 1770.

Cheſter, April 21, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 11th day of May next, about 1 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs (ſubject to the right of John Douglaſs, the elder, and wife, of and in the ſame, during their lives) ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county; bounded by Lands of John Guttery, John Stewart, and Octarara Creek; late the eſtate of John Douglaſs, jun. deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

THE Partnerſhip of WILLING and TOD has been diſſolved above a Year, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to diſcharge their Accounts to the Subſcriber in Market-Street, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, before the Firſt of June, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further Notice. 6 W. ALEXANDER TOD.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY of Cheſter, are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, on Thurſday, the Tenth of May, in order to chuſe Directors, a Treaſurer, and a Secretary, for the enſuing Year, and to make their annual Payment, agreeable to their Articles. *By Order of the Directors,*
April 19, 1770. PETER STEEL, Secretary.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, a convict lad, about 18 or 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a pair of old leather breeches, a brown kerſey or plain over jacket, blue broadcloth under jacket, white linen ſhirt, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, and a half-worn felt hat; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, well ſet, has a ſcar on one leg, occaſioned by a ſcald, wears his own brown hair ſhort; as he has been uſed to go by water, it is probable he may ſtrive to get on board ſome veſſel; all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry him off; his name is George Hall, alias Attix, but may probably change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of Forty Shillings, beſides what the law allows, paid by
Aril 18, 1770. *JOHN GRANT.* ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Thurſday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named John Williams, ſpeaks broad, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſandy coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a good browniſh coloured cloth jacket, a good great coat, nearly of the ſame colour, blue cloth trowſers, greyiſh ſtockings, ſoaled ſhoes, and a ſmall felt hat, bound with yellow tape; took with him a ſack full of clothes, and it is ſuppoſed he took with him a half-worn beaver hat; he talks much of an eſtate, he ſays he is entitled to in Carolina; he talks grave, and artful. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
April 21, 1770. SAMUEL BURROUGH. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A CHARMING well built Merchant Mill, with two Pair of Stones, the Mill has continually Water enough the whole Year through, is 3 Story high, built with Stone, a good Stone Dwelling-Houſe, 2 Story high, a good Wood Barn and Stables; likewiſe 75 Acres of Land, with 12 or 13 Acres of good Meadow, and much Wood on the ſame; the Place lies in Briſtol Townſhip, between Germantown and Frankford, about five Miles from Philadelphia. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber. JACOB AMENSETTER. ‖

A TRACT of LAND in the Northern Liberties, near the city of Philadelphia, commonly called the Vineyard, containing about 400 acres, extending from the Wiſſahickon road, to the river Schuylkill, is now dividing into lots, from 3 to 40 acres, with roads 50 feet wide, and one or more public landings on the Schuylkill, to accommodate the ſame; all which lots (except that whereon the barn, houſe, &c. ſtands) will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 24th day of May next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, if the weather proves good, otherwiſe on the next fair day.---The terms, one fourth ready money, the remainder in three equal annual payments, with intereſt, giving ſecurity, if required.-----Plans of the aforeſaid lots will be put up at the London Coffe-Houſe, John Biddle's, and Jonathan Humphreys's.

N. B. No private engagement or ſale has or will be made of any part of the above tract, ſo that every purchaſer will be on an equal footting, at the public ſale.

JUNIPER, Now in good Order,

WILL cover at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's *ſtables, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, at Four Pounds a mare the ſeaſon, and Five Shillings to the groom. It is needleſs to repeat Juniper's pedigree, as it is well known that he is the beſt running horſe ever imported into America. He ran in England for 18 plates in 4 years, and won 14 of them, and was ſold by Col. Syme, who imported him, for 1000 £ Virginia currency. Juniper gets very fine foals, 3 of which may be ſeen at the ſaid ſtables.*

Likewiſe will cover at the ſame place, the Horſe WHITE NOSE, *at Thirty Shillings a mare the ſeaſon, and Three Shillings to the groom. White Noſe is 15 hands high, and upwards, and a very fine ſaddle horſe.*

N. B. Three fourths of the money for either horſe, is to be paid before the mares are covered, and the other fourth as ſoon as they prove with foal. Good paſture for mares, at Six Shillings per week. ¶ 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 21, 1770.

Imported laſt November, by J. SULLIVAN, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, a large aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, for a gentleman ſince deceaſed, and are now ſelling off by the importer, at the ſtore in Second-ſtreet, 5 doors above Arch-ſtreet, which was lately Mr. Hillbourn's. They conſiſt of, CAMPHOR; *Rad. rhei opt. Cauſt. lun. Crocus Anglic. Cinnab. nat. & antim. Fol. ſenna Alex. Colocynth. Cort Peruv. opt. Vitri. Rom. Arſin. alb. Flor. benzoin; Hord. perlat. Mer. emit. flav. præcip. alb. --- rub. ſub. corros. --- dulcis, 3 tic. Sal. nitre, glaub. com. cathart. amar. amon. vol. diuret. Gum Arab. armon. benzoin, gutt. gamb. opii. myrrh, eleni, ſtyrac. cal. Balſ. Peruv. bol. arm. Rad. China, irid flora; Sem. coriand. Raſ. C. C. Coccinel; Lap. calamin. crud. tutiæ; Cream tart. Pix Burgund. Ol. vitriol, Rhodii, cinnam. anniſi. Terr. Japon. Tart. emet. Vial corks; neat bone ſyringes, ſmall pewter ditto, half pint ditto; Dutch twine; Verdigreaſe, &c. &c.*

They will be ſold to druggiſts and practitioners of phyſic conſiderably under the uſual prices, who may depend on their being the very beſt ſort, and purchaſed for caſh from one of the moſt eminent druggiſts in London, who has warranted them freſh and genuine. ¶

THOMAS BOND, junior,

At his Houſe, the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Second-ſtreet,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Thread, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, ſuperior in Quality, and equal in Price, to thoſe from England, and has now made a large Quantity for the enſuing Seaſon, which he will ſell Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh only, on the loweſt Terms, making good Allowance to thoſe who ſell again; he gives the beſt Prices for good clean Flax & Wool, and wants a Number of good Spinners.

Said *Bond* has to lett, a very convenient Houſe, with good Stores and Wharff, ſituate between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, late in the Tenure of Meſſieurs Coxe and Furman; alſo a commodious Dwelling-Houſe in Gray's Alley. ¶

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land (and may be entered on immediately) ſituate, lying and being in the county of New-Caſtle, 8 miles from Wilmington, and the ſame diſtance from Newport, containing between 70 and 80 acres, all encloſed with good new fence, four acres of watered meadow, and more can be eaſily made, good dwelling-houſe and ſhop, with a never-failing ſpring of fine water, cloſe by the door; the ſoil is good, and very natural for all kind of grain, it is more than probable that a large bank of copper and other ore may be found on that tract, where any perſon willing to ſpend a little money, and having ſkill in that buſineſs, may ſoon find his Account in it. The place is very healthy, near mills, markets, and places of worſhip of divers denominations, and in a good and very agreeable neighbourhood. On paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required, the payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. ¶

GEORGE CRAGHEAD.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1770.

THE Contributors to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, are deſired to attend their annual Election of Managers and Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the ſeventh Day of next Month, being the ſecond Day of the Week, between the Hours of Two and Seven o' Clock P. M. the Time appointed by Law for that Purpoſe.

Germantown, April 13, 1770.

THE Members of the Germantown Library, are deſired to meet on Monday, the 7th Day of May next, at their Library Room, in the Houſe of Chriſtian Lehman, in Germantown, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe their Directors, &c. for the enſuing Year; and thoſe Members who, laſt Year, or before, were delinquent in their annual Payments, are deſired to take this ſpecial Notice, That, unleſs they are punctual in paying off their ſaid Arrears on that Day, their Shares will be abſolutely for ever forfeited to the Company, agreeable to the ſaid Company's Inſtrument of Partnerſhip. *By Order of the Directors,*
¶ CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 4th Day of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Frame Building, erected for a Soap and Candle Manufactory, ſituate on the North-ſide of Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, with all the Materials and Utenſils thereunto belonging, viz. One very large, and one middling Copper, three large Tubs, and three Receivers, a large Ciſtern (with Spouts round the Building) which ſupplies the Works with Water, a Share in a new Pump in Pear-ſtreet, a Quantity of Soap-frames, dipping Moulds, Pewter Candle Moulds, Swimmer, Beams and Scales, with Weights. The whole is new, compleat, and in good Order for carrying on the Soap and Candle Manufactory very extenſively. Alſo the unexpired Term of a Leaſe (being one Year and five Months from the 22d of May) on the Lot of Ground, whereon the ſaid Building is erected, and two Rooms in a Brick Meſſuage, on the South-ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, and adjoining the North-end of the ſaid Lot, at the Rent of £25 per Annum, with Liberty to hold the demiſed Premiſes for and during the further Term of four Years next after the Expiration of the ſaid Leaſe, at the ſaid Rent of £25 per Annum; late the Property of Thomas Smith; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſer paying One Third of the Purchaſe Money, may have 6 Months Credit for One Third, and 12 Months for the Remainder, paying Intereſt, and giving Security for the ſame, if required.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Wooden Tenement, and Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 11 Acres and 136 Perches (about one Third thereof cleared, with a young thriving Orchard thereon, the Remainder well timbered) bounded by Skippack Road, and Lands of Reeſe Morris, George Kaſtner, and others; late the Eſtate of John Morris, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing 7 Acres and 4 Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Dwelling-houſe erected thereon; bounded by Skippack Road, and Lands of John Morris, and others; late the Eſtate of Reeſe Morris, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Wooden Tenement, and Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 40 Acres; bounded by Lands of Joſhua Dickinſon, and others; late the Eſtate of Joſhua Richards, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 8th Day of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Edward Bartholomew, in Montgomery Townſhip, a certain wooden Tenement, and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Montgomery Townſhip aforeſaid, containing ſix Acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Lands of Blaze Weaver, Edward Emler, and others; late the Eſtate of John Davis, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO be ſold, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of CADWALADER EVANS, late of Edgmont, in the County of Cheſter, deceaſed, by public Sale, on the 5th Day of May next, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Marple, in the County aforeſaid; bounded by Lands of Charles Linn, Jonathan Worrall, and Joſhua Pennell, containing 100 Acres, or thereabouts, 60 Acres cleared, with 7 or 8 Acres of good watered Meadow, and more may be made; with a Log Dwelling-houſe, and good Log Barn, &c. Any Perſon inclining to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale, may apply to Alexander Oliver, living on the Place. The Sale to begin at two o'Clock on ſaid Day, where due Attendance, and Terms of Sale, will be made known by ANN EVANS, and THOMAS EVANS, Execut. §

I PURPOSE to let out on ground leaſes for 21 years, 20 vacant lots, of half an acre each, in the town of Fairfax, in the county of Culpeper, in Virginia (where the King's court is fixed and held for that county) together with a country lot of 5 acres, adjoining, or very near the ſaid town, to go with each half acre lot, and both for 40 ſhillings, current money of Virginia, rent per annum.----This town is ſurrounded by very fertile lands, abounding with proviſion of all kinds, and with pine and oak timber, very cheap for building, and a very thick Neighbourhood, where manufacturers and artificers are much wanted, and I think there cannot be a more advantageous place in the country for tradeſmen of all ſorts to ſet up. It is conveniently ſituated to church and mills.

I have for ſale, a tract of 3000 acres of land, in the county of Albemarle, lying on three forks or branches of Pretty's Creek, and forms a large body of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared land (with convenient houſes) as is ſufficient for 20 hands. Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of land, running 3 miles on Hedgman river, in Culpeper county, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very rich. Any perſon from the northward, whom it may ſuit to engage in the ground, leaſes or purchaſes of the lands above mentioned, will find it well worth their while to apply to me at Frederickſburgh, Virginia.
ROGER DIXON.

N. B. A free exerciſe of religion, and liberty of conſcience is permitted under the act of toleration, in every part of Virginia. 2 *m*

Doctor JACOB MILLER

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, That he hath opened a compleat Apothecary Shop, in the Town of Lebanon, otherwiſe called Stitee Town, next Door to Mr. Peter Kucher, and oppoſite to John Philip De Haas, Eſq; where he keeps all Sorts of Medicines for ſale; he likewiſe practiſes Phyſic and Surgery. All thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to encourage him, by favouring him with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Attendance, and having Medicines at a very reaſonable Price. ¶

May 10, 1770. NUMB. 2159.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON CHRONNICLE of March 3.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Philadelphia to his Friend in London, dated November 26, 1769.

"SIR,

AS Captain Sparks ſails ſooner than was expected, the Committee of Merchants here have not Time to write to you, they have therefore deſired me to encloſe you a Copy of their Letter to the Committee of Merchants in London. As the Parliament will no Doubt at their Meeting take under Conſideration the Affairs of America, it is neceſſary you ſhould be fully acquainted with the Temper and Diſpoſition of the Colonies.

Though the Merchants of this Place and New-York have agreed to confine their Non-importation to the Repeal of the Act laying Duties on Tea, Paper, Glaſs and Paint; yet this does not ariſe from any Alteration of Sentiment in the Minds of the People in general, nor from a Conviction, that this is the only Act that affects the Liberty of America. It was neceſſary therefore, that the Conduct of the Merchants might not affect the general Cauſe, and prevent ſuch a Redreſs of Grievances as would give general Satisfaction, to explain thoſe Wrongs of which the People complain, and inform them of what alone can put a full and final End to the unhappy Diſpute, which has ariſen between Great-Britain and the Colonies; a partial Redreſs will little avail to allay the Heats, and quiet the Minds of the People. The Colonies ſee plainly, that the Miniſtry have adopted a ſettled Plan to ſubjugate America to arbitrary Power; that all the late Acts made reſpecting them tend to this Purpoſe. Firſt, the Parliament claims a Right to levy Taxes on the Americans, without their Conſent; and, to ſhew the Extent of the Authority which they mean to exerciſe, they declare, that they have a Power to make Laws to bind them in all Caſes whatever: By another Act they ſuſpend the legiſlative Authority of an American Aſſembly, for daring to diſpute their Commands, and for not implicitly obeying their Dictates. Nay, to convince the Americans, that no Act of their Legiſlatures, however ſolemnly paſſed and ratified, can ſcreen them from the Power of Parliament, they, by another Act, order a certain Sum to be paid as a Fee to one of the petty Officers of the Cuſtoms, with theſe Words annexed, "*Any Law, Bye-law, or Act of Aſſembly, in any of the Colonies to the contrary notwithſtanding.*" But as the raiſing a Revenue, and taking the Purſe-ſtrings into their own Hands, is their main End and View, knowing that every other Power muſt follow this, they impower the King to erect a Board of Commiſſioners here with unlimited Powers. And that the Courts of common Law may not obſtruct them in their Proceedings, they extend the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty Court, and grant the Officers of the Cuſtoms, and every Informer, the Option of commencing every Suit, relative to the Revenue, in that Court. The Army, which was left in America after the late War, under Pretence of ſecuring and defending it, is now publicly declared to be for the Purpoſe of enforcing Obedience to the Authority of Parliament. The Remonſtrances and Petitions of the Aſſemblies in Favour of their Rights, and againſt theſe Claims of Parliament, are treated as ſeditious; and the Attempts of Individuals to procure a Redreſs of Grievances, are deemed Rebellion and Treaſon: And, in order to intimidate the Colonies, an antique obſolete Law is revived, and the Crown addreſſed to ſend for Perſons accuſed of treaſonable Practices in America, and try them in England. How much farther they may proceed, is uncertain; but, from what they have already done, the Colonies ſee, that their Property is precarious, and their Liberty inſecure. It is true, the Impoſitions already laid are not very grievous; but if the Principle is eſtabliſhed, and the Authority by which they are laid is admitted, there is no Security for what remains. The very Nature of Freedom ſuppoſes, that no Tax can be levied on a People without their Conſent given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives. It was not on Account of the Largeneſs of the Sum demanded by Charles the Firſt, that Ship Money was ſo odious to the Commons of Britain, but becauſe the Principle upon which it was demanded, left them nothing they could call their own.

The Continuation of this Claim of the Parliament will certainly be productive of ill Conſequences, as it will tend to alienate the Affections of the Colonies from the Mother Country. Already it has awakened a Spirit of Enquiry. The People by examining have gained a fuller Knowledge of their Rights, and are become more attentive and watchful againſt the Encroachments of Power; at the ſame Time, they are become more ſenſible of the Reſources they have among themſelves for ſupplying their real Wants. Reſentment, as well as Neceſſity, will drive them to improve theſe to the utmoſt. And from the Genius of the People, and the Fertility of the Soil, it is eaſy to foreſee, that, in the Courſe of a few Years, they will find at Home an ample Supply of all their Wants. In the mean while, their Strength, Power, and Numbers, are daily increaſing. And as the Property of Land is parcelled out among the Inhabitants, and almoſt every Farmer is a Freeholder, the Spirit of Liberty will be kept awake, and the Love of Freedom deeply rooted. And when Strength and Liberty combine, it is eaſy to foreſee, that a People will not long ſubmit to arbitrary Sway. Thus, by a blind Infatuation, and Madneſs of Politics, a weak, ſhort-ſighted Miniſtry have been ruining their Country, and haſtening a Period they ſeemed to dread, by the very Means which they intended to prevent it.

I have often viewed, with infinite Satisfaction, the prodigious Growth and Power of the Britiſh Empire; and have pleaſed myſelf with the Hopes, that in a Century or two the Britiſh Colonies would overſpread this immenſe Territory, added to the Crown of Britain, carrying with them the Religion of Proteſtants, and the Laws, Cuſtoms, Manners, and Language of the Country from whence they ſprung; while England, placed at the Head of the Empire, ſuperintended the whole, and by the Wiſdom of her Councils prevented the jarring Intereſts of the ſeveral inferior States, united their Strength for the general Good, and guarded them from the Attacks of foreign Powers. In ſuch a Situation, ſhe might have laughed at the Compacts of the Bourbon Family, and defied the united Powers of Europe. But alas! the Folly of a weak Adminiſtration has darkened the Proſpect. And what the Iſſue will be muſt be left to Providence; while we, with humble Adoration, pray the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe to overrule Events for the general Good."

Copy of the Letter from the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, to the Committee of Merchants in London, encloſed in the preceding.

GENTLEMEN, Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1769.

THOUGH we are not favoured with an Anſwer to our Letter of the 8th of April laſt, yet, as the Liberty of America is at Stake, and the Minds of People here much agitated, and as a Continuation of the unhappy Diſpute between the Parliament of Great-Britain and the Colonies, muſt not only affect your and our Intereſt, but the general Intereſt and Happineſs of both Countries, we think it our Duty to apply to you, and again earneſtly requeſt you to uſe your beſt Endeavours with thoſe in Adminiſtration, to reſtore Tranquility, and re-eſtabliſh the Colonies in the Enjoyment of their antient Rights and Privileges.

We are very ſenſible that the Proſperity of the Colonies depends upon their Union and Connexion with Great-Britain. In this all the Americans concur; but they cannot bring themſelves to think, that for this Reaſon they ought to be diveſted of Liberty and Property. Yet this muſt be the Caſe, if the Parliament can make Laws to bind them in all Caſes whatever, can levy Taxes upon them without their Conſent, and diſpoſe of the Revenues thus raiſed without their Controul; multiply Officers at Pleaſure, and aſſign them Fees to be paid without, nay, contrary to, and in direct Violation of, Acts of Aſſembly regularly paſſed in the Colonies, and approved by the Crown; can enlarge the Powers of Admiralty Courts; divert the uſual Channels of Juſtice; deprive the Coloniſts of Trials by a Jury of their Countrymen; and, in ſhort, break down the Barriers, which their Forefathers have erected againſt arbitrary Power, and enforce their Edicts by Fleets and Armies. To ſuch a Syſtem of Government the Americans cannot tamely ſubmit; not from Impatience of Subordination, a Spirit of Independence, or Want of Loyalty to their King (for in a quiet Submiſſion to juſt Government, in Zeal, Affection, and Attachment to their King, the People of the Colonies dare to vie with any, the beſt, of their Fellow-Subjects) but from an innate Love of Liberty, and the Britiſh Conſtitution.

In our laſt we intimated our Fears, that the Miniſtry were greatly abuſed, and the People of America greatly miſrepreſented by ſome who did not wiſh well, either to Great-Britain, or the Colonies. The Letters of one of our American Governors, and the Memorials of a Board lately erected among us, not to mention other Documents laid before the Public, evince that our Fears were but too well grounded. From theſe it is apparent, that every ſly Art has been uſed to incenſe the Miniſtry againſt the Colonies; every Argument that Malice could invent, has been urged to induce them to overturn the ancient Foundations of Liberty. Nay, to compaſs their baſe Ends, they have declared, in expreſs Terms, and taken uncommon Pains to make the Miniſtry believe, that "there has been a long concerted and extenſive Plan of Reſiſtance to the Authority of Great-Britain in all the Provinces, and that a Seizure made at Boſton, has haſtened the People there to the Commiſſion of actual Violence, ſooner than was intended."

In Juſtice to the Province where we reſide, and indeed to all America, we beg Leave to aſſure you, that ſuch Repreſentations are without any juſt Foundation, and that nothing can be a greater Deviation from Truth. At the ſame Time we confeſs, that the Ends accompliſhed by theſe, and ſuch like infamous Slanders and vile Arts, have given a general Alarm, and cauſed a univerſal Uneaſineſs in the Minds of the Americans. They now ſee a Rod of Power held over their Heads; they begin to feel the Severities of a Court, that by its late enlarged Juriſdiction is empowered to break in upon the Proceedings of the Common Law Courts; and they have anxious Fears for the Exiſtence of their Aſſemblies, which they conſider as their laſt and only Bulwark againſt arbitrary Power. For if, ſay they, Laws can be made, Money levied, Government ſupported, and Juſtice adminiſtered, without the Intervention of Aſſemblies, of what Uſe can they be? They are then no eſſential Member of the Conſtitution. And being uſeleſs and uneſſential, is there not Reaſon to fear they will ſoon become diſagreeable, and then be wholly laid aſide? And when that happens, what Security have we for Freedom, or what remains for the Coloniſts, but the moſt abject Slavery?

Theſe are not the Reaſonings of Politicians, but the Sentiments and Language of the People in general. For with Truth we may ſay, in no Country is the Love of Liberty more deeply rooted, the Knowledge of the Rights inherent in Freemen more generally diffuſed, and the Principles of Freedom and Government better underſtood, than among the Britiſh American Colonies.

For this Reaſon "we think ourſelves obliged to inform you, that though the Merchants have confined their Agreements to the Repeal of the Act laying a Duty on Tea, Paper, Glaſs, &c. yet nothing leſs than a Repeal of all the Revenue Acts, and putting Things on the ſame Footing they were before the late Innovations, can or will ſatisfy the Minds of the People." Fleets and Armies may overawe our Towns; Boards of Commiſſioners, with their Swarms of Underlings, may, by a rigorous Execution of ſevere unconſtitutional Acts, ruin our Commerce, and render America of little Uſe to the People of Great-Britain: But while every Farmer is a Freeholder, the Spirit of Liberty will prevail; and every Attempt to diveſt them of the Privileges of Freemen, muſt be attended with Conſequences injurious to the Colonies and the Mother Country.

In a Matter of ſo great Importance you will excuſe this Freedom. We conſider the Merchants here and in England as the Links of the Chain, that binds both Countries together. They are deeply concerned in preſerving the Union and Connexion. Whatever tends to alienate the Affections of the Colonies, or to make them averſe to the Cuſtoms, Faſhions, and Manufactures of Great-Britain, hurts their Intereſts. While ſome, therefore, from ambitious Views, and ſiniſter Motives, are labouring to widen the Breach, we, whoſe private Intereſt is happily connected with the Union, or which is the ſame, with the Peace and Proſperity of both Countries, may be allowed to plead for an End to theſe unhappy Diſputes, and that by a Repeal of the offenſive Acts, the Cauſe of Jealouſy and Uneaſineſs may be removed, Tranquility reſtored, Harmony and mutual Affection re-eſtabliſhed, and ſo Trade return to its uſual Channel.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your aſſured Friends, Your obedient humble Servants,

Signed, *Signed*,
WILLIAM FISHER, ALEX. HUSTON,
GEORGE ROBERTS, JOHN RHEA,
SAMUEL HOWELL, JOHN COX,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, JOHN GIBSON,
JOS. SWIFT,
JAMES MEASE,
J. M. NESBIT,
WILLIAM WEST,
ROBERT MORRIS,
CHARLES THOMSON,
DANIEL BENEZET.

Lancaſter, April 30, 1770.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

I WAS a few Days ago informed there was an Advertiſement inſerted in your Paper, ſigned by Henry Moſer, containing an infamous Calumny upon my Character. I have this Day, and not before, read it, and take this earlieſt Opportunity of declaring to the World, that the Facts charged are abſolutely falſe, and totally without Foundation; and I truſt and hope that the Public will ſuſpend their Judgment, till I have Time to collect and lay before them the Depoſitions of a Number of reputable Inhabitants of this County, *to ſhew*----That the Purchaſe alluded to, was made by me from Moſer at a Time when he was perfectly ſober---That he well knew what he was doing----That the Day after the Purchaſe, when alſo perfectly ſober, he expreſſed his Satisfaction with the Bargain he had made----That the two Half Joes, mentioned to have been given to him by me, were given to him at his Requeſt, and that he actually, the next Day, paid a Debt with Part of that Money----That ſo far from my attempting to impoſe upon and defraud him, the Money, which by the Agreement I was engaged to give him, was more than the Value of the Land---That it was not till after *many* Days, he ſent his Wife to return the two Half Joes---and this by the Inſtigation of my Enemies.

The above Facts I ſhall be able fully to prove. But as it will neceſſarily take ſome Time to collect my Evidences, and take their Depoſitions; and leſt my not taking public Notice of the ſevere Aſperſions propagated againſt me ſo generally, by Means of your extenſively circulating Paper, may be looked upon as ſome Argument of my Guilt, I requeſt you will do me the Juſtice immediately to publiſh this Declaration of my Innocence, and I engage to lay before the Public, as ſoon as it can be poſſibly done, the fulleſt and moſt ſatisfactory Proof of the Fairneſs of the Tranſaction, and the total Falſity of the Charges brought againſt me.

I feel very ſenſibly for this very cruel and groundleſs Attack upon my Character; but as I am conſcious of my Innocence, and perfectly aſſured that I ſhall fully ſatisfy the Public of the Malice and Falſity of the Accuſations brought againſt me; ſo alſo do I truſt that the Laws of my Country will do me ample Juſtice, and by the Example of Mr. Moſer in the Action I have now brought againſt him, agreeable to his Invitation, teach him and others, how dangerous it is, wantonly and wickedly to ſport with the Characters and Reputations of their Neighbours.

ISAAC MYER.

JOHN HALES,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has opened a new LIVERY-STABLE in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. Thoſe Gentlemen, who will be pleaſed to encourage him, may depend upon the utmoſt Care, and beſt Accommodations; and he will be thankful to them for their Favours. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

In FRONT-STREET, a few Doors above ARCH-STREET,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, who has ſix Years to ſerve. He is an Engliſh Lad, and can be well recommended, he will be ſold to none but ſuch as are likely to uſe him kindly.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Place, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and Dry Goods; likewiſe China, Delf, and Glaſs-ware, &c.

7th of 5th Month, 1770. JOSEPH DRINKER.

N. B. Said DRINKER carries on the COOPER's BUSINESS as formerly, where may be had Hogſheads, Barrels, &c. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of ROBERT STEWART, on Tueſday, the 1ſt of May, in Blockley Townſhip, a bay HORSE, about 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, is a natural Pacer, and has a ſhort bob Tail. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

May 2, 1770. ¶ ROBERT STEWART.

To be ſold, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Friday, the 25th of this inſtant May, in the Evening of the ſaid Day,

A LARGE commodious 60 Feet Water Lot, on which there is built, a good Wharf, and 3 large commodious 3 Story Houſes, with Stores under each of them, compleatly finiſhed and painted; each Houſe has 2 good Rooms on a Floor, 2 Cloſets in each Room, and 2 Garrets, with Chimneys.

The firſt Houſe is about 20 Feet Front by about 36 Feet deep.

The ſecond is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with a good Room over the Alley, and a Vault under it, that will hold 8 Hogſheads of Rum.

The third is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with 2 Rooms over the Alley, and a Vault under it that will hold 4 Hogſheads of Rum. All the 3 Buildings or Houſes, from the Stores upwards, are 14 Inch Wall Front and Back, with a Balcony to each, fronting the River Delaware, from which you have a fine Proſpect both up and down ſaid River.

The Buildings are ſituated in Swanſon-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, extending from thence into the River as far as other Water Lots; the Wharf is carried out 120 Feet, at the End thereof a Thoroughfare, with a 56 Feet Pier, and a Dock to the Southward of the ſaid Pier; bounded Weſtward, by Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid, Eaſtward, by the River Delaware, Southward, by Ground of Anthony Duche, ſen. and Northward, by other Ground of Zacharias Nieman; the whole ſubject to a Groundrent of £16 Currency per Annum for ever. As the Wharf and Houſes are ſo well known, it is needleſs to enlarge on its Situation for carrying on the Lumber Buſineſs, which it has been employed in for upwards of 12 Years, by the Subſcriber and Mr. Robert Knox.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 15 Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, on which is erected, a new Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, 2 Story high, 12 Feet front by 18 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 17 and a Half Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, with a Frame Tenement thereon, about 14 and a Half Feet Front by 21 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

ZACHARIAS NIEMAN.

TWO Hundred Pounds will be given to any Perſon, for a Groundrent of Twelve Pounds per Annum; alſo a proportionable Sum, for a Groundrent of Five Pounds; or the like Sums will be given to any Perſon that will grant ſuch Annuities, to iſſue out of Lots in this City, that may be judged, by the Purchaſer, a ſufficient Security for the ſame. Enquire of WILLIAM PARR. ¶

TRIESTE, January 20.

THE Greeks and Sclavonians are employed with great Diligence in the Conſtruction of ſeveral ſmall Veſſels, which are intended for the Service of the Ruſſian Fleet. The Inhabitants of Lacedemonia are likewiſe preparing to make great Armaments, and wait only the Arrival of the ſaid Fleet, to act in Concert with them againſt the Porte. Thoſe of Peloponeſus are come to the ſame Reſolution, and the Turks around, terrified at theſe Preparations, think of nothing but providing for their Safety in Flight, or ſubmitting without Reſiſtance to the Ruſſians, the Moment their Fleet ſhall appear on the Coaſt. The Provinces of Oxiromera, Zymaza, and Sfata, in the Iſle of Candia, likewiſe wait their coming with the greateſt Impatience. Count d'Oſlow, and Prince Dolgorucki, have ſent, the firſt 80 Tons of Powder, 250 Quintals of Lead, and a Number of Cheſts, filled with all Sorts of Arms, to Zymaza; the other has diſpatched to the Montenegrins, 1000 Tons of Gunpowder, with a large Quantity of Ball and Muſquets. The latter, accompanied by a Number of Sclavonians, is returned to Dalmatia, where he has been received with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy. The Montenegrins have attacked and carried Baſina, Zerzegavina, and ſeveral other Places.

Warſaw, Jan. 13. We are very much ſurprized to find a great Number of Ruſſian Officers, and ſome even of the Rank of Generals, reſign their Commiſſions, and quit the Service of the Empreſs, inſomuch that the Reſignations ſince the End of the Campaign are computed to amount to 400. Some of theſe Officers, who are come here, ſay, that the epidemical Diſtempers, and the Swords of the Tartars, have made ſuch Havock in the Ruſſian Troops, that the Regiments which were ſent into Moldavia muſt be formed again.

Dantzick, Jan. 17. The laſt Letters from Kaminieck give a Confirmation of the Report lately ſpread, concerning the Havock ſome epidemical Diſtempers have made in the Ruſſian Army.

The Confederates have lately gained ſeveral Advantages over the Ruſſians, particularly in the Environs of Kaliſch and Petrikau.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 3. We have received Advice, that three of our Pachas, after having aſſembled near Galatſch a Body of about 50,000 Men, to drive the Enemy out of Moldavia, and puniſh the Inhabitants, had been routed by the Ruſſians with ſuperior Forces, and purſued as far as the Danube, with a Loſs of ſome Thouſands of Men.

Genoa, Jan. 22. They write from Ceuta, that the Emperor of Morocco deſigns to refuſe the Ruſſian Fleet any Supply of Proviſions from the Coaſt of Barbary, and has fitted out 50 Ships to cruize off that Coaſt.

From the Frontiers of Hungary, Jan. 20. We hear from all Quarters, that the Ruſſians have been obliged to raiſe the Siege of Bender, after having ſuffered great Loſſes, not only from the Fire of the Beſieged, but from epidemical Diſeaſes, and continual Skirmiſhes with the Tartars, who attacked them in their Retreat; and ſucceſſively defeated ſeveral of their Corps; the Remainder are arrived, in a moſt wretched Condition, at Balta, and the Tartars are divided into two Bodies, one of whom has ſince paſſed the Lines of New Servia, and the other has marched along the Banks of the Nieſter, and got up as far as Kalus, from whence they infeſt the Rear of the Ruſſians, who remain in Moldavia.

Warſaw, Feb. 3. From the Head Quarters of the Ruſſian Army we hear, that a conſiderable Body of the Confederates of Bar have voluntarily ſubmitted themſelves Priſoners to Lieutenant Colonel Fabricius, and being received, in the moſt humble Terms expreſſed their Thanks to the Almighty, for having delivered them from the Slavery which they had ſuffered amongſt the Turks. The Miſeries and Hardſhips which they had undergone are inexpreſſible; and out of 900 of them, which formerly joined the Turks, only 500 remained.

Erzerum, in Aſiatick Turkey, Nov. 19. Turcomania is delivered from the Alarms which the Appearance of a foreign Army had occaſioned. The Ruſſian General Tottleben having entered Georgia four Months ago with 2000 Foot, and about as many Horſe, was joined by Prince Heraclius, at the Head of 15,000 Georgians: That General would undoubtedly have given a terrible Blow to the Porte, if he could have marched to Trebizonde; but Prince Salomon refuſing to join him, he was no longer able to ſucceed on that Side, but went to beſiege Erivan.

This Attempt did not meet with Succeſs. The Want of Artillery, Diſcipline, and good Will, on the Side of the Georgians, and eſpecially the vigorous Reſiſtance of the Beſieged, gave the Pacha of that Province Time to get together a ſmall Army, with which he repulſed General Tottleben as far as the interior Mountains of Georgia, and ravaged all the Countries that had furniſhed Troops to the Ruſſians. The Pacha is lately returned from thence with a conſiderable Booty. All the Pioneers in Turcomania are employed in fortifying Erzerum, Erivan, Kars, and Trebizonde; they can beſides ſet on Foot 20,000 Men in that Province, and it is thought theſe Forces will be more than ſufficient to defeat any farther Attempts of the Ruſſian General, in caſe the Georgians are diſpoſed to favour him. As to Prince Salomon, he has aſſured the Porte, that he will continue faithful to the Engagements he has entered into.

Genoa, Feb. 16. Yeſterday at three o'Clock a Conſpiracy broke out here. The Parties concerned in it conſiſted of Natives and Inhabitants, whoſe Deſign was to murder the whole Council, and afterwards the Burghers, and make themſelves Maſters of the Place. In Half an Hour more we ſhould have been deſtroyed, but Providence, who watched over us, made them fail in their Deſigns at the very Moment they were going to put them in Execution. Between 200 and 300 were in Arms, and made the firſt Fire, but no further Miſchief enſued, than ſome Perſons being ſlightly wounded. The Alarm was then given, and the Garriſon appeared immediately under Arms, when four of the ſeditious Perſons were ſhot dead upon the Spot. Their whole Body, which conſiſted of about 2000, were at the Town of Fours. The four Syndics in Office went thither, and ordered them to lay down their Arms, which they at firſt refuſed to do, but the good Countenance of the Garriſon, ſupported by Part of the Burghers, obliged them to ſurrender. Their Chiefs were ſeized, and ſent to Priſon. The Sieur Motu, the Elder, was one, and the Sieur Cariere. I believe they will loſe their Heads, as well as ſeveral others, who have been taken up ſince, and were Ringleaders in that Affair. The Perſons killed are the Sieur Olivier, the Father, who was 60 Years of Age, one Pourait, one Chevalier, an Engraver, and one Chaler. We expect To-morrow 600 Men from Nyon, and hope this Affair will have no bad Conſequences."

Peterſburgh, Feb. 6. Yeſterday a Courier arrived here from General Romanzow with Advice, that on the 15th of laſt Month a ſecond Engagement happened between General Podgoritſchany, and another Party of the Enemy, different from thoſe of the preceding Day, conſiſting of 2000 Infantry, and 6000 Cavalry, headed by 3 Pachas, and ſupported with 9 Pieces of Cannon; they attacked our Troops near Tocſchany, but were happily routed, after leaving above 1000 Turks upon the Field of Battle. We have taken in this laſt Affair ſeveral Standards, ſome Cannon, and two Waggons, loaded with Powder.

Algiers, Feb. 23. The Dey underſtanding that two of his Chebecks, one of 24, and the other of 30 Guns, had been taken by the Spaniards, and that the Captain of one of the Veſſels had been obliged to ſurrender, in Conſequence of his Ship having been previouſly damaged by a French Frigate, was ſo irritated, that he ordered an Embargo to be laid on all the French Ships in this Harbour; and after ſeverely reproaching the French Conſul, diſpatched a Veſſel to Marſeilles, in order to demand Satisfaction for the Inſult he had received.

LONDON, February 20.

A great Lawyer, having been ſhewn the Copy of an intended Remonſtrance, returned it, with his Opinion, that though the Courtiers and Sycophants might pronounce it high Treaſon, there was not a ſingle Word inſerted, but what he would uphold was warranted by the Conſtitution.

They write from the Hague, that it was expected the Dutch and French Miniſters would ſpeedily be recalled by their reſpective Courts, in Conſequence of a great Miſunderſtanding between them.

Feb. 22. An Evening Paper of laſt Night has the following Paragraph: "As our great Men ſeem deſirous of knowing the true State of the Nation, we think it our Duty to give them all the Information we can about it; and ſhall therefore briefly acquaint them, that the State of the Nation was never ſo bad as at this Time, for it is totally corrupted from Head to Heels; that the Conſtitution of it is infected with many dreadful Diſtempers, and become decayed and rotten; and that thoſe who ſhould be its Doctors are its Diſeaſe; that the Murmurings and Complaints of the People are as great and univerſal as their Taxes and Oppreſſions, that their Hopes and Confidence in Government are as light and little as their Trade and Union; and that the Rights and Liberties of the People are upon as precarious a Footing, as the Permanence and Power of Miniſters."

We hear, that on Thurſday Se'nnight next, the Tickets in the enſuing Lottery will begin to be ſold on Receipt.

We hear alſo, there will be twenty Prizes of Five Thouſand Pounds each, twenty-five Prizes of One Thouſand Pounds; but no Prizes under 50 l. nor any above 5000 l. The Prizes to be paid in Money, without Deduction; two Blanks only to a Prize, and the Tickets to be ſold at 10 l. each.

Notwithſtanding all the repeated Accounts of the Decay of Trade, as a Conſequence of the American Combination, &c. we are informed, that the Produce of the Sinking Fund, which is the ſure and never-failing Pulſe of the national Commerce, appears, by the laſt Year's Account, to be as great as ever.

Letters from Venice mention, that the Ottoman Porte ſeems very well pleaſed at the Declarations of the Republic to continue neuter in the preſent War with Ruſſia, having been ſtrongly apprehenſive of their joining the Enemies of the Grand Signor.

It is reported, that the Ruſſian Admirals and Captains have received ſtrict Orders to fight any ſingle Ship or Fleet belonging to what Nation ſoever, that may attempt to interrupt their Progreſs in the preſent Expedition to the Levant.

Feb. 24. We hear that it will be propoſed to pay off the 3 1-Half per Cent. Stock 1756, which will amount to 15,000,000 l. and alſo Exchequer Bills, to the Amount of 1,500,000l.---The above Sums are to be paid out of the Produce of the Sinking Fund.

We hear there is already above 200,000 l. in Arrears again on the Civil Liſt.

We hear a certain Gentleman ſtill keeps his determined Reſolution of paying no Taxes in a particular County.

We hear a Baronet, who loſt 40,000 l. at a certain Houſe at the Weſt End of the Town, is preparing to ſet out upon his Travels abroad for five Years.

It is affirmed, that a large Body of Troops will be immediately ſent to Bengal, for the Security of the Britiſh Government in that Quarter.

A curious Correſpondent writes Word, that ſeveral Drafts, exactly of 500 l. a-piece, amounting in the whole to near 20,000 l. have ſtept forth, from a certain great Office near the Park, ſince the 1ſt of this Month.

A Gentleman at Berlin, in a Letter to his Correſpondent in London, ſays, "There is no Foundation for the various Reports reſpecting his Pruſſian Majeſty's being upon the Point of taking Part with the Ruſſians, in the preſent War with the Turks."

According to ſome late Letters from Conſtantinople, the Reports of ſeveral Inſults having been offered to the French Ambaſſador, are void of Foundation; on the contrary, the Miniſters of the Porte ſpare no Pains to prevail on the French and Spaniſh Courts, to oppoſe effectually the Progreſs of the Ruſſian Squadrons in the Levant.

The Portugal Merchants, at a Meeting held Yeſterday, reſolved to make ſpeedy Application to Parliament for a Redreſs of the Oppreſſions, under which the Britiſh Trade has for ſome Years laboured in Portugal.

We are informed, that the Statues of his Majeſty and Lord Chatham, executed by Mr. Wilton, by Order of the General Aſſembly of New-York, will not be ſhipped for that Province, till the Fate of the American Revenue Acts is known.

Feb. 27. *We are informed, a Scheme is on Foot, and will be propoſed in this Seſſion of Parliament, to tax all the public Diverſions throughout the Kingdom, ſuch as Operas, Plays, Maſquerades, Ridottos, Aſſemblies, Balls, Concerts, Public Card Routs, Public Gardens, &c. The Admittance will be by ſtamped Tickets, rated upon the Proprietors at ſo much in the Pound, alſo the Places of ſuch Entertainments muſt be regularly licenſed. This Tax is intended, in ſome Meaſure, to check the Extravagance of the Age for thoſe Diverſions, and the Monies ariſing from it are to be applied to a very laudable Purpoſe.*

Letters from Dantzick inform, that Major General Czartoriſky, with a Detachment of the Ruſſian Troops, has defeated about 2000 of the Confederates, near the Village of Ekein, and driven them to Poſen. The Chief thereof, Wychieckowſky, with about 250 Men, remained dead upon the Field; two Pieces of Cannon, and ſeveral of the common Soldiers, were taken.

Very extenſive Orders have juſt been received from different Provinces of America, for the Exportation of Manufactures by the Spring Fleet.

March 1. *In a late Conference between a Great Perſonage and a late popular Commander, on the Subject of his political Principles, which have been lately altered, the former was ſo exeremely pathetic in lamenting the Loſs of ſo valuable a Servant, and expreſſed ſo much perſonal Regard for him, that it drew Tears from both Parties.*

We are informed, that Lord North is determined to convince the Public how much he merits their Eſteem, by taxing every Branch of Luxury, and removing the Impoſts from the Neceſſaries of Life: A noble Reſolution, and which will prove him to be the true Patriot.

A Matter of a very ſerious Nature is expected ſoon to be taken into Conſideration by a certain Aſſembly, in which, it is ſaid, no leſs than forty principal Characters are involved.

We hear, that Serjeant Glynn has pronounced the City Remonſtrance to be, in every Reſpect, legal, let what will be the Conſequence.

Advices received from Vienna inform, that the Treaty between the Grand Signor and the Court of Iſpahan is totally diſſolved; and that, in Conſequence, the Perſians muſt unavoidably be engaged in the preſent War between the Turks and Ruſſians.

They write from Algiers, that it was expected the Daniſh Flag would ſoon be diſplayed on the Conſul's Houſe of that Nation, in Conſequence of a Peace about to be concluded between the Dey and the Court of Copenhagen.

They write from Liſbon, that the King had given Orders for ſome Men of War and Land Forces to be ſent with all Expedition to the Brazils.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that three Expreſſes at the Back of each other, had been received from London, and ſome Councils of War had been held by the principal Officers in the Garriſon, in Conſequence thereof.

We are authoriſed to contradict the ſcandalous Report, lately propagated, that a Great Perſonage had an Orange thrown at him the laſt Time he was at the Play-houſe, as it has not the leaſt Foundation in Truth. Facts themſelves, when circulated to give Uneaſineſs to a worthy Mind, are very cruel, but what ſhall be ſaid of him, who utters a Falſhood for the ſame Ends, relative to the moſt reſpectable Perſonage in the Kingdom.

A Correſpondent ſays, "There cannot be a ſurer Sign, that the M-----ry are under no Apprehenſions of a ſpeedy Rupture with any of the continental Powers, than their preſent Delay with regard to adjuſting Matters on a proper Footing with North-America: For can it be ſuppoſed, that were ſo important a Criſis at Hand, the Body Politic would be ſuffered to remain in ſo dangerous and divided a Situation, both at home and abroad."

March 3. Upon a Motion being made in a certain Society, for an Enquiry into the State of the Civil Liſt Debt, and for the Vouchers, ſhewing in what Manner ſuch Debt was incurred, the Society divided; when 165 were for the propoſed Enquiry, and 262 againſt it.

It is ſaid, that in order to relieve the labouring Part of the Public from the grievous Tax on Porter, an additional Tax will be laid on Wheel Carriages.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the Empreſs has ordered proper Perſons to ſurvey the Ports on the Caſpian Sea, and the Parts adjacent, to Kamptſchatka, in order, as it is conjectured, to ſend a Squadron into thoſe Parts, to aſſiſt the Perſians, who, it is expected, will, this Spring, act offenſively againſt the Turks.

Letters from Warſaw, dated Feb. 1, mention the News of the Ruſſians being defeated near Bender, as confirmed, and that the Remains of the Corps under Prince Proſorowſki, had repaſſed the Nieſter, which occaſioned great Conſternation.

It is ſaid, that this Morning an Expreſs was ſent off from the Office of Admiralty, Charing Croſs, to be forwarded from Falmouth to Commodore Proby, Commander of his Majeſty's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

We hear, that certain late Proteſts have been tranſlated into French, and printed in Holland, and that prodigious Numbers have been ſold, and ſent to different Places on the Continent.

A noble Lord in the Majority told another in the Minority, a few Days ago, that Great-Britain never cut ſo contemptible a Figure in the Eyes of all Europe, as at preſent: "True, my Lord, (replied the latter) the *Majority* are a very contemptible Sett of Beings ſure enough."

We are now credibly informed, that his Majeſty has no Intention of viſiting his German Dominions this Summer.

March 6. We are informed, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter propoſes to make the Tour of Scotland and Ireland early in the Spring.

March 8.

It is ſaid, that the Trial between Mr. Onſlow, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, is fixed for the 4th of April, at Guildhall.

It is ſaid, that certain Arrears of laſt Year, are of a Nature leſs ſuited to public Inſpection, and general Examination, than thoſe of any former Period.

We are informed, that in the Courſe of the preſent Seſſions, ſome further Steps will be taken for the Reduction of the National Debt.

We hear, that in Conſequence of ſome Advices received from Madrid, George Pitt, Eſq; will ſet out on his Embaſſy to the ſaid Court, much ſooner than was at firſt intended.

The Under-writers being in general a good deal alarmed at Part of a patriotic Nobleman's Speech delivered laſt Friday, have been in ſome Meaſure conſoled by ſome of their Brethen, who pretend to be in the Secret, and who declare the whole to be nothing but a mere Chimæra, formed purely by a diſappointed Party, to create an Alarm.

A Correſpondent remarks, that whatever Danger ſome of our Liberties are ſaid to be in, Freedom of Speech prevails in the moſt extenſive Senſe of the Word, and gives us the following Specimens of what paſſed in a great City Aſſembly, near Guildhall, laſt Thurſday: One of the Orators ſaid, in Reply to the Requeſt of a great Citizen, "Whatever your Lordſhip ſays on this Subject has very little Weight with me, for when you are in the H. of C. you are railing againſt the C. C. and now you are in the C. C. you are railing againſt the H. of C.---And by another Member it was precipitately aſſerted, that a reſpectable Aſſembly was no Aſſembly; and as they had infringed on the Conſtitution, their Power ought to be at an End.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived from his Britannick Majeſty's Conſul General of Algiers, which, it is ſaid, brings ſome very intereſting Intelligence.

A letter from Toulon mentions, that Monſ. Bompart had received orders to put to Sea with ſeveral Men of War and Frigates; and it was given out that their Deſtination was for the Coaſt of Barbary.

Orders have been ſent to Cork and Dublin, for a large Quantity of Iriſh Proviſions to be ſhipt, with all Expedition, for his Majeſty's Garriſons in the Weſt-Indies.

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) April 13.

Two Maſters of Veſſels, juſt arrived from Jamaica, which they left the 19th paſt, inform us, that Commodore Forreſt's Ship, the Dunkirk, ſailed that Day to Windward, being diſpatched, as it was imagined, on the Information of the Maſter of a Schooner from Virginia, who came in two Days before, and ſaid he ſaw and reckoned upwards of 20 Sail of Capital Ships off of Cape-Nichola.

[*This correſponds with our Accounts from England of the Sailing of a Spaniſh Fleet, &c.*]

BOSTON, April 30.

The Merchants and Inhabitants of this Metropolis have again diſcovered their unalterable Reſolution to ſupport the Non-importation Agreement againſt all Oppoſition of Tyrants and their Miſions. It muſt be obſerved, to the Honour of our Brethren the Merchants in the Southern Governments, that in Conſequence of their Orders to the Maſters of their Veſſels in London, not to receive Britiſh Goods until the Revenue Acts ſhould be totally repealed, their Veſſels have returned this Spring, as we are well informed, without any Articles but ſuch as were excepted in the Agreement. The like Orders were given by many of the Merchants here; but the Ship Maſters were ſo unguarded as to take on board Goods without Diſcrimination, upon its being ſaid, that the Houſe of Commons had ordered a Bill for a partial Repeal.---It appears, that the Generality of the Merchants have punctually adhered to the Agreement, to the Grief and Vexation of the Enemies of America on both Sides of the Atlantic; who muſt be convinced, that ſuch a noble Perſeverance in the Cauſe of public Liberty, will ſoon baffle all their Arts and Machinations to enſlave and ruin us and our Poſterity. A few Perſons, however, have imported the Poiſon: Upon which important Occaſion, the Body of the People, together with the worthy and well diſpoſed Merchants, again met in Faneuil-Hall; where ſuch ſpirited Meaſures were taken as the Neceſſity of the Times required; which brought the Importers to a due Reflection on their own miſtaken Conduct, and a free Conſent under their Hands to re-ſhip all their Goods for London immediately.----Mr. Hancock was ſo nobly generous and diſintereſted, as to offer his Ship to carry theſe Goods Freight free; a Favour which the Importers of them certainly could not have the leaſt Reaſon to expect: The Goods are now ſhipping accordingly on board Captain Scott, who will ſail, Wind and Weather permitting, this Week. A Quantity of Tea was imported in theſe Veſſels, which it is ſaid cannot be re-ſhipped, but upon what Grounds we pretend not to ſay: The Tea is houſed for ſome particular and pretty apparent Reaſons, in the Cellar of the Cuſtom-houſe: The Owners have promiſed it ſhall remain there unſold till----, but this was unanimouſly voted by the Body laſt Saturday to be by no Means ſatisfactory: And the Meeting ſtands adjourned till this Afternoon, when the proper Steps will no doubt be taken. There were ſeveral Adjournments of the Meeting laſt Week, at each of which there was a very numerous Attendance.----It is indeed obvious to all, that the Meeting is of the laſt Importance: For upon the Non-importation Plan ſeems wholly to depend the Deciſion of that all intereſting Queſtion, Whether we ſhall be Freemen or Slaves.---At the Concluſion of the Meeting, we ſhall endeavour to obtain the Particulars for the Information of our Readers: In the mean Time we take Leave to recommend that ſententious Line in the Song of Liberty, compoſed by our celebrated Farmer;

By uniting we ſtand, by dividing we fall.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper, which will oblige a Friend to Liberty.

AS Informers againſt Printers for publiſhing Papers friendly to Liberty, are juſtly to be conſidered as Enemies to Freedom; it is thought a particular Deſcription of the vile Miſcreant that lodged an Information againſt Mr. Parker, Printer of the New-York Gazette, for printing the Paper ſigned a Son of Liberty (for which Mr. M'Dougall is now unjuſtly confined in the common Goal of this City) will not be unacceptable to all the Friends of Liberty, and eſpecially to the patriotic Printers on this Continent; as thereby they will know his Perſon, and be premoniſhed againſt his deteſtable Perfidy. The ſordid Harpy, whoſe Thirſt for the filthy Lucre of a Reward diſpoſes him, if he had Power equal to the Malignity of his Heart, to enſlave this dear Country, ſhould be treated by the Friends of it as a common Enemy, ſuch is M-ch--l C-mm-ns, a Native of Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland (who gave the above Information.) He is about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet high, pretty ſquare ſhouldered, has light brown Hair, ſmooth faced, knock kneed, ſpeaks with the Iriſh Brogue Accent; ſhines away with the Reward of his Wickedneſs in Cla-

ret, and white coloured Clothes; and as that won't support him long in his preſent State of Idleneſs, he will doubtleſs ſoon decamp to ſome of the neighbouring Colonies for Employment. It is therefore hoped that Printers, who are Friends to Liberty, will treat him on Application to them, as he deſerves; and that they will reprint this Deſcription of him, for the Information of the Public.

New-York, April 8, 1770. S. P.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Yeſterday a Ship arrived here from Pool in 7 Weeks; and Captain Sears in 26 Days from Antigua. Laſt Thurſday Captain Sears ſpoke with a Ship from London for Philadelphia.

Letters by the above Ship ſay, That the Petition of the Livery of London, preſented to his Majeſty, would be ordered to be burnt by the common Hangman.

The Mail to go with the Harriot Packet, Captain Lee, for Falmouth, cloſes at the Poſt-Office in New-York, on Tueſday, the 15th of this inſtant May.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, April 12.

"In the incloſed Gazette, you will ſee a Letter from a Committee of our Aſſembly to the Secretary of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, with a Remittance of 10,500 Currency; this Sum was included in the preſent Tax-Bill, and ſent for the Concurrence of the Upper Houſe, where it was rejected by a Meſſage, which ſays, "*We cannot be perſuaded that ſuch a Grant is honourable, fit or decent.*" This was interpreted by the Aſſembly as a high Indignity, and produced very warm Debates, in which it was propoſed to addreſs the Lieutenant Governor, to remove the preſent Council, and to appoint "*Men of Probity and Independance.*" However the Meſſage was ſent back to the Council to be reconſidered, and was ſhortly returned with another, ſignifying their firm Adherence with the firſt.----It was then referred to a Committee of the Aſſembly, and they were to proceed on the Report this Morning, when a Prorogation took Place, which ſtops for a Time the paſſing of our College Act into a Law."

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a Letter from a principal Houſe in London, to their particular Friend in Philadelphia, by the March Packet.

"The Conſideration of the Merchants Petition came before the Houſe of Commons Yeſterday, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and the Debates continued till near Twelve at Night; the Miniſter, Lord North, propoſing to take off the Duties on Paper, Glaſs and Painters Colours, and the Friends of America ſtrenuouſly endeavouring to have Tea included, which the Miniſtry oppoſed, on the Principle of that Duty's remaining as a *Teſt* of the Authority of Great-Britain over her Colonies; after much was ſaid on both Sides, the Houſe divided, and the Numbers appeared, againſt including Tea, 204; for it, 142; Majority 62."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 6.

"I have had many to viſit me this Morning, aſking this Queſtion, What will now be done? I anſwered, the Ships in the North-America Trade muſt go there empty; I pray the People may ſtand firm in the Agreement they have entered into for another Year; and it is much wiſhed by all, who are Friends to the Liberties of free-born Engliſhmen here, of whom there are a great Number in this Kingdom.----Lord North, I was informed, before I got into the Houſe of Commons, ſaid to this Effect, That the People of Boſton, who began the Aſſociation, were going on with their Importations from hence, nearly as before, having broke their Faith with New-York and Philadelphia, who had been true to their Agreement; which, tho' unwarrantable and illegal, yet their being true to their Agreements did them Honour. How it will prove, I do not pretend to ſay, but certain it is, that great Quantities of Goods are gone, and going to that Place.---I hope they have not been ordered by any that entered into the Non-importation Agreement, but by Governor Bernard's Son, and thoſe who joined in the Oppoſition; tho' his Father, Mein the Printer, and many others, ſay, that it is in a great Degree general; but be it as it may, it has much hurt the Cauſe of America, if not loſt it, for the preſent Year.

"I can aſſure you, from all I have obſerved, or can learn, the moſt ſerious and ſenſible People in England, are much and deeply impreſſed with a Senſe of their and our Situation; inaſmuch as the Miniſtry, and ſuch a one as they think it is, can carry every Point they pleaſe in Parliament, without any Regard to the conſtitutional Rights of the Subject. In ſhort, unleſs this Nation gets engaged in a War, or ſomething turns up which we cannot foreſee, I have no Idea (nor have I heard one good Reaſon given by any Body, to make me think) that the preſent Miniſtry, or the Majority, which is the ſame Thing, will not hold their Ground, and continue their Schemes of miniſterial Oppreſſion, until their Meaſure is full."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 7.

"I embrace this Conveyance per Packet, only to acquaint you with the ill Fate of the American Affairs. The Duties are taken off Paper, Glaſs and Colours, but continued on Tea, therefore can ſend out no Goods, but ſuch as are allowed by your Reſolutions; the Houſe divided, 204 to 142. The Miniſtry are ſo ſtrong, that all Arguments againſt them are to no Effect, or elſe enough has been ſaid to have gained a total Repeal.-----I ſhall write in general by the Ships, which will now be ſent away with all Speed, and therefore requeſt you will inform my Friends with the Situation of Affairs, and that no Goods will come out, but ſuch as you allow."

Several other Letters from London agree in Subſtance with the foregoing, and add, that Lord North informed the Parliament, there was a Treaty with the Eaſt-India Company depending, which might poſſibly produce a Repeal of the Duty on Tea, but it would be upon commercial Principles only, and perhaps the Time far diſtant.

On Sunday laſt the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD arrived here from Georgia, in the Georgia Packet, Captain Souder. Monday Evening he preached at the New Preſbyterian Church, and again laſt Night at St. Paul's Church, to very crowded Auditories.

Captain Marſhall, from Porto-Rico, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 27:37, ſpoke the Brig Polly, Captain Stanton, from this Port for Jamaica, out 14 Days, all well; and on the 26th, in Lat. 32, he ſaw a Brig to Windward of him, but could not ſpeak her, ſtanding to the Northward, having loſt her Bowſprit.

Captain Peter, from Liſbon, on the 22d of laſt Month, in Lat. 34:25, Long. 63:8, ſpoke a Ship from South-Carolina for Cowes, out 13 Days; and on the 2d Inſtant, he ſpoke a Sloop from New-Haven for the Weſt-Indies, three Days out.

Arrived from Philadelphia. Captains Ord, Eyres, Spain, Wilſon, and Brannin, at Liſbon; and Captain Steel, at Barbados.

Deal, Feb. 16. Remain, the Chatham, Moore, for Virginia; and the Nancy, Couliſtone, for Maryland.

Feb. 20. Remains, the Nancy, Barren, for Virginia.

Feb. 22. Came down and ſailed, the Molly, Fox, for Virginia.

March 2. Came down, the Diana, Hathaway, for Rhode-Iſland; and the Suſanna, Doble, for Virginia.

March 6. Came down and ſailed, the Elizabeth, Chriſtie, for Maryland.

The Letter directed to the *Leather-Apron-Club*, ſigned a *Mechanic* and *Fellow Citizen*, was duly received, and read with much Pleaſure; the Company thereupon unanimouſly voted to return the anonymous Author their grateful Acknowledgments, and aſſure him, that they perfectly agree with him in his juſt Remarks, and patriotic Sentiments, and take this Method to requeſt a perſonal Acquaintance, or, at leaſt, a further Correſpondence with him, which will be eſteemed a Favour.

At an annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the 7th Inſtant, the following Members of that Corporation were duly elected Managers and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year. *John Reynell, Joſeph Richardſon, James Pemberton, Samuel Rhoads, Iſrael Pemberton, Iſaac Greenleaf, Daniel Roberdeau, Jacob Lewis, Iſaac Jones, Joſeph Morris, John Nixon,* and *Iſaac Coxe*, Managers. *Thomas Wharton*, Treaſurer.

Laſt Saturday Harman Roſencrants, and David and Thomas Jones, were executed here, purſuant to their Sentence. Mary Brian, who alſo received Sentence of Death, is reprieved.

☞ *For a Piece from the Middleſex Journal; Extracts from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons; ſome London News, &c. ſee the Supplement.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Diana, J. Gray, from Falmouth, N. E. Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waide, Jamaica. Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, Madeira. Sloop Nancy, W. Marſhall, Porto-Rico. Brig Greyhound, Charles Dyer, Boſton. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Ship Philadelphia Packet, T. Moore, and Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Liſbon. Schooner Squirrel, S. Paul, and Sloop Almſbury, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua. Sloop Mermaid, N. Drew, Antigua. Sloop Deſire, P. Gorham, St. Euſtatia. Schooner George, J. Young, and Schooner Betſey, W. Martin, Maryland. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Souder, from Georgia.

OUTWARDS. Brig Nancy, V. Welch, for Barbados. Schooner Leopard, W. Church, Newfoundland. Sloop Harriſon, F. Hooton, and Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Schooner Nancy, E. Douty, Virginia. Sloop Nancy, W. Marſhall, Porto-Rico. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, T. Moore, London. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, St. Kitts. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Boſton. Ship Rebeccah & Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, and Snow Reſolution, C. Chevalier, Liſbon. Brig Calypſo, J. Caton, and Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waide, Jamaica. Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, Maryland. Ship Alexander, J. Sullivan, Oporto. Schooner Diana, J. Gray, Bay Chaleur. Schooner Squirrel, S. Paul, for St. Euſtatia.

CLEARED. Sloop Unity, J. Fell, to Spaniſh Main. Sloop Unity, W. Carliſle, Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, and Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, Barbados. Sloop Lovely Betſey, T. Walker, Brig Carolina, J. Taylor, Brig Lord Hyde, J. Taylor, Brig Dolphin, R. Shewell, Ship Hawke, E. Bingley, Snow Elizabeth, I. All, and Brig Greyhound, G. Caton, Liſbon. Sloop Unity, J. Buchanan, St. Vincent. Schooner, Raven, T. Coffin, and Brig Young Hawke, T. Morton, Newfoundland. Brig Molly, J. Chapman, Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Rainbow, C. Church, Boſton. Sloop Felis, J. Jackſon, Virginia. Sloop William and Mary, S. Bell, Portſmouth, N. E. Ship St. Andrew, C. Emlen, Madeira. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Cadiz. Schooner Polly, J. Newton, New-Providence. Brig Dolphin, J. Chatham, to Dominica.

May 10, 1770.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice to ſuch of his Employers, whoſe Papers are left at Mrs. Cummings's, in Weſt-Nottingham, that unleſs they diſcharge their Arrears to him in three Weeks from this Date, he will diſcontinue to carry them after that Time. JOSEPH REED, Nottingham Meſſenger.

For the BENEFIT of Mrs. DOUGLASS.

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, this preſent Thurſday, the 10th of May, will be preſented, A COMEDY, written by CONGREVE, called,

LOVE for LOVE,

With the Humours of BEN the SAILOR.

A Prologue, in the Character of a Country Boy, by Mr. Hallam.

To which will be ADDED,

A NEW FARCE, never acted in AMERICA, written by Mr. KING, of the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, called,

WIT's LAST STAKE.

N. B. The Comedies of Congreve, though replete with Wit and Humour, have been cenſured for a Levity, incompatible with that Purity of Manners, which is eſſentially neceſſary to render the Entertainments of the Theatre, ſubſervient to the great and uſeful Purpoſes, for which it was firſt inſtituted; and for which, the Drama has been countenanced and protected by the Good and Wiſe, in all Ages, and in all Countries, where the Beams of Science have diſſipated the Clouds of Ignorance, or where the Gloom of Superſtition and Intolerance, has not abſorbed every generous Sentiment, extinguiſhed every Impulſe of genuine Benevolence--------After this Remark, it will be, perhaps, ſuperfluous to aſſure the Public, that no Line in this Play, offenſive to Delicacy, will appear in the Repreſentation------The Beauties of the Author are preſerved, his Blemiſhes expunged.----

A likely NEGROE MAN,

To be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 19th inſtant May, if not ſold before.

HE underſtands all kinds of houſe-work, can wait on table, and tend horſes; he has alſo ſome knowledge of country-work. Any Perſon inclined to buy him at private ſale, is deſired to apply to the PRINTERS. ¶

VERY good HYSON TEA, at Twenty Shillings per Pound, to be ſold by JOHN CARSIN, at Charles Wharton's Store, near the Drawbridge. ‖

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 28th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Martin Cryder, at the Sign of the Swan, in Second-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, on Vine-ſtreet, 51 feet; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

Alſo a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth 230 feet, to a certain 40 feet ſtreet, running from Browne's-ſtreet to Poplar Lane; bounded eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, ſouthward by ground now or late of Robert Shepherd, weſtward by Third-ſtreet Continued as aforeſaid, and Northward by ground of James Caſſell; ſubject to a groundrent of 2l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

And a certain other tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 30 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, to the aforeſaid 40 feet ſtreet; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of William Fox, eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, and northward by ground now or late of Daniel Ballard; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 15s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Adam Evey, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 29th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 27 feet, or thereabouts, and extending in depth from Second to Dock-ſtreet, having ſix meſſuages or tenements erected thereon; bounded eaſtward by Dock-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Henry Liſle, weſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward by ground of Hannah Steel; ſubject to a groundrent of 45l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Newby, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

A CERTAIN Lot of Ground, ſituated in the City of Philadelphia, bounded on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Lombard-ſtreet and Pine-ſtreet, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and in Length or Depth 198 feet, together with a good Frame Houſe, and a Summer Houſe, on the Premiſes. It letts for Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings a Year, and there is a Leaſe on the Place for 6 or 7 Years. Enquire of JOHN MERRITT, Caulker, in Almond-ſtreet, in Southwark, or of EDWARD GETTIER, Cooper, near the Swedes Church. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Humphreys, at High-ſtreet Ferry,---Nine lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, near the river Schuylkill, viz. No. 1, containing 7 acres and a half, and 4 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry, and by the road leading from Lancaſter road to ſaid mill.----No. 2, containing 7 acres of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.---No. 3, containing 10 acres, 1 quarter, and 15 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by Marſhall's road, leading to the Middle Ferry, and the road leading from Lancaſter road to Schuylkill Mill.----No. 4, containing 10 acres and 15 perches of clear, and chiefly old land, bounded by Marſhall's road aforeſaid.-----No. 5, containing 15 acres 1 quarter, and 18 perches of land, about one fifth part thereof cleared, the remainder good well timbered woodland, with a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by Marſhall's road.-----No. 6, containing 17 acres 1 quarter, and 22 perches of land, about one fourth part thereof cleared, the remainder good woodland, well timbered, and a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by lots No. 5 & 7, and has the privilege of a road extending into Marſhall's road aforeſaid.---No. 7, containing 12 acres and a half, and 33 perches of land, about one fourth thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered, and likewiſe a never-failing ſpring of water, which runs through the whole lot; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.---No. 8, containing 9 acres 3 quarters, and 13 perches of land, all well timbered, and ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.---- No. 9, containing 8 acres 1 quarter, and 16 perches of land, well timbered, and likewiſe ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the laſt aforementioned road. The above deſcribed lots are very ſuitable for Gentlemens country ſeats, on account of their high and pleaſant ſituation, and the beautiful and extenſive proſpect; plans thereof may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, at George Gray's, at the Lower-Ferry, and at the place of ſale; the ſaid lots are part of the eſtate of Richard Gardiner; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Cheſter, May 8, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 24th day of this inſtant May, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain tenement, and lot of land, containing about one acre, ſituate in Tredyffryn townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Boſtian Rink, and Benjamin Robeſon, Lancaſter road, and the Valley road; late the eſtate of Benjamin Hamton, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 25th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 280 acres, and allowance, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of James Munſey, Moſes Mellocin, Manor Line, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place, will be ſold feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, table and chairs; alſo horſes, cows and ſheep, and other things, not here inſerted; late the eſtate of John Hamilton, ſeized and taken in execution by John Morton, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter; bounded ſouthward, with Bridge-ſtreet, weſtward, with -------ſtreet, northward, with John Salkeld's land, and eaſtward, with lots of John Salkeld, deceaſed; late the eſtate of Edward Turner; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of John Kerlin, John Templeton, and others. Alſo another meſſuage or tenement, and tract of 7 acres of land, more or leſs, bounded by John Kerlin, Samuel Kennedy, and Lancaſter road; all late the eſtate of James Hunter, the younger, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Neweſt Printing-Office, the South Side of the Jerſey Market, and 3 Doors below Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A DISCOURSE upon Perfection and Univerſal Redemption: To which is added, Diſcourſes on the following Subjects, viz.

1. On Original Sin; ſhewing wherein Original Sin is.

2. On Election and Reprobation; ſhewing wherein they each ſtand.

3. On Baptiſm; occaſioned by the Reading of Two Sermons, on Matth. xxviii. 19, ſhewing the Weakneſs of the Author, and his Miſapplication of Water Baptiſm, which never was more than a Type of Chriſt's Baptiſm. And,

A further Diſcourſe on the ſame Text of Scripture; wherein it is ſhewed, that Chriſt could not mean elementary Water; neither can that Text of Scripture be taken literally, as it ſtands recorded.

By the Author of a former Diſcourſe on Perfection and Univerſal Redemption.

Eaſt-Caln Townſhip, April 30, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE BOY, turned of 16 Years of Age, bred to every Kind of Country Work; a hearty ſound Boy, has had the Small-Pox, he is honeſt, not given to drink any ſpirituous Liquor to hurt himſelf, ſold for no Fault, I had him from his Infancy. JOHN GILLELEN. ¶

For LONDON, immediately,

(Having three-fourths of her cargoe ready to go on board)

The SHIP

PHILADELPHIA PACKET,

THOMAS MOORE, Maſter;

A prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter at the London Coffee-houſe, or to JOHN WILLDAY; who has for ſale, at his ſtore in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Perſians, 3 qr. mantuas, tobines, flowered ſattin, and brocaded ſilks, cotton counterpanes, bed-ticking, a ſmall aſſortment of hardware, 3d. nails, felt hats, ſail-cloth, No. 1 and 5, crocus bagging, wool cards, cags of ſhort pipes, neſts of Engliſh braſs kettles, roll brimſtone, madder, chalk, whiting, and grindſtones, &c.-----And at his ſtore at Chriſtiana-Bridge, almoſt a general aſſortment of all kinds of goods wanted in that part of the country. ¶

For SAVANNAH *(in GEORGIA)*

The BRIG

GEORGIA PACKET,

JOHN SOUDER, Commander;

A good Live Oak and Cedar Veſſel, having moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Commander on board, at ſaid Bright and Pechin's Wharff.

N. B. A Quantity of choice new Rice, Soal Leather, Bees Wax, Sagoe, Powder Soy, Logwood, &c. to be ſold by ſaid Bright and Pechin, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet.

SHARON,

Being that part of the plantation, lying in Briſtol townſhip, on which the Reverend William Sturgeon lately reſided; ſituate between Frankford and Germantown, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and near the country ſeats of Thomas Lawrence, and Nicholas Waln, Eſquires, will be diſpoſed of by private ſale, on reaſonable terms, and time allowed for payment of a part of the purchaſe money.

THIS FARM, conſiſting of about 284 acres, is thrown into three diviſions; each will have a good aſſortment of arable land, wood and meadow, all abundantly ſupplied with water by ſprings and creeks; together with ſome fine bottoms, which will fall into each diviſion.

No. 1, on which is a ſtone quarry, contains about 132 acres.

No. 2, on which are the walls of a burnt houſe, a ſmall ſtone out-houſe, a frame barn, and a young thriving orchard, contains about 114 acres.

No. 3, contains about 38 acres.

Likewiſe to be ſold, two parcels of land in Paſſyunk, clear of groundrent, viz.

No. 4, a lot on the bank of the river Schuylkill, on which are the frame and boards of a large 2 ſtory houſe (blown down) under which is a cellar; there are likewiſe a frame kitchen clapboarded, and a well dug. It commands a very extenſive and pleaſant proſpect; being the corner lot on the road, and is well adapted for a gentleman's ſeat, or an houſe of entertainment.

No. 5, a paſture lot almoſt ſquare, ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from the aforeſaid, on the eaſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, containing 5 acres and 155 perches; has been limed at a conſiderable expence: This might well ſuit the purchaſer of No. 4.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Moravian alley, containing in front on ſaid alley, 18 feet; the lot on which it ſtands is 25 feet front, and 85 feet deep, clear of groundrent, and the premiſes now lett for 30 l. per annum.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe part or the whole of ſaid eſtate, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, truſtees of the real eſtate of the Reverend William Sturgeon, and his deceaſed wife Hannah.

RICHARD PETERS,
HUGH ROBERTS,
DANIEL RUNDLE,
JOHN MURGATROYD.

Tbctf.

RUN away on the 19th day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, within 5 miles of Reading town, a NEGROE man, about 28 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has loſt ſeveral of his fore teeth, and his right foot is froſt-bitten; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, whitiſh cloth jacket and breeches, homeſpun ſhirt, and is named Dick, alias John Linch; had a collar round his neck, and a chain to his leg; he pretends to be free, and is very much given to lying. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me DAVID EVANS.

N. B. Said Negroe took with him a hammer and chiſel. ¶

Lancaſter, May 2, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Alliſon, Eſq; late of Donnegall townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to be punctual in their payments to the ſubſcribers, executors to ſaid eſtate, on or before the firſt Tueſday in June next, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring the ſame to the executors, before the ſaid day, that they may be adjuſted, as the executors are at that time under an abſolute neceſſity of making a final ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate with the Regiſter, and Orphan's Court. JAMES ANDERSON, and JOSEPH CANDOUR, Executors. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, May 1, 1770, a certain Michael Bradley; he came from Ireland about 2 or 3 years ago; he is ſuppoſed to be between 30 and 40 years of age, ſandy complexion, well ſet; had on, a green jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and frock, leather breeches, old felt hat, cocked up. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Michael Bradley, in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ JOHN HILLIARD.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS well finiſhed BAKE-HOUSE, with two Ovens, convenient Granaries, and every Thing neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Buſineſs, with a Negroe Man, who underſtands Baking well, together with a two Story Brick Houſe, a Kitchen and large Yard adjoining thereto, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, near Mr. John Hart's Corner, in Southwark. For Particulars, enquire of ANNE REARDON, at the aforeſaid Place. *May 7, 1770.* ¶

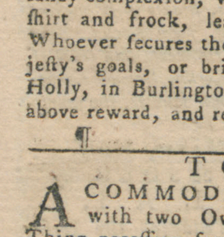
Philadelphia City, November 1, 1769.

By the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and the Commiſſioners for paving the Streets, &c.

ALL Owners of Houſes and Lots, fronting on thoſe Streets, where the Cartway has been paved, who dwell in this City, and the Tenants of thoſe Landlords who reſide elſewhere, are hereby ordered and enjoined to pave or repair, as the Caſe may require, with good well burnt Bricks, or good ſquare flat Stones, the Footway and Gutters of their reſpective Fronts, according to Regulation; and the Gutter to be made 22 Inches wide, and not exceeding 4 Inches deep; the Pavement to riſe 7 Inches in 10 Feet from the inner Edge of the Gutters towards the Houſes; and to provide and ſet up one ſound, dreſſed Red Cedar Poſt, of the Length of 7 Feet, and of the Thickneſs of 6 Inches Heart at leaſt, for every 10 or 12 Feet Front, and to compleat the ſame before the 15th Day of May next, if they would avoid the Penalties by Law directed to be levied on ſuch as ſhall refuſe or neglect to obey this Order.

S. Shoemaker, Mayor,
Benjamin Chew, Recorder,
Jacob Duché,
Iſaac Jones,
Samuel Mifflin.
Henry Drinker,
William Wiſhart,
John Mifflin,
Thomas Tilbury,
Samuel Bryan,
John Chevalier.

For BRISTOL,



The Ship *CHALKLEY*,

PETER YOUNG, Commander; She is a Cedar built Veſſel, a prime Sailer, fitted in the beſt Manner, hath excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and expected to ſail in about three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the MASTER on board ſaid Ship at their Wharff.

There are arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of hearty likely Engliſh and Welſh indented Servants and Redemptioners, young Men and Boys; among which are the following Tradeſmen, Bookſeller and Stationer, Taylor, Blackſmith, Miller, Weaver, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.*

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in Front-Street, on the Bank, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets, now tenanted by Mr. Searle. Enquire of GEORGE CLYMER, near the New-Market. T.b.c.

Philadelphia, April 1770.

EIGHTY dozen of graſs, cradling and briar ſcythes, and ninety dozen of ſickles, made ready for the enſuing ſeaſon, a quantity of ſtraw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, ſeveral pair of ſmith's bellows, iron work for griſt-mills, the ſpindles and rines made after the old or new method; clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large ſcrews; ſaw-mill and fulling-mill irons; large ſcale-beams, for millers or larger draughts; all made by the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, who believes they will prove as good as any made elſewhere; which he will ſell at reaſonable rates, wholeſale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.----He has for ſale, a good copper ſtill, of about 85 gallons, at Two Shillings per pound, and its tin worm, at One Shilling and Sixpence per pound, alſo black-lead crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good.

Whereas ſome merchants of this city have, for theſe 5 or 6 years paſt, imported from Great-Britain, large quantities of ſickles, ſtamped S. PACHALL, in imitation (as I apprehend) of my ſtamp, which is S. PASCHALL, and on the credit thereof, have ſold great quantities, many of which have been brought to me by farmers to alter, who aſſured me they bought them for my make, and as the workmanſhip is by no means equal to thoſe formerly made by me, I therefore acquaint the public with this deception, which may eaſily be detected, as the letter S, between the A and C, is left out in the ſtamp on the Engliſh ſickle. I ſhould have notified this difference to the public at their firſt appearance, but had then declined the trade, and as I am now deſirous of eſtabliſhing my ſon in the ſame buſineſs (who is an apprentice to me) think it a duty to the public, and my own character, to acquaint them therewith.

Tbc. 3M. STEPHEN PASCHALL.

WANTED,

A PAIR of young, well-matched, ſtrong, trotting HORSES.

They muſt be full fifteen Hands high, well broke in a Waggon, and very gentle. Enquire of JOHN BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private ſale (as on account of the roughneſs of the weather laſt Monday, the public ſale did not take place)

A VERY pleaſant ſituated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main ſtreet, in the beſt part of the town to carry on any extenſive buſineſs, tavern or ſhop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, good ſtabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleaſant ſituated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent aſſortments of flower and garden curioſities; a very fine thriving orchard of the beſt fruit; and the reſt very good graſs land. Its pleaſant ſituation will recommend itſelf, for a ſummer ſeat of pleaſure or conveniency for any buſineſs; ſeveral years time (if defired) will be given for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Alſo then to be ſold, another near adjacent piece of graſs land. The terms of ſale may be known on the premiſes, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. §

*** Said *Chriſtian Lehman* alſo keeps a nurſery, and hath for ſale, the rareſt and beſt ſort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

A CATALOGUE of BOOKS to be ſold by the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA.

FOLIO'S.

VOTES of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in 3 Volumes. Complete Syſtem of Geography, by More. Bacon's Works. Pennſylvania Gazette. Maitland's Hiſtory of London. Chillingſworth's Works. Hill's Hiſtory of Foſſils. Baſnage's Hiſtory of the Jews. Ditto China. Fox's Journal. Fox's Book of Martyrs. Bunyan's Works. Sutherland's Ship Building. Penn's Works. Dupin's eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Cambden's Britannia. Clarendon's miſcellaneous Works. Clarendon's miſcellaneous Tracts. Warner's eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Bayle's general Dictionary. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation. Barrow's Works. Maitland's Hiſtory of Edinburgh. Pontoppidan's Natural Hiſtory of Norway. Salmon's modern Hiſtory. Moore's theological Works. Machiavel's Works. Biſhop Taylor's Life of Chriſt. Harrington's Oceana. Sir Walter Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World. Laws of Pennſylvania. Divi Britannici. Davila's Hiſtory of the civil Wars of France. Moore's Works. Natural Hiſtory of Barbados, by Hughes. Ricaut's Commentaries of Peru. Ruins of Balbec. Complete Atlas, by Bowen. Johnſon's Dictionary.

QUARTO'S.

Clark's Letters on the Spaniſh Nation. Murray on Ship Building. Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society. Rutty on mineral Waters. Magen's Inſurances. Jackſon's Chronology. Sully's Memoirs. Arbuthnot on ancient Coins. Bower's Hiſtory of Popes. Halley's aſtronomical Tables. Jeſuit's Practice of Perſpective. Graveſande's Experiments in Philoſophy. Davila's Hiſtory of France. Enquiries into the Languages, &c. of Europe. Voyages from Aſia to America, for the Diſcovery of a North Eaſt Paſſage. Cudworth's intellectual Syſtem of the Univerſe. American Library. Godfrey's Poems.

OCTAVO'S.

Arts and Sciences of the Antients. Deſcription of Greenland. Boyle's Works. Hiſtory of Herodotus, by Littlebury. Comedies of Plautus. Hiſtory of the Portugueſe. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moſes. Hiſtory of California. Critical Hiſtory of England. European Settlements in America. Arrian's Hiſtory of Alexander's Expedition. Parliamentary Hiſtory. Guicciardini's Hiſtory of the Wars in Italy. Monthly Reviews. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals. Philoſophical Tranſactions. Annual Regiſter. Enquiry into Homer. Preſent State of Europe. Sherlock's Sermons. Hiſtory of St. Kilda. Fabricius's Letters. Letters from the North of Scotland. Dr. Sacheverel's Trial. Conjunct Expeditions. Brown's Eſtimate. Swift's political Tracts. Brown's Eſſays on the Characteriſtics. Burnet's Hiſtory. Mead on Poiſons. Cramer on Metals. Herodotus's Hiſtory. Art of Tormenting. Revolutions of Spain, by Vertot. Middleton's Life of Cicero. Martin's Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland. Freſnoy on the Study of Hiſtory. Builder's Dictionary. Beaumont and Fletcher's Works. Bacon's Letters. Eſſays on Crimes and Puniſhments. New Hiſtory of Jamaica. Complete Hiſtory of Sweden, by Puffendorf. Butler's Remains. Angeloni's Letters on the Engliſh Nation. Miſcellanea curioſa. Biggs's military Hiſtory. Short's Bill of Mortality. Ulloa's Voyages to South America. Kippax on Commerce. Vertot's Revolutions in Spain. Grove's moral Philoſophy. Hiſtory of the late War. Parliamentary Debates. Rollin's Roman Hiſtory. Life of Grotius. Art of making Salt. Boileau's Works. Turner's Art of Surgery. Hiſtory of California. Art of Thinking, by Crouſaz. Preſent State of Great-Britain. Swift's Remains. Life of David. Young's poetical Works. Eſſay on the Writings of Alexander Pope. Memoirs of the Ladies of Great-Britain. Collection of Teſtimonies. Sophia Hume's Exhortation. The Muſes Library. Friendſhip in Death. Guthrie's Cicero. Bromley's Sabbath of Reſt. Watts's Lyric Poems. Telliamed. Whitelocke's Eſſays, eccleſiaſtical and civil. Memoirs of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter. Eſſay on the Writings of the Antients. Hibernicus's Letters. Works of the Duke of Buckingham. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. Melmoth's Pliny. Franklin's Sophocles. Taylor's Life. Dampier's Voyages. Tillotſon on Popery. Middleton on the Roman Senate. Sherlock on future Judgment. Bland's Military Diſcipline. Broderick's Hiſtory of the late War. Montaigne's Eſſays. Rapin's Hiſtory of England. Coleman's Terence. Douglaſs's Summary. Prior's Works.

DUODECIMO'S.

Hervey's Dialogues. Pope's Works. Leonidas, a Poem. Remarks on Italy. Life of Charles, Prince of Lorrain. Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell. Greenwood's Grammar. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift. Dryden's Poems. Works of Joſeph Addiſon. Pope's Letters. Hume's Political Diſcourſes. Addiſon's Evidence. Knights of Malta. Britiſh Merchant. Matho. Adventurer. Turkiſh Spy. Hildrop's miſcellaneous Works. Clark's Eſſay on Education. Dodſley's Collection. Poetical Dictionary. Life of Peter I. Emperor of Ruſſia. Swift's Works. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. Eloiſa. Theobald's Shakeſpear. Law's Chriſtian Perfection. Voltaire's Works. Hume's Eſſays. Rabelais's Works. Tour through Britain.

Perſons deſirous of purchaſing any of the above Books, may ſee them, by applying to JOSIAH HEWES, *at his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.*

N. B. They are to be ſold very cheap.

P. S. To be lett, the Houſe in Third-ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church, where the Union Library was formerly kept. Apply as above.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

ONE third Part of Eliſabeth Furnace, in Lancaſter County, and of the Lands thereunto belonging, viz.

Two Tracts of Land, with good Improvements, the Furnace, and a great many Buildings thereon erected, with 80 Acres of Meadow, well fenced, containing 500 Acres.

One Tract, adjoining the above, with an Improvement, 250 Acres.

One Tract, adjoining the above, with an Improvement, 10 Acres of Meadow, a good Houſe, &c. thereon, 114 Acres.

One Tract, with good Improvements, a good Houſe, &c. thereon, 130 Acres.

One Tract, adjoining the above, 120 Acres.

One Tract, adjoining the above, with good Buildings thereon, and 12 Acres of Meadow, 150 Acres.

One Tract, adjoining the above, with good Improvements, 150 Acres.

One Tract of Woodland, 2000 Acres.

One Tract of Land, finely improved, with 60 Acres of Meadow, &c. 380 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, well improved, 15 Acres good Meadow, &c. 350 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, adjoining the above, with 10 Acres of good Meadow, and good Buildings, &c. thereon, 250 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, adjoining the above, with ſome Meadow, good Buildings, &c. thereon, 250 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with good Improvements, 6 Acres of Meadow, and good Buildings, &c. thereon, 270 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with good Improvements, Buildings, &c. thereon, 100 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with a good Improvement, &c. 100 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with a good Improvement, &c. 150 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with good Improvements, and 10 Acres of Meadow, 150 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with good Improvements, &c. 100 Acres.

One Tract of Woodland, 2500 Acres.

One Tract of Land, with good Improvements, 15 Acres of Meadow, and ſundry Houſes thereon erected, 134 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with good Improvements, &c. 140 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, with good Improvements, &c. 320 Acres.

One Tract of Woodland, 400 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, 1200 Acres.

One Tract Ditto, 1000 Acres.

Alſo an inexhauſtible Quantity of the beſt Ore, a large Stock of Horſes, Teams, &c. Likewiſe Utenſils of all Kinds, for manufacturing Iron, the Wood is ſufficient to ſupply the Works for any Time to come.

One fourth Part of Charming Forge, in the County of Berks, and of the Lands belonging to it, viz.

One Tract of Land, with the Forge, Saw-Mill, and ſundry other Buildings thereon erected, a large Quantity of Meadow, &c. 88 Acres.

One Tract of Land, adjoining the above, with good Improvements, &c. 70 Acres.

One Tract of Land, adjoining the above, 400 Acres.

One Tract of Land, with good Improvements, &c. 60 Acres.

One Tract of Land, adjoining the above, 200 Acres.

Four Tracts of Land, with good Improvements, &c. 700 Acres.

One Tract of Woodland, 1200 Acres.

One Tract of Woodland, 1300 Acres.

At this Forge is made, annually, from 280 to 300 Tons Bar Iron. A large Stock of Horſes, Teams, &c. and all Kinds of Implements for manufacturing Bar Iron. Both Furnace and Forge are in very good Repair.

Two Hundred Acres of Land in Lancaſter County, near Harris's Ferry, unimproved.

A valuable Plantation, in Huntingdon Townſhip, York County, containing 520 Acres of Land, on this Place are erected a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stables, and other Outhouſes, with 150 Acres of good Meadow, 50 Acres of which are cleared.

A valuable Plantation, in Cumberland County, containing 200 Acres, 12 Miles from Carliſle, whereon is erected a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, &c.

Six Thouſand Seven Hundred Acres of very good Land in the County of Cumberland.

A Houſe and Lot in the Town of Reading.

One Five Acre Lot, adjoining the Town of Reading.

A Lot of Ground in the Town of New-Caſtle.

Any Perſon or Perſons, inclining to purchaſe the above Eſtate, or any Part thereof, may enquire, for further Particulars, of the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in Market-Street.

Tbc. 3 M. ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, and PLANTATION, ſituate in Appoquinimy Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, upon Delaware, containing upwards of 400 acres, with a quantity of marſh and cripple adjoining, capable of being made very good meadow, at a ſmall expence, and with very little trouble. This plantation is bounded by Appoquinimy Creek, and has a very good landing, where ſhallops may load with 1000 buſhels of grain, and is remarkable for a valuable fiſhery in the ſeaſon. There is about 250 acres of choice arable land cleared, upon which is a large commodious brick dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, good brick kitchen, and other neceſſary outhouſes; alſo a large new barn and ſtable, an orchard, and other fruit trees. The woodland well cloathed with a variety of excellent timber. The peculiar advantages attending this valuable farm will ſufficiently diſcover themſelves to any perſon, who may incline to purchaſe, upon viewing the ſame, who are, for further information, and terms of ſale, to enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes, who will ſhew them, and which may be entered on immediately. ABRAHAM WYNKOOP. Tbc4w.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, in Water-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Riche, ſituate well for any Manner of Buſineſs being convenient for either Wholeſale or Retail Buſineſs. For further Particulars, enquire of Edward Stiles, at Frankford, or of Mr. Peter Wikoff, nearly oppoſite. EDWARD STILES. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

The following was designed for our laſt, but, for Want of Room, obliged to be deferred.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, February 10.

In the HOUSE of LORDS.

THE Order of the Day being Yeſterday read, That WILLIAM GEORGE EDMUNDS, Printer of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, ſhould attend that Houſe, for having printed The LORDS PROTESTS in the Middleſex Journal, relative to the Middleſex Election; and he not appearing, Lord Sandwich moved, that the ſaid William George Edmunds, having been guilty of a Contempt of that Houſe, by not attending according to Order, a farther Order ſhould iſſue to take the ſaid Edmunds into the Cuſtody of the Uſher of the Black Rod.----The Duke of Richmond then moved, That the ſtanding Order of the Houſe ſhould be read; by which it is directed, That no Perſon ſhould be taken into Cuſtody for a Breach of Privilege, but upon Charge on Oath at the Bar of this Houſe, and that the Peer, who made the Motion, ſhould pay all Expences to the Perſon ſo taken into Cuſtody, in caſe the Charge is not made good againſt him. His Grace at the ſame Time obſerved, that numberleſs other Breaches of Privilege of the ſame Sort (which he illuſtrated in the Caſe of Mungo Campbell, whoſe Appeal from the Court of Juſticiary was inſerted in the Gazetteer laſt Week, &c.) had been paſſed over in Silence; and he thought, that *partial Juſtice* is *Injuſtice*. He added, that Motions of this Kind, it was well known, always came from a particular Quarter, and were confined to thoſe Things which tended to their own Diſgrace.----Lord Weymouth then roſe; but what he *talked* we have not been able, with our utmoſt Diligence, to diſcover.----Lord Le Deſpencer has baffled all our Search almoſt as effectually, as we could only hear from him, "That the Tumults out of this Houſe, and *all this here* was owing to ſome People; but hoped for Peace, for Quietneſs Sake."-----Lord Temple addreſſed himſelf to thoſe very conſiſtent Lords, who complained of the Publication of theſe Proteſts, which he thought ought to be echoed from every Part of the Britiſh Empire. He affectedly praiſed them for Great Conduct, in having always acted according to their Situation. He obſerved, that ſome drank ſo deep of the Waters of *Lethe*, a River that runs near St. James's, that they had totally forgot their former Conduct in the Proteſt on the American Affairs, and the Eaſt-Indin Company; which Proteſts, he had been informed and believed, were publiſhed by ſome Lords, concerned in the preſent Queſtion; that he had been poſſeſſed of Evidence to prove, that many Pens were employed and paid by Government to aſperſe the Character of particular Perſons, as in the Caſe of himſelf and his noble Brother. He ſaid, he could remember the Briton, and the Auditor, that produced the famous North-Briton, which always beat them at their own Weapons; that Miniſters had always been deemed fair Game, but the preſent Hirelings had carried their Attacks to private Characters in the moſt ſcurrilous and infamous Manner; that they had ſtooped low enough even to attack the Perſon, the Shape, the Figure, but if a Ridicule on his Figure could give a Dinner to a miſerable Crew of hireling Scribblers, he could not be diſpleaſed----it did not hurt him;----Contempt and Prudence made him ſilent to the Provocation.----Let the ſtricken Deer go weep---he was not wounded by it---he deſpiſed their Invectives: Whilſt he ſtood well in the good Opinion of the ſober and honeſt Part of the People, he was perfectly contented and happy. In ſhort, he ſaid they acted like School Boys, who begin the Battle, and when they are beaten, run away whimpering to the Doctor, complaining of ill Treatment.

The Order however paſſed, That William George Edmunds ſhould be taken into the Cuſtody of the Uſher of the Black Rod.

We will conclude this Account with an Obſervation made by the Duke of Richmond, That it will appear to the World, that the preſent Proſecution of the Printer, was owing to the Fear of their Proceedings being made known to the Public."

Extracts from the Votes of the HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Lunæ, 29 Die Januarii, 1770.

THE Order of the Day being read, for the Attendance of Doctor Muſgrave, of Plymouth; and the Houſe being informed that the ſaid Doctor Muſgrave had material Information to lay before the Houſe, touching an Application made by him to the Earl of Halifax, in the Month of May, 1765 (the ſaid Earl being then His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State) to enquire into the Truth of the Account given by him to the ſaid Earl, in relation to the Means by which the late Peace had been obtained:

Dr. Muſgrave was called in, and heard at the Bar, and examined thereon. And ſeveral Members, in their Places, gave Information to the Houſe of what they knew touching the ſaid Matter. And then Dr. Muſgrave was further heard. And then he was directed to withdraw.

RESOLVED, That it appears to this Houſe, that the Information given by Dr. Muſgrave, in the Year 1765, to the Earl of Halifax, at that Time one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and now laid by Dr. Muſgrave before this Houſe, was, in the higheſt Degree, frivolous, and unworthy of Credit, and ſuch as could not afford any reaſonable Foundation for proſecuting the Enquiry demanded by the ſaid Dr. Muſgrave.

Lunæ, 5 Die Februarii, 1770.

THE Houſe being informed, that Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms) attended at the Door, he was called in; and at the Bar preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to their Order, An Account of the Value of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, exported from England, to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America, from Chriſtmas, 1767, to Chriſtmas, 1768, which is as far as the ſame can be made up; diſtinguiſhing each Colony.

Ordered, That the ſaid Account do lie upon the Table, to be peruſed by the Members of the Houſe.

Martis, 6 Die Februarii, 1770.

The Houſe being informed, that Mr. Stanly (from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms) attended at the Door, he was called in; and at the Bar, preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to their Order, An Account of the Cuſtom Houſe Eſtabliſhment in North-America, with the Salaries of the Officers employed therein, from the 5th of January, 1764, to the 5th of January, 1767.

The Houſe being informed, that Mr. Leake (from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in America) attended at the Door, he was called in; and, at the Bar, preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to their Addreſs to His Majeſty, Copies of the Eſtabliſhment of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, in North-America, and of the ſeveral Officers under them, with their reſpective Salaries, ſince the 7th Day of September, 1767, ſo far as the ſame have been received; and alſo, an Account of ſuch additional Salaries as have been granted out of His Majeſty's Revenue of Cuſtoms ariſing in North-America, ſince the 7th Day of September, 1767; and alſo, an Account of the incidental and contingent Expences attending the Collection of the Revenue of Cuſtoms in North-America, ſince the 7th Day of September, 1767, as far as the ſame have been received; and alſo, Account of the Duties collected in North-America, ſince the 7th Day of September, 1767; diſtinguiſhing thoſe ariſing from an Act made in the 7th Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign.

Ordered, That the ſaid Copies and Accounts do lie upon the Table, to be peruſed by the Members of the Houſe."

Conſtantinople, Dec. 18. As for ſome days we had received no news of the Grand Viſir, it was imagined he had been murdered by his Troops, but we now know that he is yet alive.

Breſt, Jan. 27. We have had ſuch terrible ſtorms that numbers of ſhips have lately been loſt upon this coaſt, among the reſt, a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, bound to Batavia, with 400 ſailors and paſſengers on board.

Madrid, Jan. 23. Our Court is aſtoniſhed to ſee it lately ſtrongly aſſerted in many foreign Papers, that moſt of the Ports in this Monarchy are making Preparations for War: It is very foreign from the Truth, which is, that they are building a few new Veſſels, and repairing ſuch as wanted it, and arranging ſome other Things, only with a View of putting the Navy on a good Footing.

Paris, Feb. 5. It is pretended, that the Retrenchment of Expences planned by the Abbe Terry, our new Comptroller-General, has already made a Saving in the King's Houſhold of near 40,000,000 of Livres per Annum. He has many other Schemes of the ſame Kind in View for leſſening the Expences of other Departments, and we hear he intends to lay ſome conſiderable Taxes on different Articles of Luxury, ſuch as Country-houſes, Coaches, &c.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 18. The Hopes that the Porte might make a Peace this Winter with the Ruſſians are quite vaniſhed, and greater Preparations than ever are making for the enſuing Campaign.

LONDON.

Feb. 15. It is aſſerted for Fact, by thoſe whoſe Situation in Life gives them the beſt Opportunity to be acquainted with ſuch Matters, that without ſome healing Meaſures are ſpeedily adopted, our whole American Trade will be inevitably loſt.

Letters from Madrid affirm, that Orders have been given to fit out ſixteen Ships of the Line with all Expedition, and that the Land Forces are to be conſiderably augmented; from which Circumſtances it is conjectured, his Catholic Majeſty will oppoſe the Ruſſian Fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Queſtion whether the preſent V----oy of I-----d ſhould continue in his Station, we hear was lately debated in the P---y C-----l, when the late Premier urged, "That though they might fix on a Perſon of greater Abilities, they never could have a Servant that would more implicitly obey the Dictums of M------y." This Argument prevailed, and he is to be further continued in Office.

The Reports of an approaching War are now ſtronger than ever, and we are well aſſured, that Orders are ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth, for fitting out ſeveral Men of War.

We are alſo informed, that Orders are diſpatched to the recruiting Parties in the different Parts of England, with Inſtructions for advancing the Bounty Money, in order to excite the Country-people with greater Emulation to enliſt.

Feb. 17. We hear ſome Difference has ariſen between the preſent Premier, and the Chief of the Bloomſbury Party.

We hear from good Authority, that ſome very preſſing and earneſt Invitations to a popular Patriot, have been received from ſeveral Parts on the other Side of the Atlantic.

As all biaſſed or intereſted Men are prohibited by the Law from being upon Juries, ſo alſo it ought to be in other Places; and as it appears by the Court Kalendar, that 192 Members of Parliament do, at this Time, hold Places under the Government, we would ſcratch them out of the Majority, and then ſee how the Numbers would ſtand:

Majority,	261
Placemen,	192
Which taken out, reduces it to	69
The preſent Minority	188
The Difference	119

By which it appears, that the preſent Minority conſiſt of, and make a very great Majority of unplaced Members.----We ſhould be glad, if any Perſon could inform us, how it comes to paſs, that all Placemen are of the ſame Way of thinking, if ſuch Places do not biaſs their Minds.

According to recent Letters from Berlin, his Pruſſian Majeſty is on the Point of concluding a Treaty with the Court of Peterſburgh, to their mutual Advantage.

According to private Letters from Peterſburgh, Orders have been tranſmitted to the Ruſſian Admirals in the Mediterranean, to ſtrike no Blow, nor to ſtir out of the Engliſh Harbours, until the whole Force of the Ruſſian Navy ſhall be collected together, which will then amount to forty capital Ships of War.

We are aſſured from good Authority, that Overtures have been made by the Ottoman Porte to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, that will probably pave the Way for reſtoring Tranquility between thoſe two Powers; and it is believed, that a *Truce* will ſpeedily be agreed upon.

Thurſday Morning the Earl of Hillſborough was in Conference with a great Perſonage for more than an Hour; the Subject under Conſideration was ſuppoſed to relate to ſome important Buſineſs reſpecting the Colonies.

It is aſſerted, that the late Reports aſſerting, that an eminent Character in the Law had, a few Days before his Death, ſolemnly promiſed his Friends that he would accept of no Poſt under the Duke of Grafton's Adminiſtration, are entirely without Foundation.

In Conſequence of the Thoughts of an approaching War, Perſons in Power are daily ſolicited for Commiſſions in the Army and Navy.

It is ſtrongly reported, that ſome very unpleaſing Accounts are received from our Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

Authentic Advices from Venice, ſay, From a Number of concurring Circumſtances, it is imagined the Republic will be engaged in the preſent War between Ruſſia, and the Ottoman Porte.

Accounts from Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena, mention, that Orders have been ſent from the Court of Madrid to fit out all the Men of War in thoſe Harbours with the utmoſt Expedition; and that the like Inſtructions had been diſpatched to Corunna, Barcelona, and Malaga.

A Gentleman who has lately viſited moſt of the Sea Ports of Spain, ſays, that their Marine is in a very poor Condition, and that it will take them a conſiderable Time to equip a Fleet of any Conſequence.

An Evening Paper has the following Paragraph: "It is now certain that a late Perſon, appointed to the Head of the Law, cut his Throat, and that when Mr. L. the Surgeon, had ſewed up the Wound, he aſked him whether he was likely to recover; upon which Mr. L. anſwered, "Yes, my Lord, there is no Doubt of it, if your Lordſhip repoſes on the right Side." Mr. L. had no ſooner quitted the Room, than his Lordſhip turned on the other Side, and gave his Neck a ſudden Twiſt, by which he was incapable of receiving any further Aſſiſtance. It appears that the very ſame Morning he accepted the Seals, his Brother Lord H. and the Marquis of R. waited upon him, and told him, that moſt probably the Seals would be offered to him, but they entreated him not to accept of them at this Time; ſaying, that he would certainly have them at a Period when their Acceptance would be more honourable to him. Upon which he gave them his Word of Honour, that if they were offered to him he would refuſe them. At Noon, however, when he was ſent for to Court, he had not the Power to reſiſt, and calling upon his Brother, on his Return home, to apologize for his Conduct, he there met with the Marquis of Rockingham, when he received ſuch a ſevere Rebuke from them both, that from that Moment he reſolved upon his own Deſtruction: He tried the Effects of Brandy to Exceſs, and even Laudanum, before he had Recourſe to this laſt Expedient. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that this Gentleman's Grandfather hanged himſelf."

BOSTON, April 19.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"Places and Penſions are now all fought for in the News Papers. Junius has brought them into Repute.---We are as yet in the Dark who is the Author. Some ſay it is Lord G----e S----e, though the Generality think it is Wilkes. Burke, in my Opinion, is the Author! Lord G---e S----e's Name I imagine is only circulated by thoſe in the Secret, on purpoſe to give the Public a wrong Scent. When Woodfall the Printer of the Public Advertiſer, in which they are firſt printed, was ſent for on Account of the Junius of the 19th of December, he gave Wilkes for the Author. It is no improbable Conjecture that Mr. Wilkes, who is now of that Party, knowing that he cannot be worſe, and wiſhing to be taken further Notice of, readily fathers them."

Extract of another Letter from London, February 11.

"All the Printers who printed the laſt long Piece of Junius, are laid hold of by Adminiſtration, and will all be ſeverely puniſhed."

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain ſtone meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Providence township, containing about 55 acres, and 35 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by the great road, and lands of Nicholas Burg, John Pennebaker, Oliver Pennebaker, and John Bawtler; late the eſtate of Daniel Reeſe, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 22d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, containing 10 Acres, or thereabouts, bounded by the Old York Road, and Lands of Joſhua Knight, John Lapp, and Abraham Coffin, having a Stone Meſſuage, 36 Feet in Breadth, and 34 Feet in Depth (in the Back Part of which is fixed a Copper, and Tubs, for Brewing) a Malt-mill, Malt-kiln, Log Barn, two Stables, and a large Waggon Shed, erected thereon; late the Eſtate of Edward Doyle; ſeized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame Time and Place will likewiſe be ſold, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and Stock.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Moſes Vancourt, in the Manor of Moreland, three certain contiguous Tracts of Land, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland aforeſaid, containing in the whole 9 Acres, 3 Quarters, and ten Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, and convenient Outhouſes, erected thereon, bounded by a Road leading to Walter Moore's Mill, and Lands of Joſeph Jeans, Samuel Preſton Moore, and others; late the Eſtate of John Neſmith; ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL two Story Brick HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of this City, and quiet Neighbourhood. None but ſober orderly People need apply. Enquire of the Printers. Tf.

TO BE LETT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two Story Kitchen and Waſh houſe, in Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Willing's Alley, and nearly oppoſite the Union Library. For further Particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet,

May 1, 1770. § JONATHAN DILLWORTH.

GEORGE MEADE, & COMPANY,

Have for Sale, at their Stores, next Door to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOHN MEASE, *deceaſed,*

OLD Barbados Spirit, Rum, excellent Madeira Wine, Spermaceti Candles, Iriſh Beef, and a few Hogſheads of Halifax Fiſh. Tbc2M.

Cheſter County, April 27, 1770.

NOW in the Goal of this County, committed as a runaway Servant, an Iriſh Man, who calls himſelf Andrew Young, and ſays he is a Weaver by Trade; he confeſſes he is a Servant to ſome Perſon in Virginia, but ſays he does not know his Maſter's Name, and has been from him theſe three Years; he is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, well ſet, and pock-marked. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.

§ JOSEPH THOMAS, *Goaler.*

WANTED,

A SOBER MAN, that can be well recommended by ſome Perſon of Character, to teach four or five Boys, or, if he chooſes it, may have a very good SCHOOL. Such a One will meet with good Encouragement. Apply at the Lower Ferry on Sasquehanna, and be farther informed. *Tf.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Bond, Bill, or Book-debt, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Philad. April 30, 1770. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. Said FRAZER takes in and carries on the Dying of YARN as uſual, at Twenty-pence per Pound. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill, turned by the Main and Middle Branch of Naaman's Creek, 240 Rods from a Landing on ſaid Creek, and 20 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, built 1761 and 1762, with 7 Acres of good Meadow, and as much Upland, with Dwelling-Houſes, Barn, &c. Said Mills are ſituated and calculated for carrying on a large Trade, in the Flour and Scantlin Way, with the moſt common, and ſundry uncommon Conveniencies to each Mill. For further Particulars, enquire of John Maſon, or Benjamin Reynolds, near the Premiſes; or the Subſcriber and Owner, near Wilmington,

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Alſo twenty Acres of good Land, one Half cleared, about a Mile diſtant from the ſaid Mills. §5. Tbctf.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP BETSEY, SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter; A good new Veſſel, ſails faſt, and is well accommodated for Paſſengers, has chief Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is expected to ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SON, or the Maſter on board, at ſaid Clifford's Wharff.

Juſt arrived in ſaid Veſſel, a few likely Engliſh and Welſh Servants, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of. Apply as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant GIRL's Time, about 17 Years old, who has between 3 and 4 Years to ſerve. She is ſold for no other Reaſon, only there being more Servants than are needful in the Family where ſhe is.

N. B. She has had the Small-pox; can waſh, and do all Sorts of Houſe-work. Enquire of the Printers.

EXCELLENT STARCH,

For Exportation, or Home Conſumption, to be SOLD by

RICHARD WALN,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or at his Manufactory in the Northern Liberties. †6w.

WILLCOCKS's PRESS PAPERS, formerly ſold by JAMES WHITE, may now be had at ANDREW DOZ's, near the Drawbridge, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in Front-Street, on the Bank, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets, now tenanted by Mr. Searle. Enquire of GEORGE CLYMER, near the New-Market. T.b.c.

Germantown, April 24, 1770.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

THE house wherein he now dwells, situate in Germantown aforesaid, near the Market-house, being now, and for many years past, a commodious and well accustomed Tavern, or House of Entertainment, with the lot of Ground on which the same is erected, containing about two acres, which has a large front on the main street, and extends back between the lots of John Jones and Doctor Bensel, to another lot of the subscriber's, containing 6 acres, which is also to be sold, and contains a large front of about 50 perches, on a cross street, leading to Vanderen's Mill, and is opposite the Union School-house, and Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat; the last mentioned lot is high level champion ground, well manured, and is a suitable situation for a Gentleman's country seat. The Tavern-house is well built of stone, two stories high, and the conveniencies are in good order, viz. a barn, stables, sheds, a good garden, and orchard, &c. and is well known by the name of the Sign of the King of Prussia.

Also to be sold, another lot or piece of land, situate in said Germantown, containing about 24 acres, about a quarter of a mile from the Market-house, in that called Church Lane, on which is erected a large Fulling-mill, with two setts of stocks, for fulling cloth, skins, or softening hemp, the stream is sufficient for working the two stocks, for two thirds of the year, there is likewise a grind-stone fixed to go by water, for grinding sickles, and a commodious apartment built over the mill, fit for a dwelling place, there is about 9 acres of good watered meadow, contiguous to the mill, the remainder good upland, well manured with lime and dung, 6 acres whereof is a young orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, and is now under winter grain. Likewise to be sold, another tract of land, of about 40 acres, situate in Merion township, bounded by lands of Melchior Myng and John Roberts, with a large front on the river Schuylkill, on which there is a shad fishery, which with a little more improvement, may be made a very good one, there is a small log house on the premises, a good garden, bearing orchard of 150 trees, one and an half acres of good watered meadow, about 22 acres of extraordinary woodland, the residue good tillable land. Also one other lot of ground, situate in Roxbury township, near John Vanderen's mill, and opposite the last mentioned lot, and fronting the Wissahickon or Ridge road, adjoining on Schuylkill, containing one acre, it has a good well of water thereon, and lies very commodious for store-keeping, or any other public business.

At the same time and place will be sold, two good mares, one yearling colt, 3 milch cows, 4 swine, a stage waggon, another light waggon, a riding chair, a cart, an apple-mill, cyder-press, and divers sorts of implements of husbandry and houshold goods. Any part or all of the abovementioned real estate, will be sold at private sale, at any time before said day, by applying to the owner, and a considerable part of the purchase-money may remain in the hands of the purchaser (on giving security, and paying interest) for a considerable time.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. The first mentioned house and lot, and premises, are subject to a groundrent of 18 l. Sterling, per annum, which may be purchased off at any time. ¶

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

ON Saturday, the 21st of April, was taken out of the Pocket of the Reverend Mr. Hugh Neill, in the Fair at Dover, an old brown Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Papers, and between Fifty and Sixty Pounds in Maryland Money, of the last Emission, of March 1, 1770; the whole Sum was in Four, Six, and Eight Dollar Bills. Whoever will give Information to the said Mr. NEILL, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, JAMES SYKES, Esq; near Dover, or ANDREW DOZ, in Philadelphia, so that the Money may be had again, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B. The above named Gentlemen beg, that if any suspected Person should be discovered to have any large Sum, of the beforementioned Kind of Money, in their Possession, they may be examined. §

Province of New-Jersey, March 26, 1770.

WHEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Chester, in the county of Burlington, and also of the township of Waterford, in the County of Gloucester, intend to petition the General Assembly of the said province, at their next session, for a law of the said province, for stopping the tide out of the south branch of Pensawking creek, by a dam to be erected across the said creek, from the lower corner of William Wallace's land, on the west side, to land of William Rudrow's, on the east side of said creek; if therefore any of the owners of marsh or meadow on the said creek, above the said William Wallace's lower corner, and to Samuel Burrow's grist-mill, have any objection to the same, they are desired to take notice accordingly. ¶

Philadelphia, April 26, 1770.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 18th Day of May next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the East Side of Third-street, between Pine-street and Race or Sassafras-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth on Third-street 26 Feet, and in Length or Depth 195 Feet, or thereabouts; bounded Westward with Third-street, Northward with Ground now or late of John Shallcross, Eastward with the Ends of Second-Street Lots, and Southward with Ground late of John Nagle, now of George Adam Gawbe; late the real Estate of William Griscomb, late of the said City, Potter, deceased; subject to a Groundrent of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, payable to John Shallcross, his Heirs or Assigns. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. ELIZABETH GRISCOMB, *Administratrix.* ‖

AS the Subscriber intends leaving off House-keeping, will be sold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 4th Day of June next, at her Dwelling-house in Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, right opposite Mr. William Allison's, all her HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Also a young likely NEGROE MAN, if not sold before at private Sale, that understands all Kinds of House-work, can wait on a Table, and is a tolerable good Cook.

GRACE HARVEY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE,

IN a very airy Situation, polite Neighbourhood, and near the Market, to be LETT, to any reputable Family, at a reasonable Price-----A small Reserve will be made by the present Occupier; but so as to render it perfectly agreeable.----The Rooms are papered, and very genteel. Enquire of the Printers hereof. §

ALL persons that have contracted any debts with Felix M'Cowan, in the time he kept shop for William Bell in Lancaster, and as yet stands due, are desired to make immediate payment unto said M'Cowan, as he has now declined that employ, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking such methods as the law directs, without respect of persons, or further notice, from their much obliged friend, and very humble servant, FELIX M'COWAN.

N. B. The above M'Cowan, in company with John Kean, have set up shop in Lancaster, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. M'Cord, and last by William Bell; they beg that all who were customers to said store, will continue their favours, as they may expect to be served at the lowest rates.

*** Was stolen from said store, a Sword, with a silver and gold laced belt, and green ivory handle. Whoever brings back said Sword, shall have a Dollar reward, and no questions asked, and for the thief and sword shall have Thirty Shillings, paid by said M'Cowan. ♀

NEW-CASTLE COUNTY, ON DELAWARE.

THE Subscriber, about to leave the Government, hereby giveth Notice to all concerned, That he, being Executor of the Reverend David Davis, of Newark, deceased, hath constituted, &c. his Sister Magaret Davis, and his Friend Mr. Thomas Watson, his lawful Attornies, to act for him, &c. in his Absence. JOHN DAVIS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, a native Irish servant man, named Michael Gallaher, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, black curled hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, home made, with flat metal buttons, a short double breasted brown jacket, with white lining, and metal buttons, old buckskin breeches, remarkably greasy, old shoes, yellow buckles, old blue stockings, a half-worn felt hat, a black spotted silk handkerchief, home made shirt; he has a down look, heavy black eye-brows, is apt to drink to excess, and will swear and lie. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal in the province, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ 7 5 6. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

N. B. Was lost, about the latter end of March, seven of St. James Chuch Lottery Tickets, signed by Thomas Ogle, numbered 1686, 1687, 1688, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716. *Whoever has found them, and will bring or send them to the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, shall be generously rewarded; but should they not be recovered, by this public notice, the Managers of said Lottery are desired not to pay the prizes, which these tickets may draw, to any person but Archibald Henderson.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 24th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a servant girl, named Anne Mackey, about 18 or 19 years of age, born in Ireland, speaks much on that country dialect, a stout chunky girl, dark brown hair, a coarse homespun shift, an old black and white striped linsey short gown, two linsey petticoats, one striped, the other a walnut colour, old leather heeled shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have the above reward of Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JARRED GRAHAM.

ABSCONDED from his usual place of abode, on the first instant, a certain WILLIAM HENDERSON, a Scotchman, a Clock-maker by trade, about 28 years of age, who says he did belong to Major James's company of artillery, in New-York; he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, sandy complexion, brown hair, red beard, speaks broad Scotch, very talkative, and subject to drinking; took with him a Silver Watch, maker's name William Draper, London, No. 5116, which he took to clean; had on, when he went away, a light coloured New-market coat, a saggathy coat, linen drawers, grey yarn stockings, calfskin shoes, copper buckles. Whoever takes up said Henderson, and secures him in any goal, together with the watch and saggathy coat, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES BRYAN,

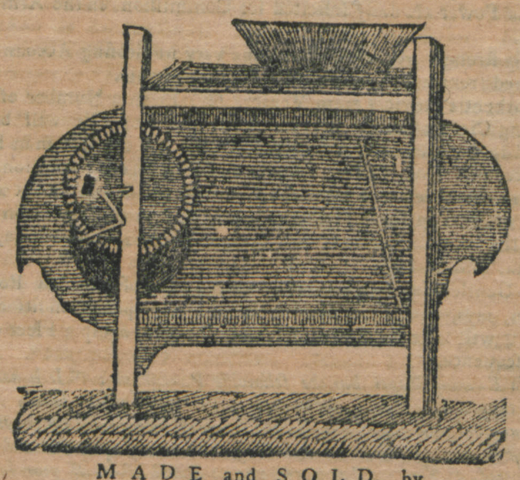
¶ DUNCAN BEARD.

N. B. All Watch-makers are requested to stop said watch, if brought to them. *Appoquinimink, April 21, 1770.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Taylor, Cordwainer, of Chester, deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts, and discharge their respective Balances, with this Notice, as those who neglect may expect to be proceeded against according to Law: And all those who have any Accounts against his Estate, are desired to bring them in as soon as convenient, and it will oblige us, DAVIS BEVAN, THOMAS PEDERICK, Administrators. ¶

THE Subscriber having for a long Time been rendered incapable of officiating in his Business, on Account of a severe Fit of Sickness; but, having in a great Measure recovered his Health, he takes this Opportunity to inform the Public, that he has opened his Office in Front-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, 4 Doors below Mr. Peter Turner, junior, where he carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS, in all its Branches, as usual, with Assiduity, Secrecy, and Dispatch. Those who please to favour him in placing out their Money at Interest, may be assured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage, or otherwise. HENRY BURNET.

N. B. Said *Burnet*, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruse and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Possessors, or Owners of the Deeds, relating to such Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, also what will be needful to supply or remedy such Defects. ¶



MADE and SOLD, by

CHRISTIAN FISS,

At his Shop, in Spruce-street, a few Doors above Front-street, at the Sign of the DUTCH FANN, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,

DUTCH FANNS and SCREENS, made in the best and newest Manner; also various Kinds of WIRE-WORK for cleaning Flax-seed, and all Sorts of Grain; likewise WIRE-WORK for Spring-Houses and Cellar-Windows. He also sells STONE LIME, by the Hogshead, or smaller Quantity.

N. B. As he is a new Beginner, he will be much obliged to those Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Custom, who may depend on having the best of Work, and at the most reasonable Rates.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, that the subscriber, now living in the Jerseys, has a quantity of GARDEN SEEDS to dispose of, viz.------Charlton dwarf pease, dwarf marrowfat, the common dwarf, the early hotspur, the Spanish marat, the green oston, the white and brown sugar pea, the rich marrowfat, the bush pea, and Windsor beans; and all sorts of kidney beans; with all other sorts of garden seeds, the best of their kind. The customers may be supplied, at a covered stall, at the upper end of the Jersey Market, north side; or at Caleb Hewes's, Hatter, a few doors from the New Printing-Office, where customers may depend upon good usage, by

¶ RICHARD COLLINGS, Gardiner.

N. B. Any person that has a boy that inclines to learn the art and mystery of a Gardiner, may apply as above,

Philadelphia, April 22, 1770.

THE MEMBERS of the CORPORATION of "*Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia,*" residing in the said City, District of Southwark, Townships of Moyamensing, Passyunk, and the Northern Liberties, are desired to attend at the Court-house on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of May next (agreeable to Law) to choose 12 Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing Year.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Schrack, in Providence township, A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Providence township aforesaid, containing about 7 acres and a half, with a good orchard thereon, having a two story stone dwelling-house (with four rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole) stone barn, and smith's shop, erected thereon; bounded by lands of John Schrack, Jacob Peterman, and others.

Also a certain other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing about 50 acres, one half whereof is cleared, with a good orchard thereon, and some meadow. The remainder well timbered, having a wooden tenement, barn, stables, &c. erected thereon; bounded by lands of Henry Ewalt, David Davis, and others; late the estate of Jacob Schrack, seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the same time will also be sold, two setts of smith's tools, and some ready made smith's work.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Schrack, in Providence township, A certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Providence township aforesaid, containing 112 acres, or thereabouts, having a wooden tenement and barn erected thereon; bounded by lands of Edward Lane, Harman Umstead, and others; late the estate of John George Sharff, deceased (in the hands and possession of John Frey, and Andrew Herster, administrators of the said John George Sharff, deceased) seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 12th Day of May next, that Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the same more or less, situate on Delaware River, five Miles from Philadelphia, in the Township of Waterford, and County of Gloucester, in the Province of West New-Jersey, formerly the Property of Jacob Burrows, now in the Tenure of Thomas Parsons. The Vendue to begin at 10 o' Clock, where Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known, by HENRY WOODROW, *and* DAVIS BASSET, *Trustees to Jacob Burrows aforesaid. Any Person inclining to be a Purchaser, is desired to view the Premises before the Day of Sale.* ¶

Chester, April 21, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 11th day of May next, about 1 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less (subject to the right of John Douglass, the elder, and wife, of and in the same, during their lives) situate in the township of Oxford, in Chester county; bounded by Lands of John Guttery, John Stewart, and Octarara Creek; late the estate of John Douglass, jun. deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

ABRAHAM FRANKS,

TOBACCONIST & SNUFF-MANUFACTURER, of LONDON, who served his Time regularly to that Branch of Business,

HAS for SALE, at his Store in Water-street, opposite to Mr. Buckridge Sims, the best Stotch and Rappee SNUFF, Hog Tail, Plug and Pig Tail, fine, English and common cut, Leaf, Carrot, and Lantaster TOBACCO. Any Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having the best manufactured Goods of the Kind. §5s. *Tbc.*

To be LETT on Groundrent,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, on Third and Lawrel-Streets, between Walnut and Spruce-Streets. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL POWEL, who has also several Acres of unimproved Pasture Ground to lett. 4 W.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Market-street, two German servant men, named Jacob Stenger, and John Kindel; said Jacob is about 18 years of age, near 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, a good countenance, light complexion, and dark hair; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, a good blue cloth coat and vest, buckskin breeches half worn, two pair of stockings, one pair purple and white worsted, the other grey yarn, supposed that he took a pair of shoes and a pair of pumps, with large yellow metal buckles. And said John is between 16 and 17 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a freckled face, black hair, thin long visage, and of a slender make; had on, when he went away, a grey cloth coat, about half worn, with horn buttons, and a yellow stain a little back of the shoulder, a claret coloured linsey vest, with brass buttons, this country make, good shoes, and yellow metal buckles. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to their master, or secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their Master may have them again, shall have *Ten Dollars* Reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

Philad. April 18, 1770. RICHARD WISTAR.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off, at their Peril. There was another lad in company, who had a gun, and they were seen on the Lancaster road yesterday.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1770.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Glass-house, in Salem County, West-Jersey, A Dutch Servant Man, named *Adrian Brust*, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, has short light Hair, two Moles on his left Cheek, and on his right Temple a Scar, also a Scar on one of his Feet, near his Ancle, which is but lately healed, and the Shoe mended where the Cut was. Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a lightish coloured Upper Jacket, with Brass Buttons, this Country make, about half-worn, with a Patch on one of the hind Flaps, where there was a Hole burnt, an under one with flat Metal Buttons, both of fulled Linsey, Leather Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes with Brass Buckles, a good Shirt, and generally wears the Bosom Part behind. He has been a Soldier in Portugal, and came last Fall from Lisbon.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that his Master may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS, if taken in this Province, or Jersey, and SIXTEEN if in any other Province. It is supposed, he is lurking about this City, as he crossed the River at Gloucester Ferry early this Morning. If he be enlisted for a Soldier, and any Person will make Proof thereof, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward. He can speak but little English.

RICHARD WISTAR.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1770.

THE NEW MAP of the PROVINCE of *PENNSYLVANIA*, is now ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, who are desired to call or send for the same, at Mr. *James Biddle's*, in Front-street, or at the *Surveyor General's*, in Market-street.

N. B. There are a few more struck off than will be necessary to supply the Subscribers, which are to be sold at a Dollar plain, or Eight Shillings and Six-pence coloured. ¶

May 17, 1770. NUMB. 2160.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain CARR, *arrived here from London*; *and Captain* CUMMINGS, *arrived at Boſton, from the ſame Place, we have the following Advices, viz.*

SMYRNA, December 30.

"WE have juſt been upon the Point of ſuffering one of the moſt terrible Calamities that can be imagined. On the 23d of this Month above 40 Turks conſpired to aſſaſſinate, the next Day, being Sunday, all the Greeks whom they could find in the Churches, then to ſet Fire to different Quarters of the City, and to profit of the Diſorder which ſuch a Diſaſter would cauſe, by carrying off the richeſt Effects of the Inhabitants, and maſſacring all who ſhould offer to oppoſe them. Happily, however, this deteſtable Affair was diſcovered on the Evening before it was to have been put into Execution. The Muſelim, or Supreme Judge, has ſeized on the greateſt Part of the Conſpirators, ſome of whom have been privately put to Death, others have been exiled, and the Remainder are in cloſe Confinement.

Leyden, March 9. We have this Moment received, by Letters from Warſaw, dated February 21, the News that the Ruſſians have taken the Caſtle of Brailow, by Aſſault, where they found 190 Cannon, &c. 400 Turks have been made Priſoners, 1500 cut to Pieces, and a great Number drowned in the Danube, which River the Ruſſians are actually Maſters of.

Extract of a Letter from Bruſſels, March 1.

"At Two o'Clock this Morning, Prince Charles received an Expreſs from Vienna, with an Account that the Imperial Army of Ruſſia, after their Retreat from the Suburbs of Bender, had retired as far into Pololia as the Environs of Konetzpo, where being joined by 69,000 choſen Ruſſian Troops, they immediately advanced to Bender, at which Place they arrived at Night, the 1ſt of February, the Eve of the grand Feſtival of the Muſſulmen, and at One o'Clock the following Morning ſtormed the Gate of St. Sophia, of which they were in Poſſeſſion after a ſhort Conteſt; 40,000 Ruſſians immediately entered the City, the Turks being in their Moſques. An incredible Slaughter and Plunder was made before any Quarter could be granted. The Loſs of the Ruſſians was inconſiderable, in Compariſon of the bloody Slaughter of the Turks, of whom, it is imagined, not leſs than 30,000 have periſhed by the Sword. One Hundred and Thirty-nine Pieces of Braſs Ordnance; 250 Iron Cannon, the latter moſtly unſerviceable; 47 Quintals of Powder; the Baggage of the new Grand Viſir; the Batons of 5 Baſhaws; the Seraſkier's Tents and Women; 50 Pair of Colours; 19 Standards; 300 Camels, the military Cheſt for the Payment of the Janiſſaries, lately ſent from Conſtantinople, and an incredible Quantity of rich Baggage, were taken in Bender.

"Such was the Ardour of the Coſſacks, that they purſued the Tartars through the Gate of Borlat, and, when the Expreſs left Bender, the Ruſſian Light Troops had made a continued Slaughter of them as far as Oblucece, upon the Danube, where the Regiments of Livonia and Nevogorod, forming a Body of 6000 Grenadiers, with 12,000 Light Troops, and a Train of Light Artillery, were in full March."

LONDON.

March 8. It is ſaid a certain well known patriotic Nobleman, whoſe very Name once was enough to make our Enemies tremble, has ever ſince the Concluſion of the late Peace, kept up his foreign Intelligence, which enabled him, during the War, to fruſtrate the moſt conſummate Intrigues of the ſeveral Cabinets of Europe, in Oppoſition to Great-Britain. And we are aſſured from the ſame Channel, he is now conſtantly ſupplied with every material Occurrence reſpecting the Intereſt of his King and Country. No wonder he was ſo ſanguine in a particular Place, on the Expediency of certain Meaſures, which are now become the Subject of popular Declamation.

March 10. Saturday Morning arrived in Town the Earl of Chatham: About One o'Clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor viſited him, at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, and ſtaid ſome Time; after which the Earl of Chatham made a Viſit to the Marquis of Rockingham, in Groſvenor-ſquare; and dined with Earl Temple, in Pall-Mall; in the Evening returned to his Seat at Hayes in Kent.

March 12. It was ſtrongly reported upon Change on Friday, that a Veſſel was arrived Expreſs from Jamaica, which brings an Account, that a Fleet of Spaniſh Men of War, conſiſting of ſeveral Ships of the Line, Frigates, Bomb-ketches, and Tranſports, with Troops on board, was arrived off that Iſland, but that they had made no Attempt on any Part of it.

There are more than common Apprehenſions about Minorca, as a ſmall Spaniſh Fleet has been joined by another off Toulon. Two Iriſh Generals have engaged their Heads to reunite Minorca and Jamaica to the Crown of Spain, once ſuch valuable Jewels there.

It has been remarked that Lord Chatham's Aſſertions, relative to the hoſtile Deſigns of our Enemies, ſeem to be realized, by the Orders which have been given for augmenting the Marines, and fitting out ſeveral Ships of War in the Out-ports.

It is reported, that a Fleet of Obſervation is now fitting out, the Command of which, it is ſaid, will be given to Sir Charles Bridges Rodney.

It is ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will embark on board the Squadron now fitting out at Portſmouth, and is ſaid to be intended for the Mediterranean.

It is reported, that a great Naval Officer has adviſed the King to put his Royal Navy into the moſt reſpectable Condition.

It is certain that two foreign Ambaſſadors continue to diſavow, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, the ſuppoſed hoſtile Deſigns of their reſpective Courts, without pretending to deny that their Navies are augmenting with all Diligence.

If Credit may be given to ſome private Letters from Peterſburgh, nothing leſs than the entire Demolition of Conſtantinople is threatened by the Ruſſian Generals (in caſe of an obſtinate Reſiſtance) ſhould they be able to penetrate thither.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Munro, Eſq; to be His Majeſty's Conſul at Madrid, in the Room of James Bruſby, Eſq;

It is ſaid the Newfoundland Squadron, to be ſent out this Seaſon, under the Command of Governor Byron, is to be conſiderably augmented, as it is expected the French are exporting vaſt Quantities of European Manufactures, intended for carrying on a clandeſtine Trade with the Britiſh Colonies.

We are informed, that 1,800,000 l. will be wanted for paying off Exchequer Bills, granted laſt Seſſions, and that 5500 l. will be wanted for the civil Government of Senegambia.

We hear that Orders have been ſent to carry ſome Diſpatches of Importance to the Governor of Jamaica.

Moſt of the Outward-bound Ships lying in the River, are putting into the ſame Condition as in Times of actual War.

The Style of two foreign Ambaſſadors here is ſaid to have been ſtrangely altered within theſe few Weeks paſt. One of them being queſtioned by a noble Earl, concerning the great naval Armaments of his Maſter, made this laconick Reply; "*My Lord, you yourſelf have declared in Parliament, that theſe are only News-paper Stories, calculated for the Purpoſes of Change-alley.*"

The fluctuating State of the Stocks plainly indicates ſome Stroke is meditating, but from what Quarter is uncertain; *however, they keep falling every Day, and Yeſterday they fell upwards of One per Cent.*

Some additional Circumſtances relating to the Reception of the SHERIFFS *at St. James's.*

WHILST the Sheriffs were waiting on Wedneſday, Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer, and aſked him, whether the Addreſs, &c. was ſigned and ſealed, or how it was authenticated? The Remembrancer ſaid, he was a City Officer, and that it was no Part of his Office to give Lord Denbigh an Anſwer to his Queſtion. Lord Denbigh then went to Mr. Sheriff Townſend, and aſked him, whether the Buſineſs, which brought him there, was not new and ſingular; and, whether the City had ever preſented a Remonſtrance to a King before? Mr. Townſend replied with another Queſtion, Did ever a King of England before turn a deaf Ear to the Petitions of 60,000 Freeholders, and his Back on thoſe who preſented them? Lord Denbigh then aſked, what made a Corporate Act? Mr. Townſend, laughing, anſwered, an Act of the Corporation, to be ſure.

On Thurſday Evening the Sheriffs received the following Letter from Lord Weymouth:

"GENTLEMEN, *St. James's, March* 8, 1770.

"The King commands me to inform you, in Conſequence of the Meſſage which you brought Yeſterday to St. James's, that he is *always ready* to receive Applications from *any of his Subjects*; but as the preſent Caſe of Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, ſeems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what Manner it is *authenticated*, and what the *Nature of the Aſſembly* was, in which this Meaſure was adopted.-------When you furniſh ME with Anſwers to theſe Queſtions, I ſhall ſignify to you his Majeſty's further Pleaſure. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient,

Sheriffs of London. Humble Servant,

WEYMOUTH."

Friday Noon, at Twenty Minutes after Twelve, the Sheriffs went to St. James's. About One, Lord Bolingbroke, the Lord in Waiting, came: The Remembracer told him, that the Sheriffs of London were attending his Majeſty's Pleaſure, and that they required an Audience. Some Time after Lord Bolingbroke came out, and enquired of the Sheriffs, whether he was to tell his Majeſty that they came with a freſh Meſſage, or with a Meſſage? The Sheriffs anſwered, with a Meſſage. Soon after the two Secretaries of State, Lord Rochfort, and Lord Weymouth, came to the Sheriffs. Lord Weymouth aſked them, "Whether they had received his Letter, which was written by his Majeſty's Order?"

Sheriffs. "We have."

Lord Weymouth. "His Majeſty deſires to know, Whether you come in Conſequence of that Letter, or whether you come on any freſh Buſineſs?"

Sheriffs. "We come in Conſequence of that Letter."

Lord Weymouth. "Would it not be more proper to ſend an Anſwer in Writing through me?"

Sheriffs. "We act miniſterially. As Sheriffs of London we have a Right to an Audience; and cannot communicate to any other Perſon than the King, the Subject of our Meſſage."

Lord Weymouth. "I do not diſpute your Right to an Audience; but would it not be better, and more accurate, to give your Meſſage to me in Writing?"

Sheriffs. "We know the Value and Conſequence of the Citizens Right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third Perſon; and we do not mean, that any of their Rights and Privileges ſhall be betrayed by our Means."

His Majeſty's Levee began at a Quarter paſt Two, at which Time the two Secretaries came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth ſaid, "His Majeſty *underſtanding* that you come miniſterially, *authorized* with a Meſſage *from the City of London*, will ſee you as ſoon as the Levee is over."

As ſoon as the Levee was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's Cloſet. The King did not, as uſual, receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Lord Rochfort, and Lord Weymouth, were preſent. Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed his MAJESTY in theſe Words:

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

"When we had laſt the Honour to appear before your Majeſty, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to *promiſe* an Anſwer by one of your Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; but we had Yeſterday Queſtions propoſed to us by Lord Weymouth. In Anſwer to which, we beg Leave, humbly to inform your Majeſty, that the Application which we make to your Majeſty, we make as Sheriffs of the City of London, by the Direction of the Livery in Common-hall legally aſſembled. The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, to be preſented to your Majeſty by their Chief Magiſtrate, is the Act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court; and is ordered by them to be properly authenticated as their Act."

To which his Majeſty was *moſt graciouſly* pleaſed to reply, in theſe *moſt gracious and condeſcending* Words to the City of London:

"I will conſider of the Anſwer you have given me."

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the Cloſet, the City Remembrancer, according to his Office and Duty, would have attended them; but Lord Bolingbroke (like a Swiſs Porter) rudely ſhoved him back; inſiſting upon it, that he had not a Right to go in, and ſhould not enter there.--When the Sheriffs Audience was ended, the Remembrancer, like a Man, an Engliſhman, and a worthy Officer of a great and powerful City, very ſpiritedly and properly told Lord Bolingbroke, that his Lordſhip had done wrong; for that as Remembrancer, attending the Sheriffs, he had a Right to enter the Cloſet with the Sheriffs. Lord Bolingbroke ſaid, it might perhaps be ſo; but that he had never been in waiting on ſuch an Occaſion before, and hoped he never ſhould again.

The Reception of the Sheriffs at St. James's on Friday occaſioned, it is ſaid, a Meeting of ſeveral patriotic Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the Houſe of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on Friday Afternoon, and Saturday Morning.

The Opinion of the Public appears greatly divided as to the Event of the Remonſtrance from the City to the ----. Some think it cannot fail to inforce a Compliance with what is required in it; others think it will ſubject the principal Agents concerned in it to heavy Puniſhments. The protracted Delay made in the receiving it, does not augur favourable to its Succeſs, or the Indemnity of its Promoters; as it may be preſumed to ariſe from the Motive of gaining Time to conſider of the Mode of proceeding, as to thoſe Points. An Intention to grant the Prayer of it, ſeems to demand no Procraſtination.

An honeſt Hibernian, on reading the Reply which was made to Mr. Sheriff Townſend at Court; ſaid, *By Jaſus, this is very complaiſhant, to be after giving an Anſwer to the Remonſtrance before it is reſaiv'd.*

A Correſpondent writes, that he has Doubts as to the Authenticity of the Remonſtrance which has appeared in the Papers, for though the Spirit and Freedom of it may be every Way conſiſtent with the Temper of the Times, yet its being publiſhed to the World before it was preſented, is ſuch a Breach of the common Rules of Decency and good Manners, that the Livery cannot be ſuppoſed capable of ſuch Behaviour. He alſo aſſerts, that the Chancellor's being the only Judge at the Revolution left in the Power of the Crown, is not true, as they were all in the Power of the Crown till his preſent Majeſty, greatly to his Honour, put them out of it.

It is thought, that if a certain Remonſtrance ſhould be referred to the Conſideration of a great Aſſembly, it will certainly be ordered to be burnt by the common Hangman, as the beſt Anſwer that can be given to it.

A Correſpondent ſays, the Addreſs and Remonſtrance agreed to in Guildhall, on Tueſday laſt, cannot be deemed an Act of the Citizens of London, the Livery of this City being only a Part, and that ſuppoſed not one Third of the Freemen of London. The Freemen of London can only be repreſented by the Common Council, to whom they delegate every Year their Right of Repreſentation, and every one of the Common Councilmen that voted on Friday, the ſecond of this Month, to join in the Requeſt made by ſix Memorialiſts to the Lord Mayor, to grant a Common Hall to aſſemble the Livery of the ſeveral Companies in a Common Hall, may be truly ſaid to have given up the Rights of the Freemen of London.

The Expulſion of three Perſons, at leaſt, is very confidently talked of at the Weſt-end of the Town.

It is ſaid the proteſting Aldermen will preſent their Proteſt on the Day the Lord Mayor gives an Entertainment to the Minority; that, while the Parliamentary Minority are entertained in the City, the City Minority may be entertained at Court.

Some Doubts have ariſen about the Propriety of the City Remembrancer attending the Sheriffs to St. James's; the original Inſtitution of that antient City Officer being aſſerted to be, to attend Parliament, to ſee that nothing paſſed there to the Prejudice of the Rights of the City, and its Trade.

A Correſpondent remarks, that Lord Denbigh's Queſtion to the Sheriffs was a very proper Queſtion, much to the Purpoſe, and the Anſwer required a very neceſſary Piece of Information relating to the Buſineſs then in Hand, and is ſurprized the Sheriff gave ſo light a Reply to it. "A Corporation Act (he ſays) is the Reſolution of a Majority of the Meeting of the Members of the Corporation, or their Delegates, ſummoned according to Charter, or the Laws of that Corporation. The Writer, ſays he, hopes that ſome of our Readers will either amend this Definition of it, or give a better, as it is very neceſſary this Point ſhould be properly ſettled at this Period.

A Correſpondent ſays, The Credulity of the preſent Times is really aſtoniſhing, and I bluſh for my Countrymen, when I ſee them ſwallow the greateſt Abſurdities. Who, in his Senſes, will believe, that there is the leaſt Truth in the Account publiſhed in all the Papers, of the Converſation that paſſed at St. James's laſt Wedneſday? Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe a Man of Mr. Alderman T-------d's Delicacy could be brought to inſult his S-------n? Or, if that unlikely Circumſtance ſhould have happened, could he forget the Duty he owes himſelf, and aſſert a direct Falſhood? Or could he have ſo ſmall an Idea of the Conſequence of an Alderman, as to affirm, that the Act of the Livery of London, "*is the Act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court?*" *Theſe Things cannot be*; *the Alderman muſt know in the firſt Place, that the Livery of London, and the Citizens of London, are diſtinct Bodies*; *and he muſt know too, that the greateſt Court of the Citizens is a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and not the Livery.*

An Evening Paper of laſt Night ſays, It is a certain Fact, of which the preſent Lord Mayor is *well acquainted*, that he, Mr. Touchet, and ſome others, were the Merchants who were conſulted at ſettling the late Peace, and who perſuaded the then Miniſtry to give up the Sugar-Iſlands.

It is reported, that Bender is taken by the Ruſſians.

March 14.

WE, the Aldermen of the City of London, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, obſerving that the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition agreed upon by the Livery, who met at Guildhall on Tueſday, the ſixth of this inſtant March, is entituled, "The Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty," do declare, That we were not aſſenting to, nor ever ſignified our Approbation of the ſaid Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition. Dated this 13th Day of March, 1770.

Robert Ladbroke,	*Thomas Halliſax,*
Robert Alſop,	*John Shakeſpear,*
Richard Glyn,	*James Eſdaile,*
Thomas Harley,	*Samuel Plumbe,*
Samuel Turner,	*Brackley Kennett,*
Henry Bankes,	*J. Kirkman,*
Richard Peers,	*James Roſſeter,*
William Naſh,	*John Bird.*

On Monday Morning the Lord Mayor ordered Summonſes to be iſſued for a Common Hall to receive the Sheriffs Report, and his Majeſty's Anſwer; but the following Letter being, on Monday Night, received by the Sheriffs of London, thoſe Summenſes were poſtponed.

Gentlemen, *St. James's, March* 12, 1770.

"The King has commanded me to ſignify to you his Ma"jeſty's Pleaſure, that he will receive on Wedneſday next, at "Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Addreſs, Remonſtrance, "and Petition, which you have informed his Majeſty is to be "preſented by the Chief Magiſtrate of the City of London. I "am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Sheriffs of London. WEYMOUTH."

Notice was accordingly given to the Lord Mayor, the City Repreſentatives in Parliament, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Council, Livery, Recorder, and City Officers, to attend the Delivery of the Remonſtrance, as above directed. And Yeſterday the Aldermen and Common-Council were ſummoned to meet the

Lord Mayor this Day at Twelve o'Clock at Guildhall, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to deliver the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty.

The Lord Mayor is now determined to invite only the Minority Members of the Houſe of Commons to the Entertainment, which his Lordſhip will give at the Manſion Houſe To-morrow Se'nnight; and of the Court of Aldermen only Sir William Stephenſon, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; and the two Sheriffs, are to be invited.

The Sheriffs of this City have been waited on by ſeveral very reſpectable Citizens, to return them Thanks, for their manly and ſpirited Behaviour at St. James's, on Friday laſt, when they ſo nobly aſſerted the Dignity of the City, as a Corporation.

It is now very confidently aſſerted, that the Parliament will certainly riſe before the 11th of April.

By Letters from the Hague, which arrived Yeſterday, it is ſaid, that the Ruſſians, having ſacked the Citadel of Brailow, were in full March for Conſtantinople, and that there were no Fortifications to oppoſe them before their Arrival at that Metropolis, the Outworks of which were conſtructed in ſo Gothic a Manner, that it would not be able to ſuſtain a Siege.

It is reported, that a Deputation from the principal Merchants in this City is preparing to be ſent to a noble Lord, to be informed of his Lordſhip's Grounds for aſſerting, that France has already ſtruck a Blow againſt this Nation in one Quarter of the Globe.---A Piece of Intelligence highly neceſſary to the commercial Intereſts and Security of Great-Britain.

There is not the leaſt real Foundation for a Probability of an approaching War.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Mancheſter, contradict the late Reports of very large Commiſſions having been received there for American Exportation, in Conſequence of the late Report of an intended Repeal of the Duties on ſundry Articles; on the contrary, Trade is as dull as before.

The American Merchants and Agents are much at a Loſs how to act with Regard to the Exportation of Goods to the Colonies, as they are very doubtful whether any Goods will be received, without a total Repeal takes Place, which ſeems not to be the Intention with Reſpect to Tea.

Fifteen principal American Merchants, we hear, have declared themſelves ſatisfied with the Steps that have been taken relative to the Colonies.

By the Captains FALCONER, SPARKS *and* FRIEND, *arrived here from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, March 15.

YESTERDAY at Noon, in Conſequence of the Letter received from Lord Weymouth, the Lord Mayor, with Aldermen Sir William Stephenſon, and Mr. Trecothick; Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge, Sheriffs; One Hundred and Fifty-three of the Common-Council, and the Committee of the Livery, in their proper Gowns, attended at Guildhall; from whence at a Quarter before One, they proceeded in their Carriages to St. James's, attended by the Common Serjeant, COMMON CLERK; Remembrancer, two Secondaries, Sword Bearer, Mace Bearer, Water Bailiff, Common Crier, Common Hunt, City Marſhals, &c. They arrived at two o'Clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty, who received them ſeated on his Throne; the Common Serjeant (in the Abſence of the Recorder) began to read the Remonſtrance; but being in too much Confuſion to proceed, Sir James Hodges, the COMMON CLERK, read it to his Majeſty, very properly and diſtinctly, and with a ſuitable and judicious Emphaſis. To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to read the following Anſwer:

"I ſhall always be ready to receive the Requeſts, and to liſten to the Complaints of my Subjects; but it gives me great Concern to find, that any of them ſhould have been ſo far miſled as to offer me an Addreſs and Remonſtrance, the Contents of which I cannot but conſider as diſreſpectful to me, injurious to Parliament, and irreconcilable to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

"I have ever made the Law of the Land the Rule of my Conduct, eſteeming it my chief Glory to reign over a free People: With this View I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the Truſt repoſed in me, as to avoid even the Appearance of invading any of thoſe Powers which the Conſtitution has placed in other Hands. It is only by perſevering in ſuch a Conduct, that I can either diſcharge my own Duty, or ſecure to my Subjects the free Enjoyment of thoſe Rights which my Family were called to defend; and while I act upon theſe Principles, I ſhall have a Right to expect, and I am confident I ſhall continue to receive, the ſteady and affectionate Support of my People."

The Lord Mayor replied, that as Chief Magiſtrate of this City, and alſo one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, he conſidered himſelf as their Servant; and that he had done no more than his Duty.

When his Majeſty had done reading the Speech, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, &c. had the Honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's Hand; after which, as they were withdrawing----his Majeſty inſtantly turned round to his Courtiers, and burſt out a laughing.

A Correſpondent ſays, "It is no Wonder a Great Perſonage laughed Yeſterday; as it was truly laughable to ſee a Sett of Men kiſſing his Hand the very Moment he had heard himſelf treated by them with the utmoſt Indignation in their Remonſtrance."

As the Lord Mayor paſſed through the City Yeſterday, the Mob hallooed out, "God bleſs King George and Alderman Beckford;" and a Trumpeter, at a one Pair of Stairs Window, as the Proceſſion paſſed by, ſounded "God ſave the King."

It is ſaid, that any further Remonſtrances, if preſented, will diſguſt a Great Perſonage more than the City's, as he has, in his Anſwer to that, informed the whole Nation of his Sentiments on the Subject.

A Morning Paper ſays, a Motion will be made this Day, in a great Aſſembly, for an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, that the Remonſtrance of the City of London may be laid before the Parliament.

March 17. A Letter from Geneva ſays, "Numbers of Perſons are daily committed to the Tower of Cæſar, and a ſtrict Watch ſet over them. When the Plot was diſcovered, the Conſpirators were actually in Poſſeſſion of all the Avenues to the Arſenal, which contained Arms for 12,000 Men. The four Syndics were to have felt the firſt Effects of their Reſentment; and it is ſaid the Reſident of France was marked out for one of the firſt Victims. Our Garriſon is ſtrengthened by 800 Men from the Canton of Berne; and we have a Right to Claim the like Aſſiſtance from the Cantons of Zurich and Soleure, in Caſe of Need."

A Gentleman has propoſed to raiſe 200,000l. a Year, by a ſmall Tax; to take off the Halfpenny a Pot on Beer, to eaſe the Poor: He ſays, the 200,000l. a Year is to be raiſed in ſuch a Manner, that every honeſt Man will vote for it. And when that is paſſed into an Act, he will ſhew how 300,000l. a Year may be raiſed without any Tax; and when that is paſt into an Act, he will ſhew how one Million a Year may be raiſed without a Tax alſo: All which will prove a national Good, eaſe the Poor, and enrich the Crown. It is very remarkable, that this Gentleman has for thirty Years paſt ſerved his King and Country, and has expended large Sums of Money, and never accepted any Place or Reward.

Yeſterday a Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, for appointing Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to be Treaſurer of the Navy, in the Room of Lord Howe, who retires.

A Motion, we hear, was made on Tueſday Night, that the E. of C. be committed to the T---- for ſeveral ſpirited Aſſertions; which Motion the Chairman was tender of putting, well knowing the Majority would be for the Queſtion; and therefore no Notice was taken of it; but about 12 o'Clock the ſame Motion was renewed, which was received in the ſame Manner; at laſt L. C. got up, and deſired to know whether he was to be ſent to his new Lodgings, or might be permitted to retire to his old Ones, as it grew late, and he felt the Gout coming on him very faſt. The Party who made the Motion, finding no Support, withdrew it.

A certain noble Preſident of a very reſpectable Society obſerved on Wedneſday laſt, in Anſwer to a patriotic Sage; if, ſays he, ten Times the Sum mentioned for ſecret Service-money, was expended, it would not be half enough to ſilence, or at leaſt curb the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs, and the univerſal Contempt and Hatred, which the low People of this Country expreſs againſt the moſt elevated and exalted Characters of this Kingdom.

Letters from Warſaw, which arrived Yeſterday, make no Mention of the Ruſſians having taken Bender, but declare, that all the Succours which that Fortreſs could receive by Land, are cut off by the Imperial Troops; and that ſince the taking of Brailow, the Ruſſians have nothing to oppoſe their carrying their Arms to the Gates of Conſtantinople, unleſs the City of Adrianople ſhould make a vigorous Defence, which is by no Means to be expected, as the Fortifications of that Place are in a moſt ruinous Condition.

We hear that Application will be made to a Great Perſonage on Monday next, by two reſpectable Bodies, that the Remonſtrance may be laid before them.

We are informed, that a great City Magiſtrate received a Summons Yeſterday to attend the greateſt Aſſembly.

The Chairman of the Livery has received Orders to attend the higheſt Aſſembly.

It is ſaid, that the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chairman of the Livery, are to appear before two Aſſemblies.

A certain North Britiſh Lawyer made a very patriotic Speech at the Club he belongs to, in Favour of the Remonſtrance.

It is ſaid, the Contrivers and Abettors of the Remonſtrance have now a cold Sweat in the City, and it is expected, that on Monday they will have a hot Sweat.

A Proteſt of a ſingular and extraordinary Nature, is ſaid to be agitating at the Eaſt End of the Town.

It is ſaid, that this Morning ſome very intereſting Diſpatches arrived at the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's in Soho-Square, from the Mediterranean.

They write from Vienna, that Couriers paſs frequently between that City and Peterſburgh, from which it is imagined that ſomewhat of Importance is in Agitation.

March 19. We hear, that in the Upper Room of the Robin Hood Society, it was carried, on Friday, by a great Majority, to addreſs his Majeſty on a late Remonſtrance.

Wedneſday laſt, when the Lord Mayor was getting out of his Coach, in order to preſent the City Remonſtrance, a Courtier pulled out a Handful of Guineas, ſuppoſed about 30 in Number, and offered to lay them, that his L--dſhip would, in a few Days, be ſent to the T-w-r; ſome of the Mob obſerving this, gave his Elbow a Jog, on which the Money fell about the Streets, and ſoon became the Booty of the Populace.

It is apprehended by many, that a certain Remonſtrance will ſhare the ſame Fate with the North-Briton No. 45.

The Venetians are determined to maintain a moſt exact Neutrality between the Ruſſians and Turks; but ſome Politicians are of Opinion, that this is only a Pretence to cover over their warlike Preparations, and that they will certainly avail themſelves of the preſent favourable Opportunity, to endeavour to recover their old Poſſeſſions in the Morea from the Power of the Ottomans.

March 20. We are aſſured, that the Lower Club Room of the Robinhood Society, did Yeſterday cenſure a late Production and Preſentation as a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel.

This Day, as we are informed, both Houſes of Parliament will wait upon his Majeſty, with an humble Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for declaring, in his Anſwer to the City Remonſtrance, that he would ſtand by his Parliament, and ſupport the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects.

Yeſterday all the Peers, in and about Town, were ſummoned to meet this Day before his Majeſty at St. James's on ſpecial Affairs.

An anonymous Correſpondent aſſures us, that during the Time of preſenting the Remonſtrance, a Lieutenant of a certain State Priſon was waiting in the Preſence Chamber.

One of the Common Council obſerved on a late Occaſion, that a Great Perſonage diſcovered more Generoſity in his Behaviour than his Attendants, he *laughed openly*, but they *laughed in their Sleeves*.

A Clergyman going round his Pariſh with the King's Letter, the firſt Houſe he came to met with the following Addreſs: "When the ---------- hearkens to our Remonſtrance, and redreſſes the Grievances complained of, I will do any Thing at his Requeſt." The Gentleman flung down Half a Crown, and ſaid, if that was not enough, he would give another.

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkes may be compared to a Polypus, the more it is cut, the more it multiplies. The more he is oppreſſed, the more Proſelytes are made to his Cauſe; and the King's-Bench, inſtead of containing one Patriot, it is ſuppoſed will contain a Score.

A Gentleman drinking the following Toaſt, "May the *Outs* be *in*, and the *In* be *out*," he was deſired to explain himſelf, which he did to this Effect: I mean that the miniſterial Hirelings may be ſent into the King's Bench, and that John Wilkes may be diſcharged before they enter into it.

A Perſon expreſſing his Wonder at the preſent Lord Mayor's being ſuch an implacable Enemy to the preſent M------y, another replied, that his Lordſhip always had an inveterate Antipathy to *Slaves*.

A Perſon aſking what the Livery had done by remonſtrating, was anſwered, a great deal of Good; they ſhewed that they *dared remonſtrate*.

A Gentleman of conciliating Sentiments in Politics obſerved, that if his Majeſty had ſo far anſwered the Remonſtrance as to reſtore Lord Cambden to his Seat, and diſqualify Colonel Luttrell from keeping his, he would have given a more ſatisfactory Reply than what he has.

By a private Letter received from a Gentleman reſiding at Conſtantinople, to his Friend in London, we are informed the Grand Signor, has not ſince the Commencement of the War with Ruſſia, ſcarce ever appeared in Public, contrary to his former uſual Cuſtom of appearing in the Streets (with a ſmall Retinue) of his Metropolis, parading with the greater and more affable Condeſcenſion; from which Circumſtance, the ſober and judicious Muſſelmen infer, the late Rupture with Ruſſia is far from being approved of by this great Son of Mahomet.

Yeſterday Counter-orders were ſent to the manufacturing Towns, poſtponing the late Commiſſions for Goods, which were intended to be ſhipped for the American Colonies.

It is certain the Heads of a Bill are now under Conſideration, for the more effectually preventing the Britiſh Artificers of any Kind from migrating to North-America.

Many Hundred Copies of Junius's Letter of Yeſterday is printing off, in order to be diſperſed all over the Kingdom.

We hear the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received a Summons laſt Saturday Night, to attend Yeſterday at the Houſe of Lords, on Affairs of Importance.

As did the Chairman of the Committee of Liverymen.

Notwithſtanding the Reception the Remonſtrance met with at St. James's on Wedneſday laſt, the Patriots at St. Stephen's did not abate a Particle of their Zeal: On Thurſday Mr. C---v---h, in particular, obſerved, "That he would be more attentive than ever to the Steps of the M------r, trace him through all his Wiles, nor ſhould the T---ne ſcreen him from the juſt Reſentment of an enraged, injured People."

We learn from good Authority, that the Earl of H--------gh aſſerted, a few Days ſince, that all American Matters will ſhortly be ſettled in a Manner entirely ſatisfactory to all Parties.

On Saturday Lord North, accompanied by Sir Edward Hawke, had a long Conference with his Excellency Prince de Maſſareno, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, on Affairs of Importance.

Yeſterday a Privy Council was held at St. James's, at which ſeveral Admirals belonging to the Royal Navy attended.

A great Cry, for a conſiderable Time, in a certain Club, when Order was called on Wedneſday, was, "Sit down! Sit down!" "I won't ſit down! I won't ſit down! I won't ſit down!" till at laſt the Patriot's Brother pulled him down.

We hear that their Majeſties do not purpoſe removing to Richmond till ſome Time after her Majeſty has lain in, which was expected in May.

The Livery of London, we are informed, have in View (though at this Diſtance of Time) Mr. Alderman Townſend, for Succeſſor to the preſent Chief Magiſtrate of the City; being deſirous of ſhewing, in a very ſignal Manner, their Approbation of his Conduct in the Buſineſs of Remonſtrating.

It was remarked on Thurſday Night, on the Diviſion, a great many Country Members, who had lately been in the Oppoſition, came over to the Miniſtry; and declared their Reaſons for ſo doing were, that the Minority had gone ſuch dangerous and unwarrantable Lengths.

At a C----t C-----l held on Sunday, at which ſeveral Flag Officers aſſiſted, it is ſaid that the Communication that is cut off between Penſacola and New-Orleans, by Orders from the Spaniſh Court, was taken into Conſideration.

The three popular Magiſtrates, we are aſſured, went over with the Miniſtry in a late Diviſion, on a Queſtion in which their own Conduct was intimately concerned.

Letters from Leghorn declare, that a Ruſſian Frigate had arrived at Malta with the Marquis de Cavalcabo, who preſented the Grand Maſter with a Letter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in which ſhe requeſted, that all her Veſſels might be admitted into the Ports of that Order, and that the Malteſe Squadron would join her Fleet; but that the Council had reſolved only to admit three or four Ruſſian Veſſels into their Ports at a Time, and by no Means to make themſelves Parties in the preſent Diſpute between her Imperial Majeſty and the Porte.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated March 18:

"One Day laſt Week two Strangers were enquiring at ſeveral Shops for a Plan of Portſmouth; they were told there was no ſuch Thing to be ſold: A Day after they were detected in the Dock-yard very buſy with Paper and Pencil; the Perſon that had the Paper, &c. made his Eſcape, the other was taken, but diſcharged, not finding any Papers upon him, and no Proof of his being concerned as a Spy, which he and the other certainly were, I greatly fear we have too many ſuch about us."

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Martis, 20 *Die Martii*, 1770.

Reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs the extreme Concern and Indignation which we feel, at finding that an Application has been made to his Majeſty, in Terms ſo little correſponding with that grateful and affectionate Reſpect, which his Majeſty is ſo juſtly intitled to from all his Subjects; at the ſame time aſperſing and calumniating the Parliament, and denying its Legality, and the Validity of the Acts of the Legiſlature.

To aſſure his Majeſty, that as we are duly ſenſible of the Value and Importance of the Right of the Subjects to petition the King, it is with the deepeſt Concern, that we now ſee the Exerciſe of it ſo groſly perverted, by being applied to the Purpoſe, not of preſerving, but overturning the Conſtitution, and of propagating Doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the Peace of the Kingdom, and which tend to the Subverſion of all lawful Authority.

To acknowledge, with Gratitude, that his Majeſty has ever ſhewn the moſt tender Regard to the Rights of his People, not only in the Exerciſe of his own Power, but in his Care to preſerve, from every Degree of Infringement or Violation, the Powers entruſted to others; and to return his Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks, for the freſh Proof he has now given us of his Determination to perſevere in his Adherence to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

To expreſs the Satisfaction it gives us, to ſee his Majeſty placing ſo juſt a Confidence in his People.

To repreſent to his Majeſty, that in whatever unjuſtifiable Exceſſes ſome miſguided Perſons may have been ſeduced to join, his Majeſty's Subjects, in general, are too ſenſible of what they owe, both to his Majeſty, and to his illuſtrious Family, ever to be capable of approaching his Majeſty, with any other Sentiments than thoſe of the moſt intire Reſpect and Affection; and underſtand too well their own true Intereſt, to wiſh to looſen the Bands of Obedience to the Laws, and of due Subordination to lawful Authority; and that we are fully perſuaded, that his Majeſty's People, as well as his Parliament, will reject, with Diſdain, every inſidious Suggeſtion of thoſe ill deſigning Men, who are in Reality undermining the public Liberty, under the ſpecious Pretence of Zeal for its Preſervation; and that his Majeſty's Attention to maintain the Liberties of his Subjects unviolated, which his Majeſty eſteems his chief Glory, will, upon every Occaſion, prove the ſure Means of Strength to his Majeſty, and ſecure to him that zealous and effectual Support, which none but a free People can beſtow.

BOSTON, May 7.

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Publick, that our Friend JAMES OTIS, *Eſq; has already received very great Benefit by his Tour in the Country, and that there is the moſt agreeable Proſpect of his perfectly recovering his uſual State of Health---This Intelligence muſt afford particular Satisfaction to all the Friends of America, as the Loſs of that Gentleman's Health has been principally, if not altogether, owing to his unremitted and ſtrenuous Exertions in the Cauſe of American Liberty.*

The Goods lately imported from London contrary to Agreement, are reſhipping with all poſſible Diſpatch, on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, who will ſail in two or three days. The Meeting of the Trade ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday next, 9 o'Clock, at Faneuil-Hall.

At the Meeting of the Body of the Trade and others in Faneuil-Hall on Saturday laſt, a Letter was ſent in by one of the Importers, offering to ſet up two Ships in Town, if his goods might be admitted to be ſold; but the publick ſpirited Tradeſmen rejected it with Contempt, alledging that they choſe rather to be out of Buſineſs, than have it at the Expence or Riſque of the Liberty of their Country.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

Mr. PARKER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Narrative, and you'll oblige yours, &c.

IT being publickly known here, that NATHANIEL ROGERS *(one of the Boſton Merchants, who has all along refuſed to come into the Non-importation Agreement) was in Town, and it being ſuſpected that his Deſign in viſiting this City, was to uſe his Endeavours to prevail on the Merchants here to break thro', and put an End to their Agreement; his Effigy was exhibited (laſt Thurſday Evening) hanging on a Gallows, with Labels on the Back and Breaſt of it, expreſſing his Crime. It was attended by ſome thouſand Spectators, who after parading through Part of the City, went from the Coffee-Houſe to his Lodgings, about 9 o'Clock, in order to pay their Reſpects to himſelf, in which they were diſappointed, as he dined out of Town, and had not yet returned. They then proceeded through ſeveral of the principal Streets to the Common, where the Effigy and Gallows were committed to the Flames, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of the People, who immediately after diſperſed, and returned to their reſpective Homes. The whole was conducted with ſuch good Order and Decorum, that not the leaſt Miſchief was done. About 12 o'Clock, a Number of Perſons called at his Lodgings again (to which he had not then returned, as he had received Intimation of what had paſſed in the City) and left a Letter, which was ſoon after forwarded to him; upon the Receipt of it (we are informed) he immediately ordered a Servant, about 2 o' Clock in the Morning, to bring out his Carriage and Baggage, and decamped for Boſton. The following is a Copy of the Letter which Rogers received.*

"New-York, 10th May, 1770.---Ten o'Clock at Night.

"NATHANIEL ROGERS,

"*WHEREAS you have hitherto acted in Oppoſition to your Fellow Merchants of the Town of Boſton (who, actuated by Principles of Liberty, did voluntarily enter into an Agreement, not to import Goods from Great-Britain till the American Grievances were redreſſed) and as you have by ſuch, your infamous Conduct, rendered yourſelf obnoxious to the reſpectable Inhabitants of this City; a great Number of them called at your Lodgings this Evening, to know the Reaſons for your Conduct in this Matter; and as they had not the Pleaſure of ſeeing you, they take this Opportunity to inform you, that it is their Pleaſure you*

depart this City within Twenty-four Hours from this Time, or you may depend upon being visited in a more disagreeable Manner, by

THE SONS OF LIBERTY."

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met, and Yesterday adjourned to the 17th of September next.

Extract of a Letter from London, brought by Captain CARR.

"The Conversation now is, that it is under the Contemplation of the Treasury to come into an Accommodation with the East-India Company, as to the Duty on Tea, in the following Manner.

"It is proposed to repeal the Statute, which allows a *Drawback* of Seven-pence Halfpenny per Pound on Tea shipped to North-America, and to repeal the Act, which imposes a Duty of Three-pence in the Pound, *payable in America*; by which, the Revenue will be benefited Four-pence Halfpenny in the Pound, and a commercial Expedient be adopted for the total Repeal of the American Revenue Act."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 8.

"*The Livery of London have not yet received an Answer from the King, when or whether he will receive their Remonstrance, though, it is said, two Councils deliberated on it. I am just now assured, that Westminster will follow the Example of the City; and that Sir George Saville was in Yorkshire, before it was known he had left London, in order to promote the same Thing there; and this, it is thought, will be followed by every Place in the Kingdom, who have petitioned----the Apprehension of all which, it is confidently said in the City, has struck Terror into the Great.----Accounts came from Boston last Evening, contradicting the Assertions of Lord North, as it appears from them, that they stand true and firm to the Cause---And now the same Merchants and Tradesmen, who before said we must give Way, and import Goods, for we never could carry our Point, declare, that if we stand firm, every Thing will be done, that is, the Duty on Tea must be taken off.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, March 10.

"I wrote you, Via New-York, advising how doubtful it was whether the Revenue Acts would be repealed or not. Now can inform you for certain, the Duty will not be taken off Teas, therefore no Goods will be shipped this Spring to Philadelphia or New-York. The Boston People are shipping great Quantities of all Sorts of Merchandize, amongst which, a large Quantity of Tea."

Extract of a Letter from Ireland, received by Captain Carr.

"I hope the prudent steady Conduct of many in your City and Province, will counter-ballance the imprudent Fury, Zeal, and mad Declamations made by others, in Abuse of the Word LIBERTY; and that through your Moderation a Repeal of those disagreeable Acts will be obtained.---The Earl of Hillsborough having been at his Estate near this Place lately, told me, he always looked on the Revenue Acts as anti-commercial, and would use all his Powers to have them repealed; and, from the Tenor of his Conversation, it appeared the Moderation of many in your Province would facilitate that acceptable Service.

"Whilst unconstitutional or oppressive Revenue Acts continue, if they had an Effect to excite a Spirit of Frugality and good Oeconomy, and thereby decline the Use of luxurious Importations, it would tend to strengthen the envied rising Greatness of your extensive Country; and by confining yourselves in a great Measure to your own Produce, and the Income of your own Estates, render in Time a Friendship, and Intercourse of Commerce, courted on any Terms by the Mother Country. All fierce, angry, hostile Spirits, only defeat their own Views, and protract the Reconciliation so ardently wished on both Sides."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 18.

"The Remonstrance which was handed to the King a few Days ago, by the Lord Mayor of London, it is said, will be laid before the House of Peers. But whether this should be the Case or not, it is very certain, that the Court is much disconcerted by the Proceedings of the City; and what adds to the Panic of the former is, the Apprehension that all the petitioning Counties will follow the Example of the Metropolis. Westminster has already taken the Alarm, and its Inhabitants will, no Doubt, express, in very strong Terms, their Concern, that no Notice was taken of their Petition.

"You will not wonder therefore, that Administration pay so little Regard to PETITIONS from 3000 Miles Distance, when even Remonstrances at Home fail to move them.---America, however, is at this Time a very principal Subject of Conversation here; and to the Honor of the Citizens of London be it told, the major Part of them think you have been injured, and zealously espouse your Cause. But I must not omit to inform you of an Opinion which has been industriously circulated, that the Merchants in some of the Colonies had been secretly importing the Manufactures of this Kingdom, in Violation of all the Ties of Honor and public Spirit. But this Opinion, which your Friends saw with Concern gaining Ground among the People, hath been effectually overthrown, by the Arrival of a Vessel at Bristol from New-England, laden with British Goods."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 19.

"Politics run very high, but no Change in the Ministry is likely to take Place at present. I have nothing particular to say upon the Subject, but what you will see in the Public Prints. Lord Chatham, in all whose Actions may be seen the expiring Efforts of a Man panting after Popularity, has declared in Favour of the Remonstrants, and it is said, has offered to present the Westminster Remonstrance (should its Inhabitants draw up one) with his own Hands. An Anecdote which I heard of him last Week, may perhaps make you smile.

"Lord Chatham having been uncommonly warm upon some Subject in the House of Peers, Lord Mansfield motioned several Times that Chatham might be committed to the Tower. At length, towards the Close of the Evening, that Noble Veteran being seized with a Fit of the Gout, rose from his Seat, and informed their Lordships of his unfortunate Case---adding, at the same Time, that as he was inclined to withdraw, he should be glad to have their Lordships Sentiments, "whether he should repair to his Lodgings in Pall-Mall, or to the new Ones which the noble Lord in the Chair had kindly provided for him."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the same Date.

"The Colonists have shewn a proper Spirit in opposing the injudicious Measures of Arbitrary Power. Their Firmness is now to be tried. The Duty on Tea, which is the Stumbling-block in the Way of an Accommodation, is not taken off with the other Duties; the Consequence of which is, a Stagnation of Commerce, at least with your Province; but in some other Provinces there are more Exceptions in their Agreements against Importation, which creates some Kind of Trade from hence with America."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 22.

"*Politics engage universal Attention. And whilst some are contending on one Side, and some on the other, the State seems to be like a House unhappily divided against itself. All the Counties that have so lately petitioned the Throne to no Purpose, are now for remonstrating, after the spirited Example set before them by the Livery of London; so that Matters will soon come to a Crisis, that must be either favourable to Liberty, or friendly to Monarchy and Oppression.---And all this, perhaps, can only be determined by Means of a* Civil War. *Such, then, being the true State of the Case, you need not be surprized at the superficial Attention that has been paid to the Petitions from America. Were there less Confusion here, no Doubt your Complaints would have met with a more candid Hearing; your Friends, however, hope, that you will continue firm in your Rejolution of not importing the British Manufactures; and you cannot think how pleased they were to hear of a Vessel's returning, a few Weeks since, from Boston to Bristol, laden with Goods; for you must know, the Ministry had just before then plumed themselves, not a little, with the Notion of the Inhabitants of New-England in general, breaking thro' their Engagements, with respect to Non-importation; consequently they are now proportionably discouraged at the Event abovementioned, insomuch, that it is by some thought, that the Tea Act will yet be repealed in the Course of this Sessions.*"

Extract of a Letter from a principal House in London, to their Friend in Philadelphia, dated March 23.

"*The Duty on Tea not being repealed, we have sent the Pennsylvania Packet with such Articles only as your Patriots have allowed to be imported, being unwilling to detain her longer, as there are no good Grounds to expect further Redress this Sessions; although many People have entertained sanguine Hopes, that before the House breaks up the Duty on Tea will be taken off, for the Accommodation of the East-India Company.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 25, received by Captain Falconer.

"*Several Petitions are presented to the House of Commons, to take off the Restriction on shipping Corn out of the Kingdom, and the House have appointed a Committee to report on the State of that Article. By the next Packet I shall send you the Resolution of the Commons on this important Point; and in the mean Time, I think it would be best for you to be cautious how you speculate in that Article.*"

By the other Letters from England, in general, we learn, That the People were greatly dissatisfied with the Reception of the Remonstrance, &c. of the Lord Mayor and Livery of London by his Majesty: That the Ministry were like to be continued: That some Regiments were ordered up from different Parts of the Country, in order, it was said, to be ready, in case any Outrages should be committed on the Releasement of Mr. Wilkes, tho' it was thought they were intended as a Check on the Proceedings of the City of London, &c. That Things seemed to be in the utmost Confusion all over the Country, the Consequences of which the most thinking People were very apprehensive of: And that it was the Opinion of the firmest, and most judicious Friends of America, that should the Colonies strictly persevere in their Agreement of Non-importation for another Year, every Thing would be settled to their Liking.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"*Our Friend Mr. West, has just given the finishing Stroke to a most excellent Piece of Painting. The Subject is, the Death of General* WOLFE, *in the Moment of Victory. It is a masterly Performance, and is strongly expressive of the Delicacy and Purity of his Genius.*"

Extract of a Letter from Boston, May 7.

"*On the Arrival of the late Ships, the Traders were called together, and the several new Importers waited on, who very generally agreed to re-ship their Goods for London. A few, however, seemed very loth to part with the beloved Mammon, and made many Contrivances to excuse themselves, but finally have given up universally, and all the Goods which can be sent, are putting on board Messieurs Hancock's and Haly's Ships, which will both sail in this Week. The generous Actions of the New-York and Philadelphia Captains have been applauded as they deserve. It is indisputable that the Merchants in London have stretched the Orders of their Correspondents here. Mr. Hancock is so sensible of Mr. Haly's Error in this Behalf, that he sends his Ship home on the same Terms as his own; that is, to carry back the late Importations Freight free.*"

At an Election of Managers and Treasurer of the Corporation for Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

MANAGERS, *Luke Morris, Thomas Say, James Logan, John Drinker,* junior, *George Roberts, Stephen Collins, Samuel Miles, Jacob Shoemaker,* junior, *Thomas West, Benjamin Morgan, Samuel Morton, William Fisher.* TREASURER, *Joshua Howell.*

Captain Ord, from Lisbon, on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 35: 1, Long. 70: 15, spoke the Brig Dispatch, Captain Barret, from Maryland for Barbados, three Days out; and on the 6th, he spoke with Captain Allibone, about 13 Leagues from our Capes, bound to the Grenades from this Place, all well.

Captain Wilson, from Lisbon, informs, that the Brig Friendship, Captain Macon, belonging to Virginia, bound for Lisbon, was stranded on the 21st of March, in Princess Bay, a little to the Northward of the Burlings, the Vessel and Cargoe entirely lost, but the People saved. The same Day a Brig from Biddeford was drove ashore, but it was thought she would be got off again. On the 25th ult. in Lat. 30: 4, Long. 61: 30, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Frederick, from Boston for Dominica, out 10 Days; and on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 36: 45, Long. 69, he spoke a Sloop from Turks-Island for Boston, but did not learn the Master's Name.

By Captain Newbold, from Tortola, we learn, that on the 13th of last Month the Sloop Polly, bound to Philadelphia from St. Vincents, was cast away on Anagado; the People, and Part of the Cargoe saved, but the Vessel entirely lost.

Captain Allen, from Cadiz, on the First Instant, in Lat. 32: 14, Long. 62: 30, spoke the Snow Greyhound, Captain Fisher, from St. Christophers for Bristol, 14 Days out; and on the 6th, in Lat. 37, about 25 Leagues from Cape-Hatteras, he spoke a Sloop from Georgia for Rhode-Island, but did not learn further Particulars.

Captain Curtis, from Waterford, on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 37: 23, Long. 67: 30, spoke the Ship Admiral Hawke, Captain M'Caddon, from this Port for Lisbon, three Days out, all well.

Arrived from Philadelphia. Captains Williams, Cox, Leech, Shroudy, Harvey, Sutton, Stiles, Cochran, and Montgomery, at Lisbon. A Brig, also from Philadelphia, was seen going in, but we have not learnt the Name of the Vessel or Captain.

☞ *For a Letter, signed* JUNIUS, *and the latest London Advices, see the* POSTSCRIPT; *and for Messages between the Governor and Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay, see the* SUPPLEMENT.

*** The Members of the *American Philosophical Society* are requested to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their Hall near Christ-Church, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'Clock precisely.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Juno, P. White, Boston. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, and Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Island. Brig Rose, G. Ord, Snow Sally, E. Spain, and Snow Brittannia, R. Eyres, Lisbon. Ship Friendship, J. Castle, Corunna. Snow Charlotte, R. Curtis, Waterford. Sloop Benjamin, S. P. Allen, Anguilla. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Ship Clarendon, J. Carr, and Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Amory, St. Kitts. Ship Catherine, A. Henderson, Belfast and Waterford.

OUTWARDS. Ship Betsy, S. Hood, Bristol. Brig Sally, J. Brown, Brig Greyhound, C. Dyer, Ship Friendship, J. Castle, Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkley, and Ship Sally, G. Barwick, Lisbon. Sloop Desire, P. Gorham, Barbados. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, and Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, R. Island. Schooner, Diana, E. Gray, Halifax.

CLEARED. Brig Sally, J. Hamilton, and Ship Hercules, G. Gromwell, Lisbon. Brig Nancy, J. Stephen, Oporto. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Boston. Brig Sally and Molly, E. Jones, Barbados. Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica and Honduras. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Sloop Almsbury, W. Wyer, Piscataqua. Brig Lovely Lass, A. Waid, Jamaica. Schooner Lovely Lass, D. Badger, Maryland. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Bristol. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Antigua.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

INTENDS shortly to embark for Europe, in Consequence is determined to have her Affairs settled, therefore once more earnestly requests all those indebted to her by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, to discharge their respective Ballances speedily, otherwise she will be under the disagreeable Necessity of putting such Matters in Suit.

N. B. She has a stout healthy NEGROE LAD to dispose of, about 18 Years old, who is fit for Town or Country Work.

MURGATROYD and WICKERSHAM,

At their Store, in Second-street, a few Doors below Race-street, have for Sale, at the lowest Rates, for Cash,

WEST-INDIA, Philadelphia and New-England Rum, Melasses, Muscovado Sugar, fresh Rice, Rozin, Tar, Redwood, Logwood, Tea, Chocolate, Ginger, Tanner's Oil and Blubber, Raisins in Kegs, &c. &c. &c. They likewise keep an Assortment of the best Kinds of Bar Iron, where those, who will please to favour them with their Custom, may meet with a constant Supply, warranted good, Wholesale and Retail.

LOST, on Saturday Night, the 12th Instant, a Silver faced WATCH, accidentally laid on some Wood, at Market-street Wharff, the Maker's Name Bagnell, Boston, London engraved on her Face; she had a Copper coloured Chain, with long Links, a Steel Seal, and a Brass Key. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the New Printing-Office, or Samuel Dunlap, Corder, at Market-street Wharff, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. ¶

To be SOLD by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his store at the corner of Market and Third-streets, the following assortment of merchandize, viz.

A NEAT assortment of broadcloths, consisting of blue, claret, cinnamon, drab, and copper colours; shaloons; fine and coarse tammies, of different colours; callimancoes; worsted saggathies; fine and coarse brown and blue camblets; bed bunts; clouting diaper, narrow Russia ditto; fine 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linen; striped cotton hollands; fine white cambrick handkerchiefs, with blue and red borders; blue peelong; black paduasoy; India nankeens; plain bengalls; cambricks and lawns, in patches; a variety of printed calicoes, cottons, and linens; a variety of flowered and plain ribbons; Scotch thread, sisters ditto; mens and womens cotton hose; narrow striped persians; silk handkerchiefs; silk and cotton ditto; mens and womens thread hose; youths brown thread ditto; maids blue worsted ditto; linen handkerchiefs; black silk stock tape; dyed pillow fustian; silk and worsted breeches patterns; womens silk mitts, of different colours and sizes; death-head mohair buttons; fine mohair; cinnamon; fine narrow white tape; blue and white nonsopretties; 3 qr. wide stripes; long and short scythes; iron coffee-mills; fine clothiers cards; fine cotton ditto; fine and coarse wool ditto; tow ditto; snaffle bitts; silver watches; English flints; a variety of Bath, white metal and steel shoe and knee buckles; plain, flowered and yellow metal coat and jacket buttons; yellow and white metal sleeve buttons; ivory combs; buck and sham stag butcher knives, with sheaths; pistol capt knives; French cutteau knives, of different sizes; penknives; brass and steel taylors thimbles; Bath-metal steel-top womens thimbles; small shears and scissars; razors; snuff-boxes; brass curtain rings; best temple spectacles, with steel cases; chapman books; silk and ferret laces; black and brass padlocks; best small crown looking-glasses; common and transparent japan waiters, of different sizes; brass night cocks; needles, &c.

ABSENTED from the ship Betsy, Seymour Hood, master, an apprentice, named Samuel Moate, about 16 years of age, born in or near Liverpool, he is slim, of a brown complexion, wears his own brown hair, coarse blue jacket, and check shirt, long trowsers, much worn, light coloured yarn stockings, shoes almost new, with large pewter buckles, small round hat, talks much, and hath been several years on board a man of war;----hath persuaded away with him, John Pierce, a Welsh indented servant, born in Monmouthshire, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a light complexion, dark short hair, brought up to farming business; had on, a brown coat and breeches, check shirt, and a white one with him, light yarn stockings, half worn shoes, pewter buckles, and small round hat. Whoever will bring said apprentice and servant to the subscriber, shall receive for the first Thirty Pence, and for the Welshman Thirty Shillings, and reasonable charges, by SEYMOUR HOOD.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1770.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 31st instant, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not disposed of by private Sale at any Time before,

A GOOD large Frame Shop, and Lot of Ground, of a triangular Form, situate on the westerly Side of Dock-street, and on the northerly Side of Pear-street, in the City of Philadelphia; bounded easterly on the said Dock-street 28 Feet; southerly on the said Pear-street 49 Feet; and northerly on Ground late of Samuel Brookhouse 40 Feet; subject to a Groundrent of 32 Spanish Silver Pieces of Eight per Annum, or Value thereof in Coin current, &c. It has been occupied as a Smith's Shop some Time past, and may be very convenient for a Skinner, Soap-boiler, or Tallow-chandler, as it is near the Dock, and handy to the Water. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Day of Sale, by applying to JOHN JERVIS, junior, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHARLES JERVIS, Hatter, in Second-street, may be informed of the Conditions and Terms of Sale. †

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's house, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the first of this instant May, several articles hereafter mentioned, viz. One white cloth coat, with mohair buttons, 1 black velvet jacket, 1 white cloth ditto, 1 nankeen ditto, and 1 white cotton ditto, a beaver hat, 2 pair of cotton stockings, a woman's short black velvet cloak, 1 long camblet ditto, 1 black quilt, 1 red ditto, 4 chints gowns, of different colours, 3 white handkerchiefs, 2 red ditto, and 1 blue ditto, 8 mens shirts, 6 whereof are holland, and 2 homespun, 6 womens shifts, 3 pair of homespun sheets, 1 pair of womens shoes, with silver buckles in them, 1 homespun blanket, 2 gauze aprons, 1 holland ditto, and sundry more, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up and secures the thief in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by JOHN MILLER. §

AS John Gass soon intends to leave the place, he has a good brick house, 3 story high, 2 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, and lot of ground, to dispose of, situate on the north side of Pine-street, in the city of Philadelphia, the lot is 15 feet front on said street, and 80 feet deep, subject to a rent of Thirty Shillings, sterling, a year. If not sold by private sale, he will sell it at public vendue, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, the 28th of June next, at the London Coffee-House. For terms of sale apply to JOHN GASS.

N. B. There is a room built back, that 18 people may dine in, with the privilege of an alley. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Oxford Township, about 7 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, last Week, a middle sized grey MARE. The Owner is desired to come, pay Charges, and take her away.

May 15, 1770. L. LARDNER. ‖

For LONDON, directly,

The PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE,

COMMANDER,

IS expected to sail early in next Month. For Freight or Passage apply to JOSHUA FISHER & SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or said Master.

Philadelphia, Fifth-Month 15, 1770.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP

CLARENDON,

JAMES CARR, Commander;

A fine new Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about three Weeks. For Passage, please to apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Commander, at the London Coffee-House.

ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, ready prepared for the Harvest, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, at the Sign of the Sickle, the 4th Door above the Prison, in Market-street; these Sickles are carefully made, will be sold at the lowest Rates, and ensured to be good.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant GIRL's Time, about 17 Years old, who has between 3 and 4 Years to serve. She is sold for no other Reason, only there being more Servants than are needful in the Family where she is.

N. B. She has had the Small-pox; can wash, and do all Sorts of House-work. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

THE large Lot, with the Dwelling-House, Stables, and other Conveniencies, on the North-Side of Chestnut-Street, above the State-House, in Philadelphia. It is now untenanted, and may therefore be immediately entered upon. As the Lot has two Fronts of 237 Feet each, it lies very convenient for dividing into small Lots. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. *Tbc. 3M.*

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL well-finished stone house, two stories high, with a good stone kitchen, stable, coach-house, and spring-house, with a never-failing spring, a handsome well built stone bridge over the creek, and about 7 acres of land, 5 whereof is under wood, the rest garden, pasture, and a young bearing orchard, pleasantly situated, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a fine rising ground, on the Wissahickon road, 5 miles from Philadelphia; also a convenient small stone tenement, adjoining the same, with about three acres of land, on which is a young bearing orchard; likewise a saw-mill, in good repair, the wheel work being almost new, and a good stream of water. Any gentleman inclining to purchase the whole, or any part of the above, may be informed of the particulars, and the payment made easy, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be made. JONATHAN ADAMS. ¶

Lancaster, May 7, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the 29th day of this instant, at 2 o'clock, a messuage, plantation, and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, situate in Strasburg township, well known by the name of the Black Horse, being a well-accustomed Tavern many years, and, perhaps, as good a standing for public business as any in the county, with a good orchard and meadow; late the property of Thomas Smith; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff.

N.B. On the 30th, at 12 o'clock, at Martick Furnace, will be sold, a quantity of casting.

RICHARD DICKINSON,

Silk and Stuff-Shoemaker, at the Sign of the Crown and Shoe, in Fourth-street, adjoining the Friends Burying-Ground, and nearly opposite the Academy,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes and sells all Kinds of Silk and Stuff Shoes, in the best and neatest Manner; those who may please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done according to order. A good Workman, that is a sober Man, will meet with Encouragement, by applying as above.

Lancaster Goal, April 5, 1770.

THIS Day was committed to my Custody, on Suspicion of being a runaway Servant, a certain JOHN REED, who, on his own Confession, says, he belongs to George Stroud, of the Forks of Brandywine, in Chester County. His Master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold out for his Fees, in 3 Weeks from the 9th day of May, 1770, by me GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.* ‡

To be SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN tract or parcel of woodland, situate, lying and being, in the Township of Plumsted, in the county of Bucks, containing near 60 acres, be the same more or less, on the road between Plumsted Meeting and Delaware river; bounded by lands of James and Joseph Shaw, and others; the whole tract well timbered, and a good stream of water runs through the same, whereby a large quantity of the best meadow ground may be made; the upland is equally good, of a very fine soil; the title for the same is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the said tract and premises, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living near Abington Meeting-House, or to John Lukens, living in Horsham, in the county of Philadelphia. THOMAS GRIGGS. ‖

RUN away, on the 27th day of March last, from the subscriber, living in Charles-Town township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a servant girl, named REBECCAH CAWOOD, about 14 years of age, well grown, with light brown hair, grey eyes, down look, walks clumsy; had on, and took with her, a tight linsey jacket, two loose short gowns, the one striped linsey, the other striped linen, 3 linsey petticoats, one of them new, black yarn stockings, good shoes, leather heels, tied with strings, a black silk whale-bone bonnet. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JONATHAN WELLS.

*** It is suspected she was inticed away by some evil-minded person, and conveyed to a distance. ¶

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, have given several Bonds, unto Mr. Jacob Whoghtes, in Chester County, for Land which I have bought of him, and the said Land is not as good as he said; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take any Assignment of said Bonds, for I will not pay any of them. *May 9, 1770.* ADAM OECHSLEIN. ‖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in East-Caln, Chester County, the 12th of this instant May, an English Servant Man, named JOHN WHITE, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, slim made, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and a small Scar on one of his Cheeks: Had on, when he went away, a large brown homespun Jacket, black and white under Jacket, coarse homespun Shirt, Leather Breeches, brown Stockings, and strong Shoes. He took with him a small brown Mare, a natural Trotter, Mane hangs on both Sides, and short, shod before, and between 12 and 13 Hands high. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant and Mare, shall have the above Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Man, and Twenty Shillings for the Mare, with reasonable Charges, paid by me CURTIS LEWIS. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of April last, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, a Negroe man, named PEDRO, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well set, stout, active, lively fellow, very mannerly when abroad, talks poor English, being brought up among the Spaniards: Had on, when he went away, a blue nap cloath coat, with yellow metal buttons, and red lining, a calicoe jacket, a fine castor hat, half worn, a fine white shirt, one homespun ditto, a pair of trowsers, with a pair of good buckskin breeches under them, brown yarn stockings, a pair of ribbed ditto, one pair of shoes, half soaled, a pair of plated buckles, one silk cap, one linen ditto, ruffled, &c. But as he is a crafty, subtle fellow, it is likely he will change his cloaths in many respects, if not his name. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroe, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT POWELL.

N.B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid against harbouring or carrying off said Negroe, at their peril. ‡ 5s. Tbc.

ANY Person that has lost a large dark bay Gelding, with a small Star in his Face, bob Tail, and cut Mane, paces a slow Travel, trots, and is branded on the off Buttock MB, *may have him, on proving Property, and paying reasonable Charges, by applying to James Pobjaw, at Captain Patterson's, on Juniata, in Cumberland County.* ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last New-year's day, from the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, a servant man, named THOMAS LYNCH, who was born in Queen's county, in Ireland, and took shipping at Dublin with Captain Story, and arrived at Philadelphia last September, is between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, full faced, and fresh coloured, brown curled hair; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a good blue cloth coat, close bodied, with a falling collar, mohair buttons, a jacket without sleeves, the fore part of a brownish colour, the back part of a different colour, with a strip of white down the back, very remarkable, good buckskin breeches, with brass buttons, and strings to the knees, homespun flaxen shirt, two pair of stockings, one of a blue and white, the other a brown colour, neats leather shoes, and steel buckles, has been brought up to the farming business, and says his father was a considerable farmer in his time, who died the fall before he came away; as he is a likely fellow, and has but little of the brogue on his tongue, and had good cloaths on when he when he went away, it is likely he has not been mistrusted for a servant. Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by EVAN JONES. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, a Negroe man, called Moses Grimes, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, his head is a little bald, very talkative, a great liar, this country born, and will pass for a free Negroe; had on a felt hat, a blanket coat, broken about the arm and shoulder, old tow linen shirt, a pair of tow trowsers, and old shoes. Likewise went off in company with the above Negroe, Jacob Davis, who is an apprentice to Henry Davis, is a mason by trade, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, black hair, and full faced; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old blue coat, much broken about the sleeves, a blue jacket, the back parts much lighter coloured than the fore parts, a new sheepskin apron, a pair of new striped trowsers, new shoes, pieced on one of the toes, a pair of half worn ash-coloured lincey breeches; he took with him a mason's hammer and trowel. Whoever apprehends the above runaways, and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive Three Pounds reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for each, with reasonable charges. THOMAS MINSHALL, and HENRY DAVIS. ‖ 6*W.*
May 8, 1770.

WANTED,

A PAIR of young, well-matched, strong, trotting HORSES.

They must be full fifteen Hands high, well broke in a Waggon, and very gentle. Enquire of JOHN BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-street. ¶

A likely NEGROE MAN,

To be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 19th instant May, if not sold before.

HE understands all kinds of house-work, can wait on table, and tend horses; he has also some knowledge of country-work. Any Person inclined to buy him at private sale, is desired to apply to the PRINTERS. ¶

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private sale (as on account of the roughness of the weather last Monday, the public sale did not take place)

A VERY pleasant situated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country seat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main street, in the best part of the town to carry on any extensive business, tavern or shop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 story stone house, a stone kitchen, good stabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleasant situated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent assortments of flower and garden curiosities; a very fine thriving orchard of the best fruit; and the rest very good grass land. Its pleasant situation will recommend itself, for a summer seat of pleasure or conveniency for any business; several years time (if desired) will be given for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money, on paying interest, and giving security. Also then to be sold, another near adjacent piece of grass land. The terms of sale may be known on the premises, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indisputable. §

*** Said *Christian Lehman* also keeps a nursery, and hath for sale, the rarest and best sort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on the 23d of this instant May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, if not sold before at private sale,

A CERTAIN two story brick house and lot thereunto belonging, with a convenient necessary-house, situate in Wood-street, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 17 feet on said Wood-street, by 51 feet deep, clear of ground-rent; bounded by ground of James Worrall and others, with a reserve of a 3 feet alley, to go into Wood-street from Vine-street; attendance will be given by me ANDREW SHAFFER, near the premises. §

For BRISTOL,

The Ship BETSEY, SEYMOUR HOOD, Master;

A good new Vessel, sails fast, and is well accommodated for Passengers, has chief Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is expected to sail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SON, or the Master on board, at said Clifford's Wharff.

Just arrived in said Vessel, a few likely English and Welsh Servants, Men, Women and Boys, whose Times of Service, agreeable to Indenture, are to be disposed of. Apply as above.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1770.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 18th Day of May next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the East Side of Third-street, between Pine-street and Race or Sassafras-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth on Third-street 26 Feet, and in Length or Depth 195 Feet, or thereabouts; bounded Westward with Third-street, Northward with Ground now or late of John Shallcross, Eastward with the Ends of Second-Street Lots, and Southward with Ground late of John Nagle, now of George Adam Gawbe; late the real Estate of William Griscomb, late of the said City, Potter, deceased; subject to a Groundrent of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, payable to John Shallcross, his Heirs or Assigns. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. ELIZABETH GRISCOMB, *Administratrix.* ‖

TO BE LETT,

By SAMUEL PENROSE,

A CONVENIENT WHARF, STORES, and STAVE-YARD, in Southwark. ‡

Philadelphia, April 1770.

EIGHTY dozen of grass, cradling and briar scythes, and ninety dozen of sickles, made ready for the ensuing season, a quantity of straw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, several pair of smith's bellows, iron work for grist-mills, the spindles and rines made after the old or new method; clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large screws; saw-mill and fulling-mill irons; large scale-beams, for millers or larger draughts; all made by the subscriber, living at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, who believes they will prove as good as any made elsewhere; which he will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.----He has for sale, a good copper still, of about 85 gallons, at Two Shillings per pound, and its tin worm, at One Shilling and Sixpence per pound, also black-lead crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good.

Whereas some merchants of this city have, for these 5 or 6 years past, imported from Great-Britain, large quantities of sickles, stamped S. PACHALL, in imitation (as I apprehend) of my stamp, which is S. PASCHALL, and on the credit thereof, have sold great quantities, many of which have been brought to me by farmers to alter, who assured me they bought them for my make, and as the workmanship is by no means equal to those formerly made by me, I therefore acquaint the public with this deception, which may easily be detected, as the letter S, between the A and C, is left out in the stamp on the English sickle. I should have notified this difference to the public at their first appearance, but had then declined the trade, and as I am now desirous of establishing my son in the same business (who is an apprentice to me) think it a duty to the public, and my own character, to acquaint them therewith.

Tbc. 3M. STEPHEN PASCHALL.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday, the 22d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Abington Township, containing 10 Acres, or thereabouts, bounded by the Old York Road, and Lands of Joshua Knight, John Lapp, and Abraham Coffin, having a Stone Messuage, 36 Feet in Breadth, and 34 Feet in Depth (in the Back Part of which is fixed a Copper, and Tubs, for Brewing) a Malt-mill, Malt-kiln, Log Barn, two Stables, and a large Waggon Shed, erected thereon; late the Estate of Edward Doyle; seized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the same Time and Place will likewise be sold, sundry Houshold Furniture, and Stock.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Moses Vancourt, in the Manor of Moreland, three certain contiguous Tracts of Land, situate in the Manor of Moreland aforesaid, containing in the whole 9 Acres, 3 Quarters, and ten Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Messuage, Grist-mill, and convenient Outhouses, erected thereon, bounded by a Road leading to Walter Moore's Mill, and Lands of Joseph Jeans, Samuel Preston Moore, and others; late the Estate of John Nesmith; seized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Germantown, April 24, 1770.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

THE house wherein he now dwells, situate in Germantown aforesaid, near the Market-house, being now, and for many years past, a commodious and well accustomed Tavern, or House of Entertainment, with the lot of Ground on which the same is erected, containing about two acres, which has a large front on the main street, and extends back between the lots of John Jones and Doctor Bensel, to another lot of the subscriber's, containing 6 acres, which is also to be sold, and contains a large front of about 50 perches, on a cross street, leading to Vanderen's Mill, and is opposite the Union School-house, and Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat; the last mentioned lot is high level champion ground, well manured, and is a suitable situation for a Gentleman's country seat. The Tavern-house is well built of stone, two stories high, and the conveniencies are in good order, viz. a barn, stables, sheds, a good garden, and orchard, &c. and is well known by the name of the Sign of the King of Prussia.

Also to be sold, another lot or piece of land, situate in said Germantown, containing about 24 acres, about a quarter of a mile from the Market-house, in that called Church Lane, on which is erected a large Fulling-mill, with two setts of stocks, for fulling cloth, skins, or softening hemp, the stream is sufficient for working the two stocks, for two thirds of the year, there is likewise a grind-stone fixed to go by water, for grinding fickles, and a commodious apartment built over the mill, fit for a dwelling place, there is about 9 acres of good watered meadow, contiguous to the mill, the remainder good upland, well manured with lime and dung, 6 acres whereof is a young orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, and is now under winter grain. Likewise to be sold, another tract of land, of about 40 acres, situate in Merion township, bounded by lands of Melchior Myng and John Roberts, with a large front on the river Schuylkill, on which there is a shad fishery, which with a little more improvement, may be made a very good one, there is a small log house on the premises, a good garden, bearing orchard of 150 trees, one and an half acres of good watered meadow, about 22 acres of extraordinary woodland, the residue good tillable land. Also one other lot of ground, situate in Roxbury township, near John Vanderen's mill, and opposite the last mentioned lot, and fronting the Wissahickon or Ridge road, adjoining on Schuylkill, containing one acre, it has a good well of water thereon, and lies very commodious for store-keeping, or any other public business.

At the same time and place will be sold, two good mares, one yearling colt, 3 milch cows, 4 swine, a stage waggon, another light waggon, a riding chair, a cart, an apple-mill, cyder-press, and divers sorts of implements of husbandry and houshold goods. Any part or all of the abovementioned real estate, will be sold at private sale, at any time before said day, by applying to the owner, and a considerable part of the purchase-money may remain in the hands of the purchaser (on giving security, and paying interest) for a considerable time.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. The first mentioned house and lot, and premises, are subject to a groundrent of 18l. Sterling, per annum, which may be purchased off at any time. ¶

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, in the Night of 10th inst. April, a native Irish Servant Woman, named Margaret Welsh, about 22 Years of Age, about 5 Feet two Inches high, fresh Complexion, and brown Hair; had on, and took with her, one Calicoe Gown, double purple, about half-worn; on the Right Skirt two small Pieces set in; two short Gowns, one Calicoe, pieced before with a Piece not the same with the Gown; one striped Linen, blue and white, two Linsey Petticoats, the one striped, the other brown, one fine Lawn Apron, one old Check Ditto, one large Kenting Handkerchief, with a flowered Border, one Thread flowered Gause Ditto, two Pair of Stockings, the one Thread, the other Worsted, two Pair old Shoes, the one Leather, the other Cloth, with Brass Buckles; a Leghorn Hat, and sundry Things unknown. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures her in any Goal, so as she may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by SARAH HOPKINS. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of March 20.

To the Publiſher of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

SIR,

I BELIEVE there is no man, however indifferent about the intereſts of this country, who will not readily confeſs, that the ſituation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has ariſen from the violence of faction, or from an arbitrary ſyſtem of government, juſtifies the moſt melancholy apprehenſions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wiſdom or vigour is left among us. The K---'s anſwer to the Remonſtrance of the City of London, and the meaſures ſince adopted by the Miniſtry, amount to a plain declaration, that the principle, on which Mr. Luttrell was ſeated in the Houſe of Commons, is to be ſupported in all its conſequences, and carried to its utmoſt extent. The ſame ſpirit, which violated the freedom of election, now invades the declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to puniſh the ſubject for exerciſing a privilege, hitherto undiſputed, of petitioning the Crown. The grievances of the people are aggravated by inſults; their complaints not merely diſregarded, but checked by authority; and every one of thoſe acts, againſt which they remonſtrated, confirmed by the K---'s deciſive approbation. At ſuch a moment, no honeſt man will remain ſilent or inactive. However diſtinguiſhed by rank or property, in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Engliſhmen, the leaſt conſiderable man among us has an intereſt, equal to the proudeſt nobleman, in the laws and conſtitution of his country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in ſupport of them;---whether it be the heart to conceive, the underſtanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cauſe, in which we are all intereſted, in which we ſhould all be engaged. The man, who deſerts it at this alarming criſis, is an enemy to his country, and, what I think of infinitely leſs value, a traitor to his S--------n. The ſubject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magiſtrate, will neither adviſe nor ſubmit to arbitrary meaſures. The city of London have given an example, which, I doubt not, will be followed by the whole kingdom. The noble ſpirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the State, collected at the heart; from that point it circulates, with health and vigour, through every artery of the conſtitution. The time is come, when the body of the Engliſh people muſt aſſert their own cauſe. Conſcious of their ſtrength, and animated by a ſenſe of their duty, they will not ſurrender their birth-rights to Miniſters, Parliaments, or Kings.

The city of London have expreſſed their ſentiments with freedom and firmneſs; they have ſpoken truth boldly; and, in whatever light their Remonſtrance may be repreſented by courtiers, I defy the moſt ſubtle lawyer in this country to point out a ſingle inſtance, in which they have exceeded the truth. Even that aſſertion, which we are told is moſt offenſive to Parliament, in the theory of the Engliſh conſtitution, is ſtrictly true. If any part of the repreſentative body be not choſen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole. If there be a defect in the repreſentation of the people, that power, which alone is equal to the making of laws in this country, is not compleat, and the acts of parliament, under that circumſtance, are not the acts of a pure and intire legiſlature. I ſpeak of the theory of our conſtitution; and whatever difficulties or inconveniences may attend the practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far as the fact deviates from the principle, ſo far the practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a queſtion raiſed upon any other part of the Remonſtrance. That the principle, on which the Middleſex Election was determined, is more pernicious in its effects, than either the levying of ſhip-money by Charles the Firſt, or the ſuſpending power aſſumed by his ſon, will hardly be diſputed by any man, who underſtands or wiſhes well to the Engliſh conſtitution. It is not an act of open violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable breach of the laws attempted by his Miniſter, that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. Againſt ſuch a King or Miniſter the people would immediately take the alarm, and all parties unite to oppoſe him. The laws may be groſly violated in particular inſtances, without any direct attack upon the whole ſyſtem. Facts of that kind ſtand alone; they are attributed to neceſſity, not defended upon principle. We can never be really in danger, until the forms of parliament are made uſe of to deſtroy the ſubſtance of our civil and political liberties;---until parliament itſelf betrays its truſt, by contributing to eſtabliſh new principles of government, and employing the very weapons, committed to it by the collective body, to ſtab the conſtitution.

As for the terms of the Remonſtrance, I preſume it will not be affirmed, by any perſon leſs poliſhed than a Gentleman Uſher, that this is a ſeaſon for compliments. Our gracious -------- indeed is abundantly civil to himſelf. Inſtead of an anſwer to a petition, his ------- very gracefully pronounces his own panegyric; and I confeſs that, as far as his perſonal behaviour, or the royal purity of his intentions is concerned, the truth of thoſe declarations, which the miniſter has drawn up for his maſter, cannot decently be diſputed. In every other reſpect, I affirm that they are abſolutely unſupported, either in argument or fact. I muſt add too, that ſuppoſing the ſpeech were otherwiſe unexceptionable, it is not a direct anſwer to the petition of the city. His ------- is pleaſed to ſay, that he is always ready to receive the requeſts of his ſubjects; yet the ſheriffs were twice ſent back with an excuſe, and it was certainly debated in council, whether or no the magiſtrates of the city of London ſhould be admitted to an audience. Whether the Remonſtrance be or be not injurious to Parliament, is the very queſtion between the Parliament and the people, and ſuch a queſtion, as cannot be decided by the aſſertion of a third party, however reſpectable. That the petitioning for a diſſolution of Parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, is a new doctrine. His M------y, perhaps, has not been informed that the Houſe of Commons themſelves have, by a former reſolution, admitted it to be the right of the ſubject. His ------ proceeds to aſſure us, that he has made the laws the rule of his conduct.--- Was it in ordering or permitting his miniſters to apprehend Mr. Wilkes by a General Warrant?----Was it in ſuffering his miniſters to revive the obſolete maxim of *nullum tempus* to rob the Duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a deciſive turn to a county election?---Was it in erecting a chamber conſultation of ſurgeons, with authority to examine into and ſupercede the legal verdict of a jury? Or did his ------- conſult the laws of this country, when he permitted his ſecretary of ſtate to declare, that, whenever the civil magiſtrate is trifled with, a military force muſt be ſent for, *without the delay of a moment*, and effectually employed? Or was it in the barbarous exactneſs with which this illegal, inhuman doctrine was carried into execution?---If his ------- had recollected theſe facts, I think he would never have ſaid, at leaſt with any reference to the meaſures of his government, that he had made the laws the rule of his conduct. To talk of preſerving the affections, or relying on the ſupport of his ſubjects, whilſt he continues to act upon theſe principles, is indeed paying a compliment to their loyalty, which I hope they have too much ſpirit and underſtanding to deſerve.

His -------, we are told, is not only punctual in the performance of his own duty, but careful not to aſſume any of thoſe powers which the conſtitution has placed in other hsnds. Admitting this laſt aſſertion to be ſtrictly true, it is no way to the purpoſe. The city of London have not deſired the --------- to aſſume a power placed in other hands. If they had, I ſhould hope to ſee the perſon, who dared to preſent ſuch a petition, immediately impeached. They ſolicit their ------- to exert that conſtitutional authority, which the laws have veſted in him for the benefit of his ſubjects. They call upon him to make uſe of his lawful prerogative in a caſe, which our laws evidently ſuppoſed might happen, ſince they have provided for it by truſting the Sovereign with a diſcretionary power to diſſolve the parliament. This requeſt will, I am confident, be ſupported by Remonſtrances from all parts of the kingdom. His ------- will find, at laſt, that this is the ſenſe of his people, and that it is not his intereſt to ſupport either Miniſtry or Parliament, at the hazard of a breach with the collective body of his ſubjects.---That he is the King of a free people is indeed his greateſt glory. That he may long remain as the King of a free people, is the ſecond wiſh that animates my heart. The firſt is, THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BE FREE.

JUNIUS.

LONDON, March 20.

The following Reports prevailed this Morning:

All the P--rs were ſummoned Yeſterday to meet this Day.

Two great Bodies were expected to go with an Addreſs of Thanks this Day to a Great Perſonage, on Account of the Regard expreſſed for them in a late Reply.

Another Account ſays, that an Addreſs was voted very early this Morning, by a certain Society, almoſt Nem. Con.

In a ſpirited Harangue delivered very lately, the Party declared Things had come to ſuch a Paſs, that there was a Neceſſity to place ſome Departments in other Hands, and propoſed ſeveral Noblemen of unblemiſhed Characters to act as M------rs without pay; but this was only conſidered as an Utopean Scheme.

A City Magiſtrate is ſaid to have outdone all his former Outdoings Yeſterday, and even dared his Opponents to put their Threatenings in Practice.

To-morrow Se'nnight is the Day fixed for the Electors of Weſtminſter to meet in Weſtminſter-Hall, to conſider of an Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition to his Majeſty, for the Redreſs of Grievances.

It was whiſpered this Morning, that a very mortifying Taſk would be impoſed on the two patriotic Sheriffs, to be performed at the Royal Exchange on Thurſday next, the Day of the Lord Mayor's grand Entertainment for the Minority Members.

Some have gone ſo far as to report that a Refuſal has been thought of.

This Day Sir Edward Hawke preſided at a full Board of Admiralty, when it is ſaid, ſome Ships of War were ordered to be put in Commiſſion.

A correſpondent writes to us as follows: "*It is now beyond a doubt that a certain paper, read and preſented to a great perſonage, will be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and the Sheriffs of London muſt attend to have the ſentence put in execution. Is not this the worſt of tyranny? Oh horrid! Fathers are forced to look on while their children are committed to the flames, and conſumed to aſhes before their faces. Is not this refining on the Smithfield cruelties in the days of Queen Mary? Oh Procraſtes! Oh Nero! Oh Liberty! Oh my Country.*"

Letters from Warſaw inform, that in the late bloody action between the Ruſſians and Confederates near Dobra, in the Palatinate of Kaliſch, moſt of the chiefs of the latter were ſlain, and amongſt them the Count Zawcyſky, who had ſerved in France under Marſhal Saxe.

The Duke of Grafton complained in the ----- of -------, that if the *proteſting Lords* continued thus to thwart the Miniſtry, all Buſineſs muſt ſtand ſtill, and that the King's Affairs could not go on. To which Lord Shelburne replied, that the King's Affairs never went on ſo well in the Duke of Grafton's Hands, as when they did ſtand ſtill.

The Miniſtry are under real Apprehenſions of a Rupture with France, but they bear it with a moſt chearful Spirit; for they rely on a vigorous Exertion from the People, in return for the *manifold Services* which they have done their Country.

It is a known Fact, that ſeveral very opulent Perſons have reſolved to draw out their whole Property from the Bank, unleſs a Redreſs of public Grievances be obtained.

March 22. On Monday Night a Queſtion was put, that to deny the Legality, and aſſert that the Proceedings of a certain Body are not valid, is unwarrantable, tends to diſturb the Peace of the Kingdom, by withdrawing Subjects from their Obedience, and that the conveying to the Crown a Remonſtrance with ſuch Poſitions, is a dangerous and groſs Abuſe. The Numbers for the Queſtion were 284, againſt it 127.

A certain Aſſembly were on Monday ſo exceedingly polite, that the Tower, Newgate, and Common Hangman, were Words thought too indelicate to be once mentioned.

In a few Days, it is ſaid, Expulſion will imply Incapacitation.

A Propoſal was made a few Days ago, by one of the M-n-r-ty, for laying ſome Reſtraint upon the Preſs, but it was not ſeconded.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 14.

"The Daniſh Reſident here has communicated a Note, by Order of his Maſter, to all the foreign Miniſters, in which that Monarch vindicates himſelf from the Allegations of the Algerines, who, to juſtify their Rupture with Denmark, aſſert, that the latter has ſhewn itſelf an Enemy to the Ottoman Porte, by furniſhing Aſſiſtance to the Ruſſians, and that the Danes have beſides ſold Paſſports to Strangers, carrying on Commerce in the Mediterranean, contrary to the Article of the laſt Treaty of Peace, by which the Crown of Denmark, by particular Agreement, engages to give them only to its own Subjects. In Anſwer to theſe two Points, his Daniſh Majeſty firſt obſerves, that the Grand Signor, by ſending an Officer to Algiers, charged with an Imperial Order to the Dey, enjoining him to make Peace with Denmark, has ſufficiently proved the good Underſtanding that ſubſiſts between him and his Highneſs. Secondly, that it is abſolutely falſe, that Paſſports have ever been granted by the Danes to Strangers carrying on Commerce in the Mediterranean. This Memorial is looked upon to be very ſpirited, and abundantly juſtifies his Daniſh Majeſty in regard to the preſent Quarrel between him and the Algerines; which, it is imagined, the latter will further rue, as the Porte ſeems neither inclined, nor able, to afford them the leaſt Aſſiſtance."

It has been reported by a very experienced Officer in the Navy, who has lately had an Opportunity of viewing much of our Naval Department, that if it is not more particularly looked into, we ſhall not be able to look an Enemy in the Face at Sea, as every Thing is in a ruinous Condition.

It is true, that the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, is diſmiſſed from a conſiderable Poſt he held under the Government there, and that the Earl of Shannon is alſo diſmiſſed. The latter is ſucceeded by Lord Drogheda.

It is ſaid, that John Ketch, Eſq; has ſent a Letter to the Lord Mayor, acquainting his Lordſhip, that he will ſooner reſign his Place, than burn the City Rem-------ce.

Some People report, that a Propoſal will be made in a certain Place, that three great City Officers ſhall aſk Pardon of a Great Perſonage for their Conduct reſpecting a certain Remonſtrance.

The Words *Pains* and *Penalties* were certainly often made uſe of Yeſterday, in a certain Place, by the C---t Party, and were as often echoed back from the other Side, but indeed with ſome additional Expreſſions, declarative of the Conſequences to be thence apprehended.

Letters from Nice mention, that the Earl of Bute propoſes to ſet out ſome Time in May on his Return to England.

It is reported, that the late private Treaty between France and Sweden is diſadvantageous to Great-Britain.

We hear, that this Day correct Liſts of the French and Spaniſh Fleets, both at Sea, and in the ſeveral Ports of thoſe Kingdoms, including thoſe upon the Stocks, were laid before a certain Board, previous to their being ſubmitted to the Inſpection of two great Aſſemblies.

This Afternoon, the following, among other Noblemen and Gentlemen, were to ſet out in Proceſſion from the Thatched Houſe Tavern, in St. James's-ſtreet, in order to dine with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Manſion Houſe, viz. The Dukes of Richmond, Bolton, Devonſhire, Portland, Mancheſter, and Northumberland: The Marquis of Rockingham: The Earls of Huntingdon, Suffolk, Plymouth, Scarborough, Albemarle, Dartmouth, Tankerville, Effingham, Fitzwilliam, Temple, Chatham, Beſborough, Shelburne: Viſcounts Hereford and Torrington: Lords Abergavenny, Berkley, King, Monſon, Forteſcue, Hyde, Lyttleton, Camden: Earls of Corke, Donnegal, Verney, Fife, Ludlow: Viſcounts Wenham and Downe: Marquis of Granby, Earl Piercy: Lords Germaine, Sutton, George, Frederick, and John Cavendiſh.

Many Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, mounted on Horſe-back, preceded by a Band of Muſick, met in St. James's-ſtreet, and eſcorted the above illuſtrious Company to the City-gate, where the City Marſhals were to meet them, and conduct them to the Manſion Houſe.

A joint Addreſs of two illuſtrious Bodies, relative to a popular Paper, it is ſaid, will be preſented To-morrow.

The Betts on Tueſday, relative to a certain Addreſs, were 248 to 94.

It is now thought, that no Puniſhment will be inflicted, other than a Reprimand to three City Officers.

Tueſday, in an auguſt Aſſembly, the patriotic Chief Magiſtrate of a great City ſpoke near two Hours, which every Perſon preſent agreed was the merrieſt two Hours they have had all this Meeting.

We hear, if ſome of the Gentlemen of the Minority ſhould ſell out their Property in the Stocks, as has been threatened, and out of Pique endeavour to ſink the national Credit, large Sums will be immediately poured in by the Nobility, &c. of the Majority, to ſupport the public Funds, and defeat the Intentions of their Opponents.

It has been obſerved, that the Majority have encreaſed ſince the Remonſtrance was preſented.

A Writer in Favour of America ſays, "When Great-Britain, almoſt defenceleſs, is threatened and inſulted by France and Spain, there are upwards of twenty Sail of Ships of War, Cutters, and other armed Veſſels, employed in harraſſing and obſtructing the Trade of New-England. They have ſeized and detained, to the great Injury of the fair Trader, twenty-three Veſſels, which Injuſtice itſelf could not condemn, as not a Shadow of Charge appeared againſt them. Yet the unhappy Sufferers are precluded from all legal Means of being reimburſed for their Loſſes, or of checking theſe cruel and wanton Seizures, by the Puniſhment of thoſe who make them. Will Lord ------- deign to tell us what are his Ideas of the Trade of our Colonies, which enables them to take annually two Millions worth of our Manufactures? Does he think it injurious to this Country, that he is thus employing that Force, which ought to be turned againſt our inveterate Foes, to cruize againſt the American Merchant? He will tell us, perhaps, that this is intended againſt the illicit Trader: If ſo, why is not the Law open in America, as in Britain, againſt thoſe who make falſe and frivolous Seizures? In that Caſe the unfair Trader only would ſuffer; now, every One is equally expoſed to the Malevolence of Informers and Cuſtom-Houſe Officers; ſo that this Eſtabliſhment cannot operate ſo much to diſcountenance unfair Traffic, as to aboliſh entirely all Trade."

It is ſaid that Inſurances have been made at advanced Premiums, upon all the Britiſh outward-bound Eaſt-India Ships.

We hear the Middleſex Electors have fixed on To-morrow Se'nnight to meet at Mile End Aſſembly Room, to conſider of a Remonſtrance.

March 23. It is aſſerted, by thoſe who have ſeen a certain Addreſs, that it is of immoderate Length, and uncommonly adulatory.

Mr. Edmund B--ke, in a certain Club on Monday laſt, with his uſual Eloquence, maintained the Legality and Expediency of the Remonſtrance. He obſerved, "That the very Name of Remonſtrance implied ſomewhat diſagreeable; but that ſuch a Meaſure was not for that Reaſon to be declined, when the Situation of Affairs renders it neceſſary."----After inveighing a long Time againſt the M------y, and the dreadful Effects of their pernicious Councils, "Of late," continued the above Gentleman, "there has been a mighty Fluctuation of M------rs: Firſt Lord B--te, next Lord C-----m, then Mr. G-----lle, afterwards the Marquis of R--k-----m, the Duke of G-----n, and now the Noble Lord on the other Side of the Houſe (pointing to Lord N---h) *whom God long preſerve!*"

From Leeds, in Yorkſhire, we learn, that the Agents of the Coloniſts, employed for that Purpoſe, are very aſſiduous in engaging Woollen Manufacturers to go to different Parts of America.

In a Morning Paper, under the Head of *Secret Intelligence*, we find the following Article:---"If the Remonſtrance, Petition, and Addreſs from the City of London, lately preſented, be ordered to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman at Tyburn, which is ſaid to be intended, a public-ſpirited Citizen will make a Motion in a Common-Hall, to be called for that Purpoſe, to reſign the Charter of the City of London into the Hands of his Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Mancheſter, March 19.

"The Public may be aſſured, that the Manufacturers in this Kingdom are not in the leaſt benefited from the late Act of Parliament, which repeals all the American Revenue Acts, ſave that on Tea, the Excluſion of that ſingle Article ſubjecting them to the ſame Inconvenience as if the whole were continued, their Orders from America being abſolutely expreſſive, not to ſhip one Ounce of Goods, unleſs the whole of thoſe Acts are repealed. This Town and Neighbourhood already feel the ſevere Stroke, having conditional Orders by them to the Amount of 130,000l. the greateſt Part of which Sum, in Manufactures, now lies dormant in their Ware-houſes, ready to be packed up, and ſome have large Quantities ready caſed for ſhipping. What will be the Conſequence God only knows, but this may be ſaid with Propriety, that if ſome healing Remedy be not ſoon applied, the trading Part of this once flouriſhing Place will ſhortly experience a Fate more terrible in its Conſequence, than the late Stamp-Act would have entailed on them, had that Tax not been repealed."

It is whiſpered, that though the City Remonſtrance has proved ſo greatly inadequate to the End for which it was calculated, the preſent M------y will not long be able to retain their Power.

A Correſpondent ſays, That the Doings and Undoings of a certain Aſſembly, with Regard to A------n Affairs, will (it is generally apprehended) terminate in the total Ruin of the Trade between the Coloniſts and their Mother Country.

Letters from Dublin, of the 17th Inſt. ſay, "A Report prevails that an Engliſh Ship, laden with Proviſion for the Ruſſian Fleet, has been taken by a French Frigate, and carried into ſome Port of France."

A certain high Magiſtrate has repeatedly declared in Weſtminſter, that as the Chief of the City, he could have prevented the Remonſtrance if he pleaſed, but, on the contrary, he avowed the Contents, and took them upon himſelf.

March 24. We hear the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the City have reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty in Terms of the higheſt Reſpect and Attachment, as ſoon as the Houſe of Commons have gone through the Conſideration of the Remonſtrance.

We are informed that ſeveral Gentlemen, making a great Majority of the Corporation and Livery of London, will join the Merchants in addreſſing his Majeſty.

We hear that Lord C-----m has given no direct Anſwer to thoſe who have yet applied to him, relative to the important Aſſertion of the hoſtile Behaviour to Great-Britain of ſome particular Powers, in ſome particular Quarter of the Globe; it is however certain, that his Lordſhip has declared he will, in due Time (at no great Diſtance) and in a proper Place, juſtify his Allegation, by naming and proving Particulars.

Thurſday the Upper Houſe ſat till almoſt ſeven o'Clock, and came to a Reſolution to hold a Conference with the other Houſe; at which Conference both Houſes agreed to addreſs his Majeſty; in Conſequence of which Yeſterday, at two o'Clock, a great Number of Lords and Commons waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with an Addreſs, and were received very graciouſly.

The Populace behaved, on Thurſday Night, in a very inſolent Manner, demanding the Inhabitants of Cheapſide, Ludgate-Street, and Fleet-Street, to put out Lights; and ſuch of them as did not immediately comply, had their Windows broke. They were very outrageous at Mr. Barclay's, Linen-Draper, oppoſite Bow-Church, and did conſiderable Damage.

We are informed that 6 Ships of the Line are to be added to the Fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean, and that they are to carry over a Body of Land Forces for a Reinforcement to the Garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca.

CAMBRIDGE (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) April 25, 1770.

ON the 7th Inſtant, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following MESSAGE to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary will lay before you ſeveral Papers which I have received from one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and divers other Perſons, Inhabitants of the Town of Glouceſter, and which relate to a very diſorderly riotous Tranſaction in the ſaid Town. A Perſon appears to have been moſt inhumanly treated, for ſeeking Redreſs in a Courſe of the Law, for former Injuries received. As this Information comes to me while the General Court is ſitting, I have thought it proper to communicate it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as well as to His Majeſty's Council, that if any Act or Order of the whole Legiſlature ſhall be judged neceſſary for ſtrengthening or encouraging the executive Powers of Government, there may be an Opportunity for it. I muſt obſerve to you, that a Number of Perſons of the ſame Town were proſecuted and fined, at the Superior Court for the County of Eſſex, in June laſt, for injuring the Perſon and Property of the preſent Complainant, in a barbarous Manner, and if it be truly repreſented, that the ſame Perſons have been concerned in this ſecond Offence, it is a great Aggravation of their Crime, and a Defiance of the Laws and the Authority of Government.

Council Chamber, April 7, 1770. T. HUTCHINSON.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. *Hancock*, Col. *Warren*, Major *Hawley*, Mr. *Spooner*, and Mr. *Remmington*, a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following Anſwer to the foregoing Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken into due Conſideration your Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant, with the Papers laid before them by the Secretary, agreeable to your Direction.

We aſſure your Honour, that we have the utmoſt Abhorrence of all diſorderly and riotous Tranſactions:---It is the Diſpoſition, as well as the Duty of this Houſe, to take the moſt effectual Meaſures to diſcountenance them; and to ſtrengthen and encourage the executive Officers in the Exerciſe of all their lawful Powers of Government. Nothing, therefore, ſhall be wanting on our Part for the promoting of theſe Purpoſes, whenever any further Steps ſhall appear to us to be neceſſary: At preſent it is the Opinion of the Houſe, that the Laws now in being, duly executed, would be fully ſufficient; and to add to the Severity of the Proviſion made by them, without an apparent and *very urgent* Neceſſity, might put into the Hands of the civil Magiſtrate, a Power that would be dangereus to the Rights and Liberties of the People.

When Complaints are made of Riots and Tumults, it is the Wiſdom of Government, and it becomes the Repreſentatives of the People eſpecially, to enquire into the real Cauſes of them: If they ariſe from Oppreſſion, as is frequently the Caſe, a thorough Redreſs of Grievances will remove the Cauſe, and probably put an End to the Complaint. It may juſtly be ſaid of the People of this Province, that they ſeldom, if ever, have aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, unleſs they have been oppreſſed: It cannot be expected that a People accuſtomed to the Freedom of the Engliſh Conſtitution, will be patient, while they are under the Hand of Tyranny and arbitrary Power: They will diſcover their Reſentment in a Manner which will naturally diſpleaſe their Oppreſſors; and in ſuch a Caſe, the ſevereſt Laws, and the moſt rigorous Execution, will be to little or no Purpoſe: The moſt effectual Method to reſtore Tranquility, would be to remove their Burdens, and to puniſh all thoſe who have been the *Procurers* of their Oppreſſion.

Your Honour in your Meſſage has pointed us to an Inſtance, which you are pleaſed to call "a very diſorderly and riotous Tranſaction in the Town of Glouceſter:" But we cannot think it conſiſtent with the Juſtice of this Houſe, to come into Meaſures which may imply a Cenſure upon Individuals, much leſs upon a Community hitherto unimpeached in Point of good Order; or even to form any Judgment upon the Matter, until more Light ſhall appear than the Papers accompanying your Meſſage afford. The Houſe cannot eaſily conceive what ſhould determine your Honour ſo particularly to recommend this Inſtance to the Conſideration of the Aſſembly, while others of a much more heinous Nature, and dangerous Tendency, have paſſed altogether unnoticed in your Meſſage: Your having received the Information while the General Court is ſitting, cannot alter its Nature and Importance, or render it more or leſs neceſſary to be conſidered by the Legiſlature: The Inſtance, admitting it to be truly repreſented in all its aggravating Circumſtances, certainly cannot be more threatening to Government than thoſe Enormities which have been notoriouſly committed by the Soldiery of late; and in many Inſtances have ſtrangely eſcaped Puniſhment, though repeated more than a ſecond Time, and in Defiance of the Laws and Authority of Government.

A military Force, if poſted among the People, without their expreſs Conſent, is itſelf one of the greateſt Grievances, and threatens the total Subverſion of a free Conſtitution: Much more, if deſigned to execute a Syſtem of corrupt and arbitrary Power, and even to exterminate the Liberties of the Country. The Bill of Rights paſſed immediately after the Revolution, expreſly declares, that "the raiſing and keeping a Standing Army, within the Kingdom in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law: And we take this Occaſion to ſay with Freedom, that the raiſing and keeping a Standing Army within this Province, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly, is *equally* againſt Law. Yet we have ſeen a Standing Army procured, poſted and kept within this Province, in a Time of profound Peace, not only without the Conſent of the People, but againſt the Remonſtrance of both Houſes of Aſſembly! Such a Standing Army *muſt be* deſigned to ſubjugate the People to arbitrary Meaſures: It is a moſt violent Infraction of their natural and conſtitutional Rights: It is an unlawful Aſſembly, of all others the moſt dangerous and alarming: And every Inſtance of its actually reſtraining the Liberty of any Individual, is a Crime which infinitely exceeds what the Law intends by a Riot. Surely then, your Honour cannot think this Houſe can deſcend to the Conſideration of Matters comparatively trifling, while the Capital of the Province has ſo lately been in a State of actual Impriſonment, and the Government itſelf is under Dureſs.

The fatal Effects which will for ever attend the keeping a Standing Army within a civil Government, have been ſeverely felt in this Province: They landed in an hoſtile Manner, and with all the Enſigns of Triumph: And your Honour muſt well remember, that they early inveſted the Manufactory-Houſe in Boſton; a capacious Building, occupied by a Number of Families, whom they beſieged and impriſoned. The extraordinary Endeavours of the Chief Juſtice of the Province, to procure the Admiſſion of Troops into that Houſe in a Manner plainly againſt Law, will not eaſily be eraſed from the Minds of this People: Surely your Honour could not be ſo fond of a military Eſtabliſhment, as willingly to interpoſe in a Matter which might poſſibly come before you as a Judge: To what elſe can ſuch aſtoniſhing Conduct be imputed, unleſs to a ſudden Surprize, and the Terror of military Power in the Chief Juſtice of the Province, which evidently appeared to have alſo arreſted the inferior Magiſtrate.

We ſhall not enlarge on the multiplied Outrages committed by this unlawful Aſſembly; in frequently aſſaulting his Majeſty's peaceable and loyal Subjects; in beating and wounding the Magiſtrate when in the Execution of his Office; in reſcuing Priſoners out of the Hand of Juſtice; and finally, in perpetrating the moſt horrid Slaughter of a Number of Inhabitants, but a few Days before the Sitting of this Aſſembly, which your Honour muſt undoubtedly have heard of. But, not the leaſt Notice of theſe outrageous Offences has been taken; nor can we find the moſt diſtant Hint of the late inhuman and barbarous Action, either in your Speech at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion, or even in this Meſſage to both Houſes. Theſe Violences ſo frequently committed, added to the moſt rigorous and oppreſſive Proſecutions carried on by the Officers of the Crown againſt the Subjects, grounded upon unconſtitutional Acts, and in the Court of Admiralty, uncontrouled by the Courts of common Law, have been juſtly alarming to the People. The Diſorder which your Honour ſo earneſtly recommends to the Conſideration of the Aſſembly, very probably took its Riſe from ſuch Provocations: The Uſe therefore which we ſhall make of the Information in your Meſſage, ſhall be to enquire into the Grounds of the Peoples Uneaſineſs, and to ſeek a radical Redreſs of their Grievances. Indeed it is natural to expect, that while the Terror of Arms continues in the Province, the Laws will be in ſome Degree ſilent: But when the Channels of Juſtice ſhall be again opened, and the Law can be heard, the Perſon who has complained to your Honour, if he has truly repreſented his Caſe, will have his Remedy. We yet entertain Hopes that the military Power, ſo grievous to the People, will ſoon be removed from the Province, to Stations where it may better anſwer the Deſign for which it was originally raiſed. Till then, we have nothing to expect but that Tyranny and Confuſion will ſtill prevail, in Defiance of the Laws of the Land, and the juſt and conſtitutional Authority of Government.

We cannot avoid, before we conclude, to expreſs the deepeſt Concern, that while the People are loudly complaining of intolerable Grievances, the General Aſſembly itſelf has juſt Reaſon to remonſtrate a violent and repeated Infringement of *their own* Conſtitutional Rights: In order to avoid the moſt flagrant Impropriety of its being kept in a garriſoned Town, it was the laſt Seſſion, as it were, driven from its antient and legal Seat; and even now it is held in this Place, at a Diſtance from its Offices and Records, and ſubject to the greateſt Inconveniencies, without any Neceſſity that we can conceive, or the leaſt apparent Reaſon. Theſe alarming Conſiderations have awakened and fixed our Attention; and your Honour cannot think we can very particularly attend to Things of leſſer Moment, within the Juriſdiction of the executive Courts, at a Time, when in Faithfulneſs to our Conſtituents, our Minds are neceſſarily employed in Matters, which concern the very Being of the Conſtitution."

On Thurſday laſt, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to direct the Secretary of the Province to read to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in their own Chamber, the following Meſſage. A Copy of which the Secretary laid on the Table; and then, by Order of his Honour, he declared the Great and General Court to be Diſſolved.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

ON the 7th Inſtant, I received a Letter from James Davis, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for the County of Eſſex, informing me of a Riot in the Town of Glouceſter, and of a high-handed and cruel Aſſault and Battery upon one Jeſſe Savil. This Letter was accompanied with a Petition from the ſaid Jeſſe Savil, and another Petition from ſeveral of the Inhabitants of Glouceſter, complaining of this Riot, all which I laid before the Council for their Advice.-----The Council being informed, that ſome of the Perſons complained of had been convicted of the like Offence in June laſt, at the Superior Court, held at Ipſwich, adviſed me to lay the Papers before the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Secretary carried them down, and I ſent a ſhort Meſſage to you at the ſame Time. Had you paſſed over this Meſſage without any Notice, or had you only ſignified to me, that you thought the Laws in Being ſufficient for preventing Riots, you would have heard nothing more from me upon the Subject. But, under Colour of anſwering my Meſſage, you have ſent me a long Remonſtrance, a very ſmall Part of which can, with any Propriety, be ſaid to be an Anſwer to the Meſſage I ſent you. You charge me with endeavouring, as Chief Juſtice, in the Year 1768, to procure the Admiſſion of Troops into the Manufactory-houſe, *in a Manner* plainly *againſt Law*. This is a heavy Charge, but it is highly injurious, and without the leaſt Foundation. As I am informed the Clerk of the Houſe has already furniſhed one of the Printers with a Copy of your Remonſtrance, I am obliged, in order to prevent or remove the Obloquy which muſt otherwiſe lie upon me, to relate the Circumſtances of the Affair you refer to. The Governor had for ſome Days been endeavouring to prevail on the Council to join with him in providing Quarters for the Troops: At length the Council adviſed, that a Houſe belonging to the Province ſhould be cleared, in Part whereof, one Mr. Brown remained a Tenant at Sufferance, and into other Parts whereof, certain Perſons, ſome of them of bad Fame, had intruded. The Governor had been informed, that theſe People had been inſtigated to keep Poſſeſſion of the Houſe by Force, notwithſtanding the Advice of Council. On Wedneſday, the 19th of October, he deſired me to go to the Houſe, and acquaint the People with the Vote or Advice of Council, and to warn them of the Conſequences of their Refuſal to conform to it, and he ſaid, he thought it probable they might be prevailed on to remove, and all further Trouble would be prevented. The Sheriff was directed to attend me. I went and acquainted Mr. Brown with the Determination of the Governor and Council, and told him, that, in my Opinion, they had the Authority of Government, in the Receſs of the General Court, to direct in what Manner the Houſe ſhould be improved, and adviſed and required him to remove, without giving any further Trouble; he replied, that without a Vote of the whole General Court, he would not quit the Houſe. I told him, he made himſelf liable for the Damage, which might be cauſed by his Refuſal, and he and his Abettors muſt anſwer for the Conſequences. I remember, that two Perſons were in the Houſe, and whilſt I was ſpeaking to Mr. Brown, came into the Yard. One of theſe Perſons, whoſe Name I afterwards found to be Young, inſerting himſelf in the Buſineſs, I aſked him what Concern he had in the Affair? His Reply was, that he came there as a Witneſs.----Nothing material paſſed further, nor was any Thing ſaid of my appearing as Chief Juſtice.

I returned to the Governor, and informed him of the Refuſal of the People to quit the Houſe; and upon his aſking my Opinion what was the next proper Step, I acquainted him, that the Superior Court was to be held at Cambridge the Tueſday following, and that I thought it adviſeable to let the Affair reſt, and I would then conſult with the other Juſtices of the Court upon it. I ſuppoſed it would reſt accordingly, and went the ſame Day to my Houſe in the Country, where I remained until Friday, when I came again to Town, and then was firſt informed that the Sheriff had entered the Houſe by Force. I do not remember any Sort of Attempt by the Sheriff, to take Poſſeſſion of the Houſe by Force whilſt I was preſent. Your Meſſage is drawn in ſuch a Manner, as to lead the Reader to think that what you call the beſieging and impriſoning theſe Families in the Manufactory-houſe, and my appearing there with the Sheriff, were Parts of one and the ſame Action; and that the latter preceded the former. The leaſt I can ſay is, that it was incautious and unkind in you to receive and ſuffer to be publiſhed for Truth, upon ſuch ſlight Evidence, what moſt certainly is not true, and to charge me with Illegality, when no Part of my Conduct upon that Occaſion was illegal, or in any Degree unwarrantable, or out of Character.

Your examining into my Actions before I came to the Chair, muſt raiſe a very ſtrong Preſumption, that you have nothing material to alledge againſt me ſince that Time; for my Nonfeſance, in not laying before you Facts notorious throughout the Province, and into which a due Enquiry was making in a regular Way, can never juſtly be imputed to me as a Fault; and though you profeſs your Diſlike of ſitting at Cambridge, yet, when you conſider that I can ſee nothing in the Conſtitution of the Government, nor in Law, to make it neceſſary for the Court to meet at any one certain Place, and that I know it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure I ſhould meet you at Cambridge, I flatter myſelf you will concur with me in Opinion, that I am under Obligations to hold the Court there; eſpecially if you attend to my Commiſſion, which has been publiſhed, and is of Record; for in expreſs Words I am authorized and impowered to exerciſe and perform all and ſingular the Powers and Authorities contained in the Commiſſion to the Governor, according to ſuch Inſtructions as are already ſent, or hereafter ſhall from Time to Time be ſent to him, or as I ſhall receive from his Majeſty. Your Exception therefore, if it has any Grounds, ought to be made to the Commiſſion, and not to my Acts, in the due Execution of it.

There are no other Parts of your Remonſtrance which can, with any Propriety, be applied to me; they extend much farther, to the Authority of the King, and of the Parliament. I am ſure no Advantage can ariſe from my engaging in a Controverſy with you upon thoſe Points. I have induſtriouſly avoided it. I have avoided giving you any Occaſion for it. I wiſh you had avoided ſeeking the Occaſion. It is incumbent on me to tranſmit this Remonſtrance to be laid before his Majeſty, when I tranſmit the other Proceedings of the Seſſion: I ſhall do it without any Comment; it needs none.

Council-Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
Cambridge, 26th April, 1770.

Lancaſter, April 30, 1770.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

I WAS a few Days ago informed there was an Advertiſement inſerted in your Paper, ſigned by Henry Moſer, containing an infamous Calumny upon my Character. I have this Day, and not before, read it, and take this earlieſt Opportunity of declaring to the World, that the Facts charged are abſolutely falſe, and totally without Foundation; and I truſt and hope that the Public will ſuſpend their Judgment, till I have Time to collect and lay before them the Depoſitions of a Number of reputable Inhabitants of this County, *to ſhew*----That the Purchaſe alluded to, was made by me from Moſer at a Time when he was perfectly ſober---That he well knew what he was doing----That the Day after the Purchaſe, when alſo perfectly ſober, he expreſſed his Satisfaction with the Bargain he had made----That the two Half Joes, mentioned to have been given to him by me, were given to him at his Requeſt, and that he actually, the next Day, paid a Debt with Part of that Money----That ſo far from my attempting to impoſe upon and defraud him, the Money, which by the Agreement I was engaged to give him, was more than the Value of the Land---That it was not till after *many* Days, he ſent his Wife to return the two Half Joes---and this by the Inſtigation of my Enemies.

The above Facts I ſhall be able fully to prove. But as it will neceſſarily take ſome Time to collect my Evidences, and take their Depoſitions; and leſt my not taking public Notice of the ſevere Aſperſions propagated againſt me ſo generally, by Means of your extenſively circulating Paper, may be looked upon as ſome Argument of my Guilt, I requeſt you will do me the Juſtice immediately to publiſh this Declaration of my Innocence, and I engage to lay before the Public, as ſoon as it can be poſſibly done, the fulleſt and moſt ſatisfactory Proof of the Fairneſs of the Tranſaction, and the total Falſity of the Charges brought againſt me.

I feel very ſenſibly for this very cruel and groundleſs Attack upon my Character; but as I am conſcious of my Innocence, and perfectly aſſured that I ſhall fully ſatisfy the Public of the Malice and Falſity of the Accuſations brought againſt me; ſo alſo do I truſt that the Laws of my Country will do me ample Juſtice, and by the Example of Mr. Moſer in the Action I have now brought againſt him, agreeable to his Invitation, teach him and others, how dangerous it is, wantonly and wickedly to ſport with the Characters and Reputations of their Neighbours.

ISAAC MYER.

JOHN HALES,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has opened a new LIVERY-STABLE in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. Thoſe Gentlemen, who will be pleaſed to encourage him, may depend upon the utmoſt Care, and beſt Accommodations; and he will be thankful to them for their Favours. ¶

York County, April 25, 1770.

WHEREAS David Kennedy executed two bonds to Richard Baird, bearing date May 5, 1766, for £ 100 each; the one payable in May 1770, and the other in May 1771; which bonds were given in conſideration for land agreed to be conveyed to ſaid Kennedy. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds; as the ſubſcriber will not pay the bonds, until a conveyance is made to him of ſaid land. DAVID KENNEDY.

SHARON,

Being that part of the plantation, lying in Briſtol townſhip, on which the Reverend William Sturgeon lately reſided; ſituate between Frankford and Germantown, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and near the country ſeats of Thomas Lawrence, and Nicholas Waln, Eſquires, will be diſpoſed of by private ſale, on reaſonable terms, and time allowed for payment of a part of the purchaſe money.

THIS FARM, conſiſting of about 284 acres, is thrown into three diviſions; each will have a good aſſortment of arable land, wood and meadow, all abundantly ſupplied with water by ſprings and creeks; together with ſome fine bottoms, which will fall into each diviſion.

No. 1, on which is a ſtone quarry, contains about 132 acres.

No. 2, on which are the walls of a burnt houſe, a ſmall ſtone out-houſe, a frame barn, and a young thriving orchard, contains about 114 acres.

No. 3, contains about 38 acres.

Likewiſe to be ſold, two parcels of land in Paſſyunk, clear of groundrent, viz.

No. 4, a lot on the bank of the river Schuylkill, on which are the frame and boards of a large 2 ſtory houſe (blown down) under which is a cellar; there are likewiſe a frame kitchen clapboarded, and a well dug. It commands a very extenſive and pleaſant proſpect; being the corner lot on the road, and is well adapted for a gentleman's ſeat, or an houſe of entertainment.

No. 5, a paſture lot almoſt ſquare, ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from the aforeſaid, on the eaſterly ſide of Paſſyunk road, containing 5 acres and 155 perches; has been limed at a conſiderable expence: This might well ſuit the purchaſer of No. 4.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Moravian alley, containing in front on ſaid alley, 18 feet; the lot on which it ſtands is 25 feet front, and 85 feet deep, clear of groundrent, and the premiſes now lett for 30l. per annum.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe part or the whole of ſaid eſtate, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, truſtees of the real eſtate of the Reverend William Sturgeon, and his deceaſed wife Hannah.

RICHARD PETERS,
HUGH ROBERTS,
DANIEL RUNDLE,
JOHN MURGATROYD.

Tbetf.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, May 1, 1770, a certain Michael Bradley; he came from Ireland about 2 or 3 years ago; he is ſuppoſed to be between 30 and 40 years of age, ſandy complexion, well ſet; had on, a green jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and frock, leather breeches, old felt hat, cocked up. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Michael Bradley, in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ JOHN HILLIARD.

To be sold, at the London Coffee-House, on Friday, the 25th of this inſtant May, in the Evening of the ſaid Day,

A LARGE commodious 60 Feet Water Lot, on which there is built, a good Wharf, and 3 large commodious 3 Story Houſes, with Stores under each of them, compleatly finiſhed and painted; each Houſe has 2 good Rooms on a Floor, 2 Cloſets in each Room, and 2 Garrets, with Chimneys.

The firſt Houſe is about 20 Feet Front by about 36 Feet deep.

The ſecond is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with a good Room over the Alley, and a Vault under it, that will hold 8 Hogſheads of Rum.

The third is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with 2 Rooms over the Alley, and a Vault under it that will hold 4 Hogſheads of Rum. All the 3 Buildings or Houſes, from the Stores upwards, are 14 Inch Wall Front and Back, with a Balcony to each, fronting the River Delaware, from which you have a fine Proſpect both up and down ſaid River.

The Buildings are ſituated in Swanſon-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, extending from thence into the River as far as other Water Lots; the Wharf is carried out 120 Feet, at the End thereof a Thoroughfare, with a 56 Feet Pier, and a Dock to the Southward of the ſaid Pier; bounded Weſtward, by Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid, Eaſtward, by the River Delaware, Southward, by Ground of Anthony Duche, ſen. and Northward, by other Ground of Zacharias Nieman; the whole ſubject to a Groundrent of £16 Currency per Annum for ever. As the Wharf and Houſes are ſo well known, it is needleſs to enlarge on its Situation for carrying on the Lumber Buſineſs, which it has been employed in for upwards of 12 Years, by the Subſcriber and Mr. Robert Knox.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 15 Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, on which is erected, a new Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, 2 Story high, 12 Feet front by 18 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 17 and a Half Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, with a Frame Tenement thereon, about 14 and a Half Feet Front by 21 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

ZACHARIAS NIEMAN.

Cheſter, May 8, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 24th day of this inſtant May, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain tenement, and lot of land, containing about one acre, ſituate in Tredyffryn townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Boſtian Rink, and Benjamin Robeſon, Lancaſter road, and the Valley road; late the eſtate of Benjamin Hamton, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 25th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 280 acres, and allowance, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of James Munſey, Moſes Mellocin, Manor Line, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place, will be ſold feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, table and chairs; alſo horſes, cows and ſheep, and other things, not here inſerted; late the eſtate of John Hamilton, ſeized and taken in execution by John Morton, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter; bounded ſouthward, with Bridge-ſtreet, weſtward, with -------ſtreet, northward, with John Salkeld's land, and eaſtward, with lots of John Salkeld, deceaſed; late the eſtate of Edward Turner; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of John Kerlin, John Templeton, and others. Alſo another meſſuage or tenement, and tract of 7 acres of land, more or leſs, bounded by John Kerlin, Samuel Kennedy, and Lancaſter road; all late the eſtate of James Hunter, the younger, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

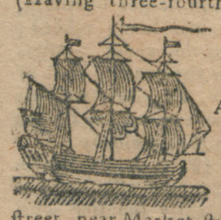
For LONDON, immediately,

(Having three-fourths of her cargoe ready to go on board)

The SHIP

PHILADELPHIA PACKET,

THOMAS MOORE, Maſter;



A prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter at the London Coffee-houſe, or to JOHN WILLDAY; who has for ſale, at his ſtore in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Perſians, 3 qr. mantuas, tobines, flowered ſattin, and brocaded ſilks, cotton counterpanes, bed-ticking, a ſmall aſſortment of hardware, 3d. nails, felt hats, ſail-cloth, No. 1 and 5, crocus bagging, wool cards, cags of ſhort pipes, neſts of Engliſh braſs kettles, roll brimſtone, madder, chalk, whiting, and grindſtones, &c.-----And at his ſtore at Chriſtiana-Bridge, almoſt a general aſſortment of all kinds of goods wanted in that part of the country. ¶

For SAVANNAH *(in* GEORGIA*)*

The BRIG

GEORGIA PACKET,

JOHN SOUDER, Commander;

A good Live Oak and Cedar Veſſel, having moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Commander on board, at ſaid Bright and Pechin's Wharff.

N. B. A Quantity of choice new Rice, Soal Leather, Bees Wax, Sagoe, Powder Soy, Logwood, &c. to be ſold by ſaid Bright and Pechin, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

In FRONT-STREET, a few Doors above ARCH-STREET,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, who has ſix Years to ſerve. He is an Engliſh Lad, and can be well recommended, he will be ſold to none but ſuch as are likely to uſe him kindly.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Place, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and Dry Goods; likewiſe China, Delf, and Glaſs-ware, &c.

7th of 5th Month, 1770. JOSEPH DRINKER.

N. B. Said DRINKER carries on the COOPER'S BUSINESS as formerly, where may be had Hogſheads, Barrels, &c. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of ROBERT STEWART, on Tueſday, the 1ſt of May, in Blockley Townſhip, a bay HORSE, about 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, is a natural Pacer, and has a ſhort bob Tail. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

May 2, 1770. ¶ ROBERT STEWART.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 28th of May, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Martin Cryder, at the Sign of the Swan, in Second-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, on Vine-ſtreet, 51 feet; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

Alſo a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth 230 feet, to a certain 40 feet ſtreet, running from Browne's-ſtreet to Poplar Lane; bounded eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, ſouthward by ground now or late of Robert Shepherd, weſtward by Third-ſtreet Continued as aforeſaid, and Northward by ground of James Caſſell; ſubject to a groundrent of 2l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

And a certain other tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 30 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, to the aforeſaid 40 feet ſtreet; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of William Fox, eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, and northward by ground now or late of Daniel Ballard; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 15s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Adam Evey, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 29th of May, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 27 feet, or thereabouts, and extending in depth from Second to Dock-ſtreet, having ſix meſſuages or tenements erected thereon; bounded eaſtward by Dock-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Henry Liſle, weſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward by ground of Hannah Steel; ſubject to a groundrent of 45l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Newby, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th of May, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Humphreys, at High-ſtreet Ferry,---Nine lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, near the river Schuylkill, viz. No. 1, *containing 7 acres and a half, and 4 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry, and by the road leading from Lancaſter road to ſaid mill.*----No. 2, *containing 7 acres of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*----No. 3, *containing 10 acres, 1 quarter, and 15 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by Marſhall's road, leading to the Middle Ferry, and the road leading from Lancaſter road to Schuylkill Mill.*-----No. 4, *containing 10 acres and 15 perches of clear, and chiefly old land, bounded by Marſhall's road aforeſaid.*-----No. 5, *containing 15 acres 1 quarter, and 18 perches of land, about one fifth part thereof cleared, the remainder good well timbered woodland, with a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by Marſhall's road.*-----No. 6, *containing 17 acres 1 quarter, and 22 perches of land, about one fourth part thereof cleared, the remainder good woodland, well timbered, and a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by lots No. 5 & 7, and has the privilege of a road extending into Marſhall's road aforeſaid.*---No. 7, *containing 12 acres and a half, and 33 perches of land, about one fourth thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered, and likewiſe a never-failing ſpring of water, which runs through the whole lot; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*---No. 8, *containing 9 acres 3 quarters, and 13 perches of land, all well timbered, and ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*----No. 9, *containing 8 acres 1 quarter, and 16 perches of land, well timbered, and likewiſe ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the laſt aforementioned road. The above deſcribed lots are very ſuitable for Gentlemens country ſeats, on account of their high and pleaſant ſituation, and the beautiful and extenſive proſpect; plans thereof may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, at George Gray's, at the Lower-Ferry, and at the place of ſale; the ſaid lots are part of the eſtate of Richard Gardiner; ſeized and taken in execution by*

JOSEPH REDMAN, *Sheriff.*

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

A CERTAIN Lot of Ground, ſituated in the City of Philadelphia, bounded on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, between Lombard-ſtreet and Pine-ſtreet, containing in breadth 25 feet 6 inches, and in Length or Depth 198 feet, together with a good Frame Houſe, and a Summer Houſe, on the Premiſes. It letts for Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings a Year, and there is a Leaſe on the Place for 6 or 7 Years. Enquire of JOHN MERRITT, Caulker, in Almond-ſtreet, in Southwark, or of EDWARD GETTIER, Cooper, near the Swedes Church. ¶

Eaſt-Caln Townſhip, April 30, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE BOY, turned of 16 Years of Age, bred to every Kind of Country Work; a hearty ſound Boy, has had the Small-Pox, he is honeſt, not given to drink any ſpirituous Liquor to hurt himſelf, ſold for no Fault, I had him from his Infancy. JOHN GILLEYLEN. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 30th day of March laſt, a convict ſervant man, named Richard Fletcher, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, he has a ſcald head, and wears a pitched cap, to cure it; has a very bold look; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloth coat and breeches, a ſhort jacket, white wool ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me GEORGE PHIPPS.

N. B. It is thought he is gone to Shamokin. §

STRAYED away, on the 19th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation of the late Richard Finney, deceaſed, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no brand nor ear-mark, the off hoof a little crooked, ſome white hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN MIRES.

STOLEN from the plantation where the ſubſcriber lives, near the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 13th of April laſt, a light bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, docked remarkably ſhort, her head is long, and her ears are large, reſembling the ears of a mule, the hair is worn off her thighs with the plow traces, ſhe is tender mouthed, and was low in fleſh when ſtolen away, ſhe is not branded, unleſs done ſince ſhe was ſtolen, nor hath any white about her. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives intelligence thereof, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BLAKE.

N. B. Said *William Blake* will give Three Pounds for apprehending the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice. §

RUN away on the 19th day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, within 5 miles of Reading town, a NEGROE man, about 28 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has loſt ſeveral of his fore teeth, and his right foot is froſt-bitten; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, whitiſh cloth jacket and breeches, homeſpun ſhirt, and is named Dick, alias John Linch; had a collar round his neck, and a chain to his leg; he pretends to be free, and is very much given to lying. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me DAVID EVANS.

N. B. Said Negroe took with him a hammer and chiſel. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, a dark brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhort mane and bob tail, a high back, a ſmall ſaddle-mark, is ſhod before; he paces and trots, and is ſuppoſed to be branded M. S. though not plain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and if the thief is alſo taken up and ſecured, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, Twenty Shillings farther, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN WICKS. ¶

Elſinborough, April 30, 1770.

A FERRY BOAT, belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Elſinborough, with one James Canaday on board, it is ſaid, ſet out from Port Penn, to come home to Elſinborough, the 9th inſtant, about ſunſet, and was ſeen to croſs over as far as the upper end of Reedy-Iſland, the wind blowing very freſh at Northweſt, has never been heard of ſince, as we know of; the boat would carry about four or five horſes, rigged ſloop faſhion, with a poplar maſt, and decked before the maſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boat, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ BENJAMIN HOLME.

Lancaſter, May 2, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Alliſon, Eſq; late of Donnegall townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to be punctual in their payments to the ſubſcribers, executors to ſaid eſtate, on or before the firſt Tueſday in June next, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring the ſame to the executors, before the ſaid day, that they may be adjuſted, as the executors are at that time under an abſolute neceſſity of making a final ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate with the Regiſter, and Orphan's Court. JAMES ANDERSON, and JOSEPH CANDOUR, Executors. §

THOSE who incline to have *beſt ſalt-peter'd* HAMS, *Flitch Bacon*, or *Jowles*, of the Subſcriber, are requeſted to ſend in their Names, and Quantity wanted, to Mr. *Francis Hopkinſon*, in Front-ſtreet (who will communicate the ſame to me) and they ſhall be ſupplied, as ſoon as the Diſtance will permit. JOSEPH BORDEN.

N. B. I have not this Year, nor any preceding Year, ſent Hams to Philadelphia to be ſtored and retailed; whoever, therefore, offers any for Sale, *as mine*, endeavours to impoſe upon the Public.---My Cuſtomers are therefore requeſted to be upon their Guard againſt ſuch Deceptions.

ALL perſons who were indebted to SAMUEL FLOWER, Eſq; late of this city, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, book-debt, or by any agreement whatever, are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators to ſaid eſtate: And they are hereby forbid to pay ſuch debts, or any part thereof, to any other perſon or perſons---And whereas there are ſeveral deeds, and other papers, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, which are withheld from the ſaid adminiſtrators; therefore all perſons are hereby cautioned not to purchaſe, or take aſſignment for any part of the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, real or perſonal, from the poſſeſſors of ſuch deeds or papers.----And all perſons who have paid any ſums of money in diſcharge of their debts, or any part thereof, ſince the death of ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to give information thereof to the Subſcribers, who only have the right to receive, and can give legal diſcharges for the ſame. GERARDUS CLARKSON, THOMAS ASSHETON, DANIEL WILLIAMS. Philadelphia, March 12, 1770.

BAR-IRON,

Of the beſt quality, by large or ſmall quantity, to be ſold by JACOB MORGAN, in Market-ſtreet.

ALSO,

FORGE HAMMERS, and a few genteel CHIMNEY BACKS.----As alſo, Teneriffe and Fyall WINES, by the pipe, hogſhead, and quarter caſk; Weſt-India and Continent RUM, by the hogſhead, or leſs quantity; melaſſes; loaf, lump, and Muſcovado SUGARS; tea, pepper, allſpice, and ginger; tar, and blubber, &c.-----A few caſks of country made glaſs, containing half gallon, quart, and pint bottles. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

By the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered upon the firſt day of May next,

TWO joining LOTS, ſituate in Iſaac Mayer's Town, in Heidelberg townſhip, Lancaſter county; on one of theſe lots is erected, a 2 ſtory ſquare log-houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone ſtable, 33 feet long, and other conveniencies for tavern-keeping, which buſineſs has been kept there for ſome time paſt. On the other lot is a one ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a cellar under it, and ſtabling, as the foregoing, very convenient for a ſtore, tavern, or other public buſineſs. Whoever is inclined to buy or rent one or both theſe lots, may know the terms, by applying to the owner.

¶ JACOB GASSER.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately, for a Term of Years,

THE *Houſe and Wharff, near Pool's Bridge, adjoining the new public Wharff, where the late Morris Hays lived, very convenient for landing all Sorts of Lumber. Enquire of*

‖ 4 W. ALEXANDER HUSTON.

To be ſold by the ſaid Alexander Huſton, a ſtrong healthy Negroe Wench, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox and Meaſles, able to go through any Sort of Drudgery.

Baltimore-Town, January 19, 1770.

WAS LOST, yeſterday, near Mr. Buck's tavern, on the road leading from Joppa to Baltimore-Town, a Silver WATCH, with a ſteel chain; any perſon who may have found the ſame, and will do themſelves and the loſer the juſtice to carry, or ſend it to the Sign of the One Ton and Bacchus, in Baltimore-Town, ſhall receive a very generous reward, and it will be acknowledged as a favour by

¶ 5 W. JOHN LITTLE.

JACOB REISER, TINMAN,

HEREBY gives Notice to his Cuſtomers in particular, and the Public in general, That he is removed from Third-ſtreet, into Race-ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the Green-Tree, between Second and Third-ſtreets; where he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual. His former Cuſtomers, as well as others, who will be pleaſed to deal with him, may depend on being ſerved with the beſt of Work, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

N. B. Said Reiſer alſo buys and exchanges old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Braſs, for new Work, &c. &c. †

May 24, 1770. NUMB. 2161.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Dr. *GENERAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of* Philadelphia, *from* May 8, 1769, *to* May 12, 1770. Cr.

To Caſh paid for Certificates brought in this Year,		£ 1580	0	0		
Intereſt on Ditto to 16th May laſt,		129	15	0¼		
	£	1709	15	0¼		
Tradeſmens Accounts for the Buildings, &c. adjuſted and paid this Year,		65	14	4¼		
Raw Materials and Implements for manufacturing,		597	7	10¾		
Proviſions,		1739	7	9¾		
Fire Wood,		243	19	5½		
Wages to Stewards, Matrons, &c. (including £ 58 6 8, due laſt Year)		146	16	2		
Paid ſundry poor Penſioners, and for the immediate Relief of divers indigent Perſons, and for the Paſſages of others, ſent to their proper Places of Reſidence,		213	16	9		
Medicines for Uſe of the Poor,		68	12	6		
Sundry incidental Expences for both Houſes,		92	13	5½		
Ballance remaining in the Hands of the Treaſurer,		255	16	4¼		
Ditto ---------- in the Hands of the Steward,		35	13	0		
	£	5169	12	8¾		

By Ballance in the Treaſurer's Hands, at the Adjuſtment of the Accounts May 8, 1769,					£ 1730	3 5¾
Ballance in the Steward's Hands at ſame Time,					11	16 6
Contributions received,					97	6 6
Payments made in Part of Lots ſold of the Old Alms Houſe Square,					27	18 9
Groundrents received for Lots ſold of Ditto,					63	0 0
Intereſt on Monies due for Lots ſold of Ditto,					67	15 3
Taxes received of the Overſeers of the Poor, viz.						
City of Philadelphia,	£	2095	0	5½		
Diſtrict of Southwark,		203	11	11½		
Townſhip of Moyamenſing,		63	16	9		
Ditto of Paſſyunk,		75	15	0		
Ditto Northern Liberties,		297	18	9		
					2736	2 11
Sold of Goods manufactured in the Houſe of Employment,					306	17 4
Board, &c. of ſundry Perſons,					72	9 2
Charity Boxes,					56	2 10
					£ 5169	12 8¾

ESTIMATE of the STOCK of the CORPORATION.

THE Square of Ground on which the Buildings are erected, and one Half the next Eaſterly Square of Ground, as per Eſtimate laſt Year,	£	1777	10 0
The Alms-houſe, and Houſe of Employment, coſt founding, building, and finiſhing,		13537	14 10
Furniture of ſaid Houſes, valued at		600	0 0
Raw Materials and manufactured Goods now on Hand, ditto,		636	14 9
Implements for manufacturing, ditto,		92	10 0
Due for Lots, ſold of the old Alms-houſe Square,		1633	14 7
Sundry other Lots ſold of the ſaid Square, on Groundrent, to the annual Amount of One Hundred and Fifty-three Pounds and One Shilling, and redeemable at Sixteen and Two Thirds Years Purchaſe,		2550	17 4
Lots remaining unſold of ſaid Square, valued at		4382	0 0
Contributions yet outſtanding, and ſuppoſed good,		436	16 6
Bond and Mortgage for ſecuring the Payment of One Hundred Pounds, the Gift of Mary Norris, Daughter of Iſaac Norris, Eſq; deceaſed,		100	0 0
Legacy, bequeathed by Thomas, Son of Septimus Robinſon, late of this City, deceaſed, £ 50 0 0			
Ditto, bequeathed by John Nicholas Kreſſman, late of Germantown, deceaſed, 10 0 0			
		60	0 0
A Fire Engine, the Gift of the Friendſhip, Hibernia, Britannia, Union, and Sun-Fire Companies, for the Uſe of this Inſtitution and the Hoſpital, coſt Seventy-eight Pounds, ſay one Half,		39	0 0
Forty Leather Buckets, the Gift of the Union Fire Company,		90	0 0
	£	25876	18 0

WE THE COMMITTEE, appointed by the Managers of the Contributions to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, to examine the Treaſurer's Accounts, and compare the ſame with the Accounts of Monies paid into his Hands, and the Orders drawn on him for the Support and Employment of the Poor; alſo for Certificates diſcharged, with the Intereſt thereon; REPORT, that there remains in the Hands of the Treaſurer Two Hundred and Fifty-five Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Four-pence Farthing, and in the Steward's Hands Thirty-five Pounds and Thirteen Shillings, agreeable to the foregoing General State of the Accounts. That the Eſtate or Stock of the Corporation amounts to Twenty-five Thouſand Eight Hundred Seventy-ſix Pounds and Eighteen Shillings, agreeable to the annexed Eſtimate, ſubject to the Incumbrance of Fourteen Thouſand Pounds, emitted by an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in February, 1769, which Act directs, that One Thouſand Pounds thereof ſhall annually be paid in, and ſunk out of the Taxes or other Funds of the Inſtitution. That there are now due for Goods manufactured in the Houſe of Employment Three Hundred Pounds and upwards, which Sum is not included in the Eſtimate, as it is near the ſame Amount of the Debts againſt the Inſtitution. That on examining the Monthly Reports, we find there have been manufactured in the Houſe of Employment, during the preſent Year, 3403 Yards of (ſix to ten Hundred) Linen, 1338 Yards Tow Linen, 830 Yards Woollen and Cotton Linſey, 380 Pair of Stockings, 313 Pair Leather Shoes, 4488 Pounds of different ſized Nails, and 13 Tons of Oakum picked; beſides a Quantity of Linen woven for Perſons out of the Houſe, who paid for weaving the ſame. That there have been ſupported in the Alms-houſe, incapable of any Service, for 12 Months, on a Medium, One Hundred and Sixty-five Perſons. In the Houſe of Employment, One Hundred and Twenty-five Perſons (including in the above Computation Sixty Children, all under Five Years of Age.) And that the Cloathing uſed for the Perſons reſiding in both Houſes were manufactured therein, a very few Articles excepted.

JACOB SHOEMAKER, junior, STEPHEN COLLINS,
GEORGE ROBERTS, JOHN DRINKER.

The foregoing REPORT *was approved by the Board of Managers, and directed to be inſerted in the Pennſylvania Gazette, this 12th Day of May,* 1770.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of March 20.

To the Publiſher of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

SIR,

WHAT Lord Chatham ſaid in a ſelect Company, laſt Friday, has been much miſrepreſented in the other papers; I was preſent, and will report to you, literally, what he did ſay.

Lord Chatham.

"The Civil Liſt is appropriated in the firſt place to the ſupport of the civil government, and in the next, to the honour and dignity of the Crown; in every other reſpect the minute and particular expences of the Civil Liſt are as open to Parliamentary examination and enquiry, in regard to the application and abuſe, as any other grant of the people, to any other purpoſe: and Miniſters are equally or more culpable for incurring any unprovided expence, and for running in arrear this ſervice, as for any other. The preambles of all the Civil Liſt acts prove this, and none but children, novices or ignorants, will ever act without proper regard to it; and therefore, I can never conſent to increaſe fraudulently the civil eſtabliſhment, under pretence of making up deficiencies, nor will I ever bid ſo high for Royal favour; and the Miniſter who is bold enough to ſpend the peoples money, before it is granted (even tho' it were *not* for the purpoſe of corrupting their repreſentatives) and thereby leaving the people of England no other alternative, but either to diſgrace their Sovereign by not paying his debts, or to become the prey of every unthrifty and corrupt Miniſter, ſuch Miniſter deſerves death.

"*The late good old King had ſomething of humanity, and amongſt many other royal and manly virtues, he poſſeſſed juſtice, truth, and ſincerity, in an eminent degree; ſo that he had ſomething about him, by which it was poſſible for you to know whether he liked you, or diſliked you.*

"I have been told that I have a Penſion, and that I have recommended others to Penſions. It is true; and here is a liſt of them; you will find there the names of General Amherſt, Sir Edward Hawke, and others of the ſame nature; they were given as rewards for real ſervices, and as encouragement to other gallant heroes. They were honourably earned in a different ſort of campaigns than thoſe at *Weſtminſter*; they were gained by actions full of danger to themſelves, of glory and benefit to this nation; not by corrupt votes of baſeneſs, and of deſtruction to their country. You will find no SECRET ſervice there; and you will find that when the warrior was recompenſed, the member of parliament was left free. You will likewiſe find a penſion of 1500l. a year to Lord Camden. I recommended him to be Chancellor; his public and private virtues were acknowledged by all, they made his ſtation more precarious. I could not reaſonably expect from him that he ſhould quit the Chief Juſticeſhip of the Common-Pleas, which he held for life, and put himſelf in the power of thoſe who were not to be truſted, to be diſmiſſed from the Chancery, perhaps the day after his appointment. The public has not been deceived by his conduct. My ſuſpicions have been juſtified, his integrity has made him once more a poor and a private man; *he was diſmiſſed for the vote he gave in favour of the Right of Election in the ſubject.*"

Here the North Britiſh Lord, who lately made a remarkable declaration about the Revolution, and talked of foreign force, called Lord Chatham to order. The CONFRERIE of SIXTEEN, and the MAGPIES, clamoured---to the bar---to the bar. L--- M----t moved, that Lord Chatham's words ſhould be taken down.

Lord Chatham.

"I neither deny, retract or explain theſe words. I do reaffirm the fact, and I deſire to meet the ſenſe of the houſe; I appeal to the honour of every Lord in this ------, whether he has not the ſame conviction."

Lord Rockingham, Lord Temple, and many other Lords, did on their honour moſt ſolemnly affirm the ſame.

Lord S-----h and Lord W------h would have withdrawn the motion; but Lord M-------t, encouraged by Lord M------d, perſiſted, and moved in ERSE, that nothing had appeared to juſtify ſuch an aſſertion.

Lord Chatham.

"My words remain unretracted, unexplained, and re-affirmed. I deſire to know whether I am condemned or acquitted; and whether I may ſtill preſume to hold up my head as high as the noble Lord who moved to have my words taken down."

To this no anſwer was given.

Lord Chatham.

"If I am to go off acquitted, I do now declare to you, that there are many men to impeach, and many meaſures to arraign for the ſecurity of this nation, and the very exiſtence of our laws and conſtitution; and, by God's bleſſing, I will arraign and impeach them."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Friday, the Twenty-third Day of March, 1770.

Die Jovis, 22 Martii, 1770.

Moſt gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, having taken into Conſideration the Addreſs lately preſented to Your Majeſty, under the Title of, "The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall aſſembled," together with the Anſwer which Your Majeſty was pleaſed to make to the ſame; think ourſelves indiſpenſibly obliged, upon this Occaſion, to expreſs to Your Majeſty the extreme Concern and Indignation, which we feel, at finding that an Application has been made to Your Majeſty, in Terms ſo little correſponding with that grateful and affectionate Reſpect, which Your Majeſty is ſo juſtly entitled to from all Your Subjects; at the ſame Time aſperſing and calumniating one of the Branches of the Legiſlature, and expreſly denying the Legality of the preſent Parliament, and Validity of its Proceedings.

"To preſent Petitions to the Throne, has at all Times been the undoubted Right of the Subjects of this Realm. The free Enjoyment of that Right was one of the many Bleſſings reſtored by the Revolution, and continued to us, in its fulleſt Extent, under the Princes of Your Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe: And, as we are duly ſenſible of its Value and Importance, it is with the deepeſt Concern, that we now ſee the Exerciſe of it ſo groſly perverted, by being applied to the Purpoſe, not of preſerving, but of overturning the Conſtitution, and of propagating Doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the Peace of the Kingdom, and which tend to the Subverſion of all lawful Authority.

"Your Majeſty, we acknowledge with Gratitude, has ever ſhewn the moſt tender Regard to the Rights of Your People, not only in the Exerciſe of Your own Power, but in Your Care to preſerve, from every Degree of Infringement or Violation, the Powers entruſted to others. And we beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for the freſh Proof You have now given us, of Your Determination to perſevere in Your Adherence to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

"Permit us alſo to aſſure Your Majeſty, that it is with the higheſt Satisfaction we ſee Your Majeſty expreſſing ſo juſt a Confidence in Your People. In whatever unjuſtifiable Exceſſes ſome few miſguided Perſons may, in this Inſtance, have been ſeduced to join, Your Majeſty's Subjects, in general, are too ſenſible of what they owe, both to Your Majeſty, and to Your illuſtrious Family, ever to be capable of approaching Your Majeſty with any other Sentiments than thoſe of the moſt entire Reſpect and Affection; and they underſtand too well their own true Intereſts to wiſh to looſen the Bands of Obedience to the Laws, and of due Subordination to lawful Authority. We are therefore fully perſuaded, that Your Majeſty's People, as well as Your Parliament, will reject with Diſdain every inſidious Suggeſtion of theſe ill-deſigning Men, who are in Reality undermining the public Liberty, under the ſpecious Pretence of Zeal for its Preſervation; and that Your Majeſty's Attention to maintain the Liberties of Your Subjects inviolate, which You eſteem Your chief Glory, will, upon every Occaſion, prove the ſure Means of Strength to Your Majeſty, and ſecure to You that zealous and effectual Support, which none but a free People can beſtow."

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Return you My Thanks for this very loyal and dutiful Addreſs. It is with great Satisfaction that I receive from My Parliament ſo grateful an acknowledgment of My tender Regard for the Rights of My Subjects. Be aſſured, that I ſhall continue to adhere to the true Principles of our excellent Conſtitution; from which I cannot deviate, without juſtly forfeiting the Affection of a free People."

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20.

THE Expedition againſt the Moldavians, who were ordered to be puniſhed by Fire and Sword, it is ſaid, has fallen out very unlucky for us, as a great Part of our ableſt and braveſt Troops have been killed: At the ſame Time, there are 200 Moldavians ſent hither as Slaves. The Venetian Ambaſſador is under very great Apprehenſions here, as his Republic will not declare itſelf either againſt the Turks or Ruſſians, and the Grand Signor will not permit it to remain neuter. That Ambaſſador has ſent his only Son, who was here, ſecretly by a Ship to Venice.

Dalmatia, Feb. 14. The Grand Signor has ſent a Preſent to the Khan of Tartary, of 300,000 Crowns, in order to induce that Potentate to employ his utmoſt Efforts for re-conquering Moldavia and Wallachia; and from all Appearances, the enſuing Campaign will abound in great Events.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Feb. 24. The Turks look upon the Budziak and Beſſarabian Tartary as loſt, and have put very little Truſt in them for theſe ſeveral Months.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 3. The Porte ſeems very backward in giving into any Propoſitions tending to Peace made by ſome of the Chriſtian Ambaſſadors here; on the contrary, Orders are given in all the Provinces to raiſe Recruits with the utmoſt Expedition, and the Divan flatters itſelf that their Army will be ſo very numerous, as ſoon as they open the Campaign, as to poſſeſs themſelves of Wallachia and Moldavia; and at the ſame Time the Khan of the Tartars is to fall on ſome of the Ruſſian Provinces.

Three Turkiſh Ships of War ſet ſail Yeſterday for the Archipelago. We contine to repair the Remainder with the greateſt Expedition, which will take the ſame Route as ſoon as they are ready.

The Bairam (or Feaſt) was opened here with great Order and Tranquility. The Grand Signor rode on Horſeback to the Moſque of Sultan *Achmet*, and his determined Air has awed the People: It is imagined, however, by many People, that this was owing chiefly to the increaſed Number of Guards which attended his Perſon, as well as of thoſe which were poſted in every Quarter of the City. The Court cannot conceal from the Public the bad Succeſs of the three Pachas, who were charged with the Conqueſt of Wallachia and Moldavia, nor the Repreſentations which the new Grand Vizir has made to the Grand Signor, that it would be impoſſible for him to make head againſt the Enemy, unleſs his Army were immediately reinforced. In Conſequence of this Advice his Highneſs has ſent Orders to the Khan of Crimea to advance with his Army, conſiſting of 50,000 Men, immediately towards Bender, to act againſt the Ruſſians in Moldavia and Wallachia; and he has preſented him 700 Purſes, to enable him to execute the Commands. It is much doubted, however, whether the Khan will undertake this Expedition, as he ſeems to fear for his own Country: And ſome People pretend to be well aſſured, that an Expreſs is already arrived here from the Khan; the Object of which is, to obtain the Conſent of this Court to a Treaty of Neutrality which he is very deſirous to conclude with the Ruſſians, conſidering the preſent Situation of Affairs.

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Vienna, Feb. 17. According to the laſt Letters from Conſtantinople, we learn, that the Porte has given the neceſſary Orders for repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Adrianople; and that 800 Workmen have lately ſet out for that Purpoſe, who are immediately to be followed by the like Number. It is aſſured, that the Attention of the Divan is taken up with ſeveral Schemes for puſhing on the War with the utmoſt Vigour, during the next Campaign.

Paris, March 9. It is ſaid, that the King has reſolved to take poſſeſſion of Port l'Orient in his own name, which till now has been at the diſpoſition of the Eaſt-India Company. His Majeſty intends annexing it to the department of Breſt.

From the Confines of Poland, March 5. Every Thing is exceſſive dear in this Country; ſo that if the Troubles in theſe Parts are not ſoon at an End, a Famine muſt inevitably be the Conſequence.

Paris, March 12. We learn that very conſiderable Loſſes have been ſuſtained by the Shipping on our Coaſts. The City of Bourdeaux eſtimate their Loſſes at Ten Millions.

Leghorn, Feb. 22. *The 17th Inſtant we had the moſt dreadful Storm that has been ſince the Year 1752 in theſe Parts; all the Veſſels which were in the Road were obliged to cut their Cables, and run aground againſt the Tower of Morzocco. Among them is the Ruſſian Frigate the Poſtilion, who loſt her Rudder, and was much damaged; they deſpair of getting her aſloat again. Moſt of the Roofs of the Houſes were blown off, and the Chimnies thrown down. The Sea was ſo high that the Pier was entirely covered; the Flotas were driven even on the Terrace before the old Fort. In ſhort, many Ships have been wrecked on this Coaſt, as well as on that of Sicily.*

By the Captains HERVEY and CLARKE, from Briſtol; and Captain MILLER, from London, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *March* 24.

A CERTAIN Great Perſonage in Pall-Mall came out amidſt the Mob on Thurſday Night, and finding they ſtood on no Ceremony, hid the Badge of his Dignity, and cried out, Wilkes and Liberty.

A Correſpondent informs us, that a Remonſtrance from the City of York will be delivered to his M-----y in the Courſe of next Week.

Yeſterday Lord Weymouth had a private Conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace for near four Hours.

It was this Morning current, that a Proteſt of the Minority in both Houſes, againſt certain late Proceedings, will ſoon take Place.

March 26. Amongſt other Curioſities at the Lord Mayor's Feaſt on Thurſday, was a Fountain ſo elegantly contrived, as to ſpout forth at different Places, Red and White Wine at the ſame Time.

By Letters arrived in Town this Day from Edinburgh, we are informed, that a Report is current there, that Orders are come from the War Office, for his Majeſty's Troops, now in Scotland, to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march on a ſhort Warning, but it is not conjectured yet, which Route they are to take.

March 27. 'Tis ſaid Lord Chatham is in Poſſeſſion of ſome Papers of great Conſequence, tranſmitted to him from the Eaſt-Indies, relative to the treacherous Machinations of the French at the Courts of three powerful Princes of that Country.

By the laſt private Advices from the Continent, we are informed, ſeveral recent Cabinet Councils have been held at Paris, to take into ſerious Conſideration the rapid progreſs of the Ruſſian Arms againſt the Turks, which, if continued, will be an Object highly neceſſary for the belligerant Powers of Europe (Great-Britain excepted) to fruſtrate and prevent, for Reaſons well known to the verſed in the preſent political State of Europe.

This Day we hear that Lord Chatham will declare in a certain great Aſſembly, his Authority for aſſerting ſome time ago in the ſame Place, that the French had ſtruck a Blow againſt Great-Britain in ſome part of the Globe.---And it is alſo ſaid, that he will diſcloſe a Scene that will ſtrike certain Great Perſonages with Terror and Confuſion.

Lord Bute will be in Town the Week after the Prorogation of Parliament.

A Correſpondent at Birmingham informs us, that a Committee of Warwickſhire Freeholders will ſhortly be held in that Town, to conſider of a Remonſtrance to the Throne.

We are aſſured, that out of 306,000 Cattle, which have been affected with the Diſorder in Holland, 142,000 died, and 164,000 recovered.

A Rupture was ſaid to be expected between Denmark and Sweden, on Account of the ſecret Engagements of the latter with France, when the laſt Advices were received from Copenhagen.

A Member of the P---y C------l obſerved on a late Occaſion, that the Miniſtry could never expect to find ſuch another Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench ſo devoted to their Intereſt, ſhould the preſent Occupier be removed to the Chancellorſhip.

It is given out by ſome Perſons, that two Impeachments of an alarming Nature will be made by a Noble Lord in a few Days.

It is reported, that Lord Chatham, and ſome other patriotic Noblemen, will ſhortly make an Enquiry into certain Embezzlements of the public Money.

March 28. The Tweed Frigate, now lying at Chatham, is ordered to be got ready for the Earl of Dunmore, in order to carry his Lordſhip to his Government of New-York, for which he intends to embark in a few Days.

March 30. Wedneſday, at 12 o'clock, there was a very numerous Meeting of the Electors of Weſtminſter, at Weſtminſter-hall, according to a previous Notice advertiſed for that Purpoſe.

Sir Robert Bernard took the Chair, which was placed on the upper Step of the Court of Common Pleas about 12 o'Clock, attended by Dr. Wilſon, ------- Connelle, Eſq; Mr. Martyn, Mr. Churchill, and a Number of Gentlemen from the Standard Tavern, where they had a previous Meeting. Mr. Martyn opened the Aſſembly, by acquainting the Freeholders, that he held in his Hand a *Petition, Remonſtrance* and *Addreſs* to his Majeſty, for a Redreſs of Grievances, which was agreed to by the Chairman, and Committee of the Electors of Weſtminſter, and hoped it would likewiſe meet with their Concurrence. Upon which the Chairman got up and aſked, "Whether it was their Pleaſure it ſhould be read." On the general Cry of "read, read," Mr. Martyn read it with a proper Emphaſis and Audibility. The Subject of the Remonſtrance contained little more in *Subſtance* than that lately preſented by the Livery of London, except the *laſt* Article:---It is to the following Purpoſe:

"That as his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify to the Remonſtrants of the City of London, *That he would always be ready to hear the Complaints of his People, and willing to redreſs them*; that they the Electors of Weſtminſter, depending on his Royal Word, now claimed that Redreſs; and therefore requeſted of his M-----y, that, as a very eſſential Part of the Rights of the People were taken away, by the Authority exerted by the ----- of ------- *chuſing* a R--------e of their own, inſtead of accepting one choſen by them; that to reſtore the Conſtitution to its original State, his M-----y would be pleaſed to d----- the p----t P------."

This Remonſtrance being Nem. Con. agreed to by the holding up of Hands, Mr. Martyn made a Motion, which was ſeconded by Mr. Connelle, that the Chairman and Committee (25 in Number) ſhould ſign it, in Behalf of the whole, and immediately wait on his M-----y, to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it. This Motion was likewiſe univerſally aſſented to; and the Buſineſs of the Day was conducted with great Order and Unanimity, and an Addreſs of Thanks voted to Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. the Chairman, for his great Care and Attention to the Intereſt of the Electors of Weſtminſter in particular, and to the Good of the Conſtitution in general.

Mr. Martyn addreſſed himſelf to them, and recommended, that if they attended the Committee to St. James's, they would preſerve good Order.

After which Sir Robert Bernard, ----- Connelle, Eſq; and Mr. Martyn, went from the Standard Tavern to St. James's; and it being Levee-day they were admitted. Sir Robert delivered the Remonſtrance open into the King's Hands; his Majeſty made no Anſwer, but gave it to one of the Lords in Waiting, who delivered it to another Lord, and he to a Groom of the Bedchamber, who carried it off.

On the Return of the Croud from Weſtminſter-hall they met the Sp----r of the H---- of C-----s going in State, whom they attended from Parliament-ſtreet to Weſtminſter, with continual Groanings and Hiſſings. Some of them were ſo indecent as to run up to the Side of his Carriage, and inſult him.

It is ſaid that Lord P---y was ordered to his Regiment in Ireland, to prevent his taking the Chair at the above Meeting on Wedneſday; on which Day he ſet out for Ireland.

It is confidently ſaid, that though the Weſtminſter Members were deſired to preſent the Weſtminſter Remonſtrance, they declined having any Thing to do with it.

We are aſſured from the beſt Authority, that it was laſt Night reſolved in C-----l, in caſe any more Remonſtrances ſhould be preſented to the K. to give them the ſame Reception as that of Weſtminſter.

April 3. We are informed, that the Enlargement of Mr. Wilkes will be demanded immediately after Sun-ſet on Tueſday, the 17th Inſtant, according to an antient Cuſtom in the King's Bench Priſon.

It is alſo reported, that a noble Lord has preſented a Plan to a Great Perſonage, for the accommodating the preſent unhappy Diviſions.

We hear the Marquis of Rockingham is to have a Conference with a Great Perſonage in a few Days, on the Subject of ſome very important Matters, which, it is thought, will greatly contribute to reconcile the preſent Party Diſſenſions.

It is now certain, that a noble Perſon, for his late Conduct on his preſent political Principles, will be ſoon deprived of that Addition to his Titles, which gives him the Military Government of a certain County.

It is alſo ſaid, that the only Thing which has retarded the Execution of the above Meaſure, is a Diſpute concerning his Succeſſor; though we believe the M------r's Eye is more particularly pointed at a certain Object.

We hear from undoubted Authority, the Reaſon why ſo many Encampments are now forming round this Metropolis, is only intended as a preventative Meaſure, to preſerve the Peace, if diſturbed by an unruly Mob, on the Enlargement of a popular Priſoner.

Saturday the Hon. Capt. Leviſon Gower, Brother to Earl Gower, ſet out from Pall-Mall for Portſmouth, in order to take on him the Command of one of the Men of War belonging to the Fleet, which is ſhortly to ſail from thence to the Mediterranean, to watch the Motions of the French and Spaniſh Fleets, and to ſee whether they will offer to obſtruct the Paſſage of the Ruſſian Fleet. In caſe of an Attempt of this Kind, it is thought the latter will be joined by the Engliſh Fleet, though the Conſequence ſhould be involving Great-Britain in a War.

No Accounts had been received Yeſterday at Noon by any of the Merchants correſponding to Portugal, nor by the Government, of the fatal Commotion ſaid lately to have happened in that Kingdom; ſo that the Report is probably a mere Fiction, trumped up to aſſiſt ſome Change-Alley Buſineſs.

They write from Leghorn, that Advice had juſt been received of a ſmart Engagement between three Ruſſian Men of War and ſeven Tripolitan Corſairs, in which four of the latter were ſunk, one burnt, and one run on Shore.

A Letter from Galipoli mentions, that twenty Sail of Turkiſh Men of War are now riding near the Mouth of the Helleſpont, to diſpute the Paſſage of the Ruſſian Fleet.

An Ambaſſador extraordinary is ſoon expected in London from Conſtantinople, charged with a Commiſſion of great Importance, from his Sublime Highneſs the Grand Signor to the King of Great-Britain.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Land Forces in North-America.

This Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the Plantations, had a numerous Levee, at which ſeveral principal American Merchants and Colony Agents attended.

It is now ſaid to be certain, that a Requeſt for Diſſ------n will not take Place; but that to accommodate Matters, a Reconſideration of particular Reſolves is determined to be complied with.

It is ſaid that Overtures have been made to the Minority, which, it is ſaid, is likely to bring about a Reconciliation.

It is confidently reported, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Courſe of laſt War, has accepted of a Commiſſion in the French King's Service.

We are informed that a Remonſtrance of a very ſpirited Nature is preparing, and will ſoon be preſented by the Nobility and Gentlemen in the Oppoſition.

We are further informed, that the Minority in both Houſes will ſign the above Addreſs individually.

A Letter from Barcelona, dated March 17, ſays, "The Mail which is juſt arrived here, brings an Account of a great many Loſſes in the Mediterranean by the late bad Weather.

By Letters from Glouceſter we are informed, that they are making there the greateſt Preparations, in order to celebrate the Day of Mr. Wilkes's Enlargement.

April 6. A certain Great Perſonage was very rudely treated by the Populace on Friday Night, in going from the Theatre.

On Saturday laſt the following Lines, wrote in large Characters, were ſeen ſtuck up againſt the Walls of St. James's Palace, viz.

A PROPHECY.

"A cold Winter;---a mild Spring;
"A bloody Summer;---a DEAD-----."

The above being taken Notice of, it is ſaid One Thouſand Pounds Reward will be offered to find out the Author.

We hear that a certain Great Perſonage will not appear again in Public, till after her approaching Delivery.

On Tueſday next (the 8th Inſtant) it is ſaid, both Houſes of Parliament will adjourn for the Eaſter Holidays; and meet again on Monday, the 23d Inſtant. The Reaſon of meeting after the Holidays is on Account of the Budget, which, it is ſaid, conſiſts of only a Lottery; and the Conſideration of ſome Buſineſs relative to a forfeited Eſtate in Scotland. It is expected, the Parliament will be prorogued about the 8th or 10th of May.

In ſeveral Places in St. James's Park, and on the Walls in the Neighbourhood of the Parliament Houſe, theſe Words have been written, in Letters near a Foot long.---*Impeach the* ----'s *Mother* ---*Impeach the D------r---Impeach her!*

In the lower Room of the Robinhood Society, on Monday Night, on the State of the Nation, the Majority of Friday laſt became again the Minority, the Numbers being conſiderably above 200 to 70 odd.

It is ſaid, a Gentleman has received ſome extraordinary Intelligence lately, of ſome ſecret Preparations, and Intentions, reſpecting our old Friends, who never can be idle, and are now united, and formed into a Combination, not only to oppoſe our Trade, but are going on, in a moſt ſecret Manner, to deſtroy it. The Gentleman, we are told, has, in a moſt dutiful Manner, addreſſed a Great Perſonage, that he may be heard before the Secretary of State, in humble Hopes Notice may be taken of it; but if left to Chance, a Number of ill Conſequences to this Nation will attend it, notwithſtanding all Fr--ch Evaſions to the contrary.

That a War is both ſeriouſly talked of at Court, and expected will ſoon happen, is a Piece of Intelligence that may be depended on.

Reports are now induſtriouſly circulating, that the American Affairs will, at laſt, be brought to a happy Period; but many Gentlemen, ſkilled in the Temper of the Colonies, greatly doubt it, for there was a Time (ſay they) when the Minds of the Americans were ſuſceptible of whatever Impreſſions the Mother Country wiſhed to communicate; there was a Time, when their Affections were unalienated; and there was a Time, when we were no leſs felt than acknowledged of the moſt eminent Importance to their Convenience and Welfare. But they had not then Manufactories eſtabliſhed amongſt them; they had not then diſcovered, that Money was the Key to every Port, and the Paſs-port in all Climates.

BOSTON, May 14.

Letters from New-York and Philadelphia, intimating, that it has been reported in thoſe Capitals, the Merchants of this Town determined to break thro' their Agreement, and import Fall Goods, notwithſtanding the Continuance of the Tea Duty; we can aſſure the Public that nothing can be further from Truth, nor has the Spirit of the Trade at any Time appeared more determined. The Bulk of the Goods which came contrary to Agreement, tho' ſhipped by Perſons who had not ſigned, are now put on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, and do not fill the Hold by a fourth Part. No one, beſide the old Importers, has yet had the Stupidity to act ſo much in Oppoſition to the Senſe of their Country, as to perſiſt in Violation of its unanimous Reſolution, and we believe that our Trade with Great-Britain will not be open till the whole of the late Revenue-Acts are repealed.

We have advice from London, that his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard had been heard before his Majeſty in Council, in Anſwer to the Complaints made againſt him by this Province, and was honourably acquitted.

NEWPORT, May 14.

Laſt Tueſday, at a Meeting of the Freeholders of the Town of Boſton, the Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; were choſen Repreſentatives of that Town.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Friday laſt there was a Meeting of a numerous Body of the Merchants and Traders in this City, to debate on the Subject Matter of Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, when, we hear, nothing more was finally agreed on than to wait a few Weeks longer, in Hopes of hearing the Duty on Tea would alſo be repealed; and therefore no Orders to be given till further Advices arrive.

The Mail for London, by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Goodridge, cloſes at the Poſt-Office on Saturday, the 2d Day of June.

The following is the Poſtſcript of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City, dated the 26th of March.

"I had forgot, when I concluded this Letter, to tell you that large Quantities of Goods have been lately ſhipped, and are now daily ſhipping for Virgnia, Maryland, Rhode-Iſland, Boſton, and Montreal, which will doubtleſs circulate all through the Colonies; the greateſt Part of what are ſhipped, and ſhipping, are by Strangers, unaccuſtomed to the Trade, ſo that unleſs the old Traders ſhould order Goods, the Trade will of courſe circulate through a new Channel."

Capt. Ruſſel, in 5 Weeks from Newry, the 6th Inſt. in Lat. 38. 21, Lon. 60, ſpoke with the Brig Coffee, from Philadelphia for Liſbon.

The 8th of May, in Lat. 40, 28, Lon. 58, Capt. Clark ſpoke with the Ship Admiral Hawke, Capt. M'Caddon, from Philadelphia for Liſbon.

Friday Morning laſt the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth.

ESTIMATE of all GOODS exported from England to the Colonies in North-America, from 25th December, 1767, to 25th of December, 1769, diſtinguiſhing the Export to each Colony.

	1767 to 1768.	1768 to 1769.
Canada, -	£ 110,000	£ 174,000
Carolina, -	289,000	306,000
Florida, -	32,000	29,000
Georgia, - -	56,000	58,000
Hudſon's Bay,	5,000	4,000
New-England, -	419,000	207,000
Newfoundland,	46,000	64,000
New-Providence,	6,000	6,000
New-York, -	482,000	74,000 *
Nova-Scotia,	19,000	19,000
Pennſylvania,	432,000	199,000
Virginia and Maryland,	475,000	488,000
	£ 2,371,000	£ 1,628,000

The above Eſtimate was incloſed in a Letter from a Gentleman in England to his Friend in New-York, as being collected from the Books of the reſpective Cuſtom-houſes in England, from the Year 1767 to 1769 inclusive.

* About one Half of the Goods arrived here, are now in Store, or ſent back to England.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING ſenſible of the vaſt Importance of continuing the Reſolutions of our Merchants, until our Grievances are redreſſed, I was much pleaſed with a Piece in the Chronicle, ſigned, A TRADESMAN, *encouraging his Brethren to enter into Reſolutions of denying their Cuſtom to any who ſhould dare an Infraction of the mercantile Reſolutions. But as our Merchants have done much already, and there is ſomething which I think the People ought to do, and which, in my Opinion, would doubly enforce the Reſolutions of the Merchants, and would render them more ſtable and firm; I beg that you would convey the following Queries to the Public, through the Channel of your Paper.*

Yours, PLEBARIUS.

1. *Whether the Conduct of the Adminiſtration, upon hearing that New-England had broke through its Reſolutions, does not ſhew us plainly, that the Way to obtain Redreſs, is by enabling our Merchants to continue firm in the Reſolution of Non-importation?*

2. *Whether ſuch Merchants as lived ſolely by their Trade with Great-Britain, and find themſelves much ſtraitened by the Non-importation Agreement, are obliged to continue it, for the Good of the Public, unleſs the Public agree by ſome Means to provide for their Subſiſtance, ſo as they alone may not be Sufferers in ſo good a Cauſe?*

3. *Whether we ought not to take Example by the People of England, who, when they could not ſupport the Cauſe of Liberty in Paoli with their Lives, were not ſlack to aid him with their Fortunes?*

4. *Whether a Subſcription ſhould not be opened in every Part of the Province, in order to indemnify, in ſome Meaſure, ſuch Merchants as are likely to ſuffer in the Cauſe of Liberty?*

5. *Whether there can be a Man in the Province, who would not generouſly and freely ſubſcribe to ſupport them in their Reſolutions, ſo long as he is able to ſupport himſelf; and whether, as long as there is a Penny in the Province, they may not expect a Share of it?*

6. *Whether this Reſolution of the People, either to indemnify the non-importing Merchants, or at leaſt to keep them from ſuffering by their patriotic Reſolutions, would not be the moſt effectual Way of convincing the Miniſtry, that the Reſolutions of the American Merchants, are neither that of a Party or Faction, but of every Man in British America, and not to be deſpiſed or trifled with?"*

A few Days ago a Rumour was ſpread, that the Merchants of Newport, in Rhode-Iſland, had baſely violated their Non-importation Agreement, which they had freely plighted their Word and Honour to maintain inviolably, until the Revenue Act againſt America was repealed: This Report, notwithſtanding it appeared well authenticated, could hardly gain Credit, it being thought there could not be found in America any Sett of Men, much leſs a whole Town, ſo devoid of Honour, ſo loſt to all Senſe of Liberty, as, for any dirty Conſideration of preſent Gain, to ſacrifice that which alone can make Life comfortable, and to ſell their Birthright for a Meſs of Pottage; but on Tueſday laſt, we are informed, the Merchants Committee here received by the Poſt a Letter from the late Committee of Newport, confirming the Truth of the Report. The News of this baſe Defection was hardly communicated, when a Veſſel came in Sight from Newport. The People, fired with Indignation at the baſe Conduct of the Newport Merchants, in order to ſhew their Abhorrence and Deteſtation of their Proceedings, unanimouſly reſolved to have no Dealings, Traffick or Commerce with them, but to look on them as Betrayers of the Liberties of America.

In Conſequence of a Summons iſſued for a Meeting of the Artificers, Manufacturers, Tradeſmen, Mechanicks, and others, to be held Yeſterday at the State-Houſe, a conſiderable and reſpectable Body of them met there, and unanimouſly came into the following Reſolutions.

First, We will, by all prudential Ways and Means, endeavour to render the Non-importation, as it now ſtands, permanent, and prevent any the leaſt Violation of it.

Secondly, We will exert our Influence for the Promotion of American Manufactures, both by uſing them ourſelves, and by recommending them to others.

Thirdly, Should any Perſon or Perſons be found ſo dead to all the warm Emotions of the Heart, *even when Liberty is at Stake*, as to import contrary to the Spirit and Intention of the preſent Non-importation Agreement, we will *never* purchaſe any Article whatever of ſuch Perſons, and when the preſent momentous Struggle is paſt, and our conſtitutional Rights reſtored, we will hold them in the moſt abject Contempt, and treat them accordingly.

Fourthly, As the Rhode-Iſlanders have been found deficient in their public Faith, pledged to the other Colonies, for maintaining a Non-importation Agreement, it is requeſted by this Meeting, that Captain Whitman, who arrived here on Tueſday laſt, with a Cargoe from Newport, will, as ſoon as poſſible, depart quietly from this Port, without attempting to unload any Part of his Cargoe, it being the Determination of this Meeting, not to have any Intercourſe with that Colony, until they return to their former Agreement, or until the Revenue Act is totally repealed.

Fifthly, We will attend the General Meeting appointed to be held on the 5th of June next, and ſupport the Reſolutions of this Day to the utmoſt of our Abilities.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 22.

"Junius's Letters are attributed to Lord George Sackville, Edmund Burke, Mrs. M'Caulay, and Lord Shelburne's Chaplain, but which is the real Author, is very uncertain. With all their Eloquence, and fine turned Periods, the Partiality of Party ſhines but too viſibly thro' them; however, excepting the Marquis of Granby, and Sir William Draper, moſt of the other Characters attacked, are ſuch whoſe Deformities deſerve no Quarter; for to be ſure the Dukes of B-----d and G-----n, Lord S------h, Lord D-----h, Lord M---h, Lord C---e, Lord B--g---e, Sir F------r N-----n, and above all R-----d R-g-y, are matchleſs Perſons in theſe lower Regions; ſuch are the Men that grace the Court of GEORGE the Third, ſaid to be a good natured virtuous Prince! It is however to be lamented, that too much of the Spirit of Oppoſition ariſes from diſappointed Ambition; and tho' many very reſpectable, and a few very amiable Characters, are engaged therein, there is ſuch a Number of a different Caſt and Character, that it cannot but fill the Minds of all Perſons of Diſcernment, who are Well-wiſhers to the Proſperity of this Country, with the worſt of Apprehenſions of what may be the Conſequence."

Captain Friend from London, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 32: 48, Long. 62: 4, ſpoke a Sloop from New-London for Barbados, 6 Days out; and on the 5th, in Lat. 32: 50, he ſpoke a Schooner from New-London for Bermuda, 6 Days out, all well.

Captain Volans, from Briſtol, on the 30th of April, in Lat. 38: 38, Long. 53, ſpoke the Brig Patty, Captain Hardie, from this Port for Liſbon, 12 Days out, all well; and on the 6th Inſt. in Lat. 38: 27, Long. 64, he ſpoke the Schooner Anthony, Captain Samſon, alſo from this Port for Liſbon, 11 Days out.

Captain Brannon, from Liſbon, on the 10th Inſtant, in Lat. 35: 55, Long. 68: 14, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Allibone, from this Place for the Grenades, 4 Days out.

Captain Keith, from Cork, on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 24, Long. 66: 30, ſpoke the Sloop Dolphin, Captain Dilling, from Newberry for Dominica, out 7 Days, having ſprung her Bowſprit two Days before, in a Gale of Wind, otherwiſe all well.

Monday laſt the Sloop Nancy, Captain Alexander, arrived here from North-Carolina; with whom came Paſſenger Captain Anthony Shoemaker, late of the Ship Charming Polly, bound from London to Ocracock, in North-Carolina, whoſe Veſſel was caſt away on the 15th of laſt Month, on Cape-Hatteras Shoals, and ſoon after beat to Pieces, in a Gale of Wind, at N. E. by E. being thick dirty Weather, the People with Difficulty ſaved themſelves. At the ſame Time the Snow Lillie, Captain Ewer, from Glaſgow for Ocracock, was caſt away about 10 Miles to the Northward, on the Beach, the People and Cargoe ſaved, but the Veſſel loſt; the Sloop Polly, inward bound from the Weſt-Indies for North-Carolina, loſt about 15 Miles to the Southward of him; and a Schooner, outward bound for the Weſt-Indies, loſt about 3 Miles from the Bar of Ocracock, the People all ſaved.

By Captain Hanſe from Jamaica we learn, that on the 9th of January his Majeſty's Sloop of War the Jamaica, was caſt away on the Colleradoes, on her Paſſage from that Iſland for Penſacola; and that on the 14th ult. as he came out, he ſaw a Spaniſh Sloop going into Port Royal with her Crew.

Captain Hanſe informs, that they were under no Apprehenſions there of a Viſit from the Spaniards; that martial Law was proclaimed for a few Days, during the Eaſter Holidays, as cuſtomary, but was taken off before he ſailed.

Captain Thompſon from Jamaica, on the 12th of laſt Month, off of Cape Anthony, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Whitmore, belonging to New-London, bound to New-York from Jamaica; and the ſame Day he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Alkinſon, from Jamaica for Salem, all well.

Captain Young, from the Bay of Honduras, adviſes, that a large Ship, called the St. Elizabeth, commanded by Captain Wilſon, and bound from Jamaica for London, was caſt away on the 31ſt of March, on Glover's Reef; the People ſaved, and the next Day ſeveral Boats, Schooners, &c. went from the Bay, in Search of the Wreck, in order to get what they could from her.

On the 14th Inſtant, in Lat. 36, juſt on Soundings, he ſpoke the Sloop Rabby, Captain Ayres, from Rhode-Iſland for Charles-Town, 4 Days out, all well.

☞ *For a noble-ſpirited Letter from the Committee of Merchants in South-Carolina to the Committee in this City; and another from the Committee of Boſton to that of New-York; and for Depoſitions relating to Mr. Iſaac Myer, ſee the Supplement.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Pennſylvania Packet, N. Falconer, and Ship Carolina, J. Friend, from London. Sloop Ann, J. Robinſon, Halifax. Brig George, G. Thompſon, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Brig Cornelia, B. Peel, Madeira. Sloop Hannah, S. Hinchley, Brig Cornelia, B. Peel, Madeira. Sloop Hannah, S. Hinchley, Boſton. Ship Sally, W. Keith, Cork. Sloop Ranger, S. Prudden, New-Providence. Schooner Sally, A. Gilbert, St. Croix. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Cadiz. Sloop Nancy, C. Alexander, and Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, North-Carolina. Snow Rebeccah, E. Brannon, Liſbon. Brig Concord, J. Volans, Briſtol. Sloop Francis, R. Dickſon, St. Vincent, Schooner Duke and Dutcheſs, J. Holden, Virginia. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Schooner Ranger, D. M'Cullough, Penſacola. Brig Betſy, R. Inkſon, and Schooner Samuel, W. Mugford, St. Euſtatia. Brig Polly, S. Young, and Ship Hercules, J. Scott, Honduras. Schooner Rambler, R. Graham, Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Brig Cornelia, B. Peel, Oporto. Sloop Hannah, S. Hinchley, Boſton. Snow Roſe, G. Ord, Ship Sally, W. Keith, and Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Liſbon. Sloop Ann, J. Robinſon, Halifax. Sloop Benjamin, S. P. Allen, St. Martins. Sloop Juno, P. White, St. Kitts. Schooner Sally, A. Gilbert, Anguilla. Ship Mary & Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London.

CLEARED. Schooner Squirrel, S. Paul, to St. Euſtatia. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, Jamaica. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, Rhode-Iſland. Ship Sally, G. Barwick, Brig Sally, J. Browne, and Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Liſbon. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Sloop Diana, J. Gray, Iſle Madame. Sloop Harriſon, F. Hooton, Halifax. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Souder, Georgia. Sloop Sally, E. Gray, Caſco Bay. Sloop Deſire, P. Gorham, to Barbados.

ON Saturday next, at Twelve o' Clock, will be ſold at the London Coffee-Houſe, a very fine two Feet REFLECTING TELESCOPE, through which Jupiter's Satellites have frequently been ſeen as plain as the Planet can be ſeen with the naked Eye.

A very fine COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, through which may be plainly ſeen the Circulation of the Blood.

To be ſeen at any Time before the Hour of Sale, at the CITY VENDUE STORE.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Houſe of James Byrne, at the Golden Fleece, in Second-ſtreet, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of this Inſtant May, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening. DAVID SPROAT, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, 57 feet 1 inch and a half, and in depth 19 feet 7 inches; bounded eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a lot whereof this was part, weſtward with ground now or late of Mary Taggart, and Ruth Webb, and northward with ground late of James Parrock, deceaſed; ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds; late the eſtate of John Doyle; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of June, a lot of ten acres of land, in Richland townſhip, on which there is a log houſe, bounded by Thomas Foulke, and others. At the ſame time will be ſold horſes, cows, and houſhold goods; late the property of Jonathan Carr, taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

¶ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Widow Siddons's, in Newtown, on the 11th day of June next, a meſſuage or tenement, and plantation, of 132 acres and a half of land, on which there is a good log-houſe, barn, and griſt-mill, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, bounded by lands of Henry Harvey, Joſeph Howell, and others, taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.* ¶

Philadelphia, May 21, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday morning from the ſubſcribers mill, on Pennypack, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Hugh Baker, a forward, hearty, active fellow, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a tolerable good countenance, rather pale, and when ſpoke to, is apt to move his face to and fro, as well as to keep his body and feet in motion; walks clumſily; he can write and caſt up invoices and accounts; wears remarkably long brown hair, ſometimes tied behind; he may perhaps cut it off, to prevent his being apprehended. Had on, and took with him, a half worn beaver hat, two white ſhirts, one new, the other ſomewhat wore, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, one a ſmall ſtripe, almoſt new, the other a broad ſtripe; two ſhort jackets, one linſey, without ſleeves, with pewter buttons, the other a new lapelled ſerge, lined with white, mohair buttons, and has ſleeves; new ſhoes, and a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new. It is ſuppoſed he has taken ſome money with him, as he has been entruſted with ſelling of goods out of the mill. He was met yeſterday by a perſon coming from Cheſter to Philadelphia, on the road, travelling downwards, with a deſign, as is ſuppoſed, to get on board of the man of war that now lies at New-Caſtle, or ſome veſſel that may be at Reedy Iſland, as he attempted it about twelve months ago. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcribers may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, beſides reaſonable charges, from ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

N. B. *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.*

Juſt imported, in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain FALCONER, from London, and to be ſold, by

ISAAC & MOSES BARTRAM,

Apothecaries, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A LARGE and very general Aſſortment of capital Drugs; among which are, a Quantity of fine Quil Peruvian Bark, Camphor, Rhubarb, Jalap, Saffron in Hay, &c. Alſo a Variety of genuine Patent Medicines from the original Warehouſes, among which are, Bateman's and Walker's Jeſuit's Drops, Lockyer's, Hooper's, and Anderſon's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Turlington's Balſam, Greenough's Tincture, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. Likewiſe Pill Boxes, Shop Furniture, Pocket Inſtruments, Crooked Needles, and Lancets in Caſes.

The above are now opening, appear to be in excellent Order, and will be ſold on the moſt moderate Terms, for CASH.

Chemical Medicines duly prepared, and all Orders attended to. ‖

READY MONEY for NEW and OLD BOOKS,
To be had of
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

In FRONT-STREET, near CHESTNUT-STREET, who has for SALE,

A VARIETY of BLANK BOOKS, ſuch as Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and Propatria; alſo Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Slates, Sealing Wax, Wafers and Pencils, Barlow Penknives, Quarto Bibles, Gilt Pocket Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Primers, Red Morocco Pocket Books of all Sizes, &c. ¶

N. B. READY MONEY for CLEAN LINEN RAGS.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1770.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be ſold, by
THOMAS YORKE,
A PARCEL of RAW HIDES.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH PHILLIPS *of Philadelphia, continues to cure and put up ſturgeon in the beſt manner, different to any that has been put up in theſe parts, and given general ſatisfaction to thoſe who have bought either for exportation, or home conſumption. The ſaid Elizabeth Phillips is obliged to all perſons who have hitherto favoured her with their Cuſtom, and hopes the fiſhery may meet with encouragement.*

When you open the keg take out the cork, and draw the pickle off in a clean pot or pan, take out the marked head, harden on the hoops, pour the pickle over the fiſh, putting a clean cloth over the head, and the head of the keg upon that, with a ſmall weight thereon, to prevent the air getting in; if the pickle waſte, add ſharp vinegar to it.

The ſaid fiſh is to be ſold at Point Pleaſant, adjoining Mr. William Maſters's diſtillery, or by ABRAHAM SMITH, *at the ſign of the Lime Tree, betwixt Arch and Market-ſtreets.* ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living in SALISBURY Townſhip, LANCASTER County,

AN able active NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, who has had the Small-Pox, and can do moſt Kinds of Houſe-work. ROBERT SMITH. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Reverend Robert Smith, at Pequea, Lancaſter County, the 9th of this inſtant May, a ſmall black MARE, with a white Blaze in her Forehead. Whoever ſhall come, and prove their Property, may have her again. ROBERT SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD for no fault or failing,

A LIKELY ſtrong NEGROE GIRL, about 17 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox, meaſels, and is a ſtranger to any thing like ſickneſs, this country born and bred, uncommonly handy, can waſh, iron, and do moſt kinds of houſe work. Enquire of the Printers. §

For NORFOLK, in VIRGINIA.

The SCHOONER
DUKE & DUTCHESS,
JEREMIAH HOLDEN,
MASTER;

A FINE new VESSEL, now lying at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff, will ſail in ten Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid MASTER on board. ¶

A few neat BLACK LEATHER TRUNKS,
To be SOLD at
The NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 15th day of June, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 273 acres of good land, about 120 acres cleared, and under good fence, 25 acres of good watered meadow made, and 40 more may be made and watered, there being a good ſtream ſufficient for a mill, the race has been lately levelled, and has 24 feet fall; the improvements are a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, a good log barn and ſtable, two orchards, one very large, containing 300 trees of the beſt kinds of fruit, a large garden, paled in, a joiner's ſhop, and other out-houſes. Said plantation lies convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, mills and landings, being but 20 miles from Wilmington, Newport, and Chriſtiana Bridge, &c. The purchaſer may have large time to pay the purchaſe money, clear of intereſt, on giving bonds and ſecurity. Any perſon wanting to view ſaid plantation any time before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Kinkead, jun. near the ſaid place. JOHN NEWBY. §

Newtown Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 8, 1770.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On the eighth Day of June next,

THAT valuable Tract or Piece of LAND, containing 60 Acres, ſo often deſcribed and advertiſed, both in Dutch and Engliſh, in Proſe and Verſe, therefore, I think it is in a Manner needleſs here to inſert a further full Deſcription of all its Buildings, Meadows, Orchards, Woods, &c. let every one come and ſee for themſelves, if they pleaſe. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon (it being the ſixth Day of the Week) where the Conditions will be made known, and Poſſeſſion immediately given, by WILLIAM THOMAS. ¶

RUN away, the 30th of this inſt. May, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cecil county, Milford Hundred, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Cornelius Crowley, came in laſt fall from Cork, a butcher by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, wears his own fair ſhort hair, has a down look, of a pale complexion, talks very ſhort and thick, and has ſome cuts on his head; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with white fining, gilt buttons, reddiſh coloured velvet jacket and breeches, a good deal faded, a pair of tow trowſers, which he carries by way of a wallet, a ſtampt linen jacket, light blue worſted ſtockings, black grained pumps, Pinchbeck buckles, and a beaver hat, almoſt new, maker's name John Clark. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his ſaid maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL THOMPSON. §

WANTED,

A PLACE for a young Negroe Fellow, that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe Buſineſs, is a genteel Waiter, underſtands Marketing, has ſometimes drove a Carriage, and is fond of Children, can be well recommended for his Integrity and good Temper. Any Perſon in want of ſuch a Servant, may know the Terms, by applying to the PRINTERS. ¶

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to keep a Shallop, that will ſail every Tueſday from Philadelphia for Port Penn, where he keeps a Public Houſe, and will ſupply any Perſons that may want Horſes or Carriages to go to Newtown, or George-town, in Maryland, which is a ſhort Day's Journey from Port Penn; he will alſo ſupply thoſe with Horſes, that may want to travel any where within one Day's Journey of his Houſe, The Veſſel will likewiſe ſail every Friday from Port Penn for Philadelphia. Any Perſons wanting to travel that Way, or having Goods to ſend by his Shallop, may hear of her by enquiring of ALLAN MOORE, near the Bird-in-hand Wharff, or ANDREW DOZ, near the Draw-bridge. She will ſail, for the firſt Time, from Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 5th of June. The Public may depend on the greateſt Care, and good Uſage, from their humble Servant, WILLIAM WALKER. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIG
CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,
THOMAS MASON,
COMMANDER,

HAVING excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in about two Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Captain *George Noarth, Alexander Lunan*, or ſaid Commander on board, at Clifford's Wharff. ¶

For LONDON,

The SHIP
CAROLINA,
JAMES FRIEND,
Commander;

Having Part of her Cargoe ready, and will ſail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Jeremiah Warder's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe. May 17, 1770.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1770.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
MARY and *ELISABETH*,
JAMES SPARKS, Maſter;

Has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or ſaid Maſter, on board the Ship, at Bickley's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

RUN away on the 19th day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, within 5 miles of Reading town, a NEGROE man, about 28 years of age, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has loſt ſeveral of his fore teeth, and his right foot is froſt-bitten; had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, whitiſh cloth jacket and breeches, homeſpun ſhirt, and is named Dick, alias John Linch; had a collar round his neck, and a chain to his leg; he pretends to be free, and is very much given to lying. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me DAVID EVANS.

N. B. Said Negroe took with him a hammer and chiſel. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE BOY, about 19 Years of age, has had the Small-pox. Enquire of WILLIAM MOORE, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Credit will be allowed, giving Security, if required. Tbctf.

VERY good HYSON TEA, at Twenty Shillings per Pound, to be ſold by JOHN CARSIN, at Charles Wharton's Store, near the Drawbridge. ‖

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Houſe-keeping, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 4th Day of June next, at her Dwelling-houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, right oppoſite Mr. William Alliſon's, all her HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Alſo a young likely NEGROE MAN, if not ſold before at private Sale, that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe-work, can wait on a Table, and is a tolerable good Cook.

GRACE HARVEY.

IMPORTED THIS DAY, BY
ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,
In Market-ſtreet, in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

AN entire freſh Aſſortment of all Kinds of DRUGS, to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of Patent Medicines, freſh, neat, and genuine, to be ſold ſingly, or in Quantities, with good Allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

A Quantity of the fineſt Florence Oil, by the Flaſk, Bottle, or Gallon. Beſt Baltic Iſinglaſs, Caſſia Cinnamon, Hartſhorn Shavings, Capilaire, and Orgeot.

A ſmall Parcel of Bird-Lime.

Medicines prepared, Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts; and all Orders carefully attended to, as uſual. *May* 17.

DUFFIELD and DELANY, Druggiſts,
At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets,

HEREBY acquaint their Cuſtomers, and the Public, that they have juſt received, by the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London, A freſh and general Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt Quality, and which they can with Juſtice recommend, and offer to the Inſpection of ſuch Gentlemen as chuſe to view them. They have alſo imported an Aſſortment of Surgeons Inſtruments, and Shop Furniture, and a Variety of Patent Medicines, ſuch as Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills, &c.

Medicine Cheſts for Ships and Iron-Works, with plain Directions, put up by them on a ſhort Notice, and Family Receipts compounded with the greateſt Care. ¶

IMPORTED, in Captain Sparks, from London, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, at the loweſt prices, by
JOHN DAY, and COMPANY,
At their Medicinal Store, next door to Jonathan Zane's, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of the very beſt Drugs, chemicals and galenicals, with a great variety of patent medicines, from the authorized preparers, amongſt which are the following----Beaume de vie, Jeſuits drops, Lockyer's pills, Turlington's balſam, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's pills, Britiſh oil; Radcliff, Stoughton, Squire, and Francis's elixirs; balſam of honey, eſſence of pepper mint, elixir bardana, ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Dr. Bolderſon's never-failing worm cakes, goldbeater's ſkin, iſſue plaiſters, ſyrup of capilaire, orgeot, Godfrey's cordial, eſſence of water dock, æther, waſh balls, neat ſmelling bottles, in caſes, eau de luce, carmine, ſpa and pyrmont waters, court plaiſter, tooth powder, lip ſalve, lavender and Hungary waters, beſt brown hard varniſh, beſt white ditto, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums. Alſo a ſmall quantity of gold leaf, and ſurgeon's inſtruments. Medicine cheſts, preſcriptions, and orders from practitioners, are carefully put up, at the ſhorteſt notice, and every article warranted of the firſt quality. ¶ 7ſ6 tf.

To be SOLD,

THE Dwelling-houſe, Brew-houſe, and Malt-houſe, with the other Buildings thereto belonging, being Part of the Eſtate of GEORGE GRAY, late of this City, Brewer, deceaſed, ſituate in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, together with the Coppers, and other Utenſils for Brewing. Alſo two Tenements in Elbow-Lane. For further Particulars, apply to EDWARD DAWES, in Wilmington, GEORGE GRAY, at the Lower Ferry, and SAMUEL MORRIS, junior, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶6W.

To be SOLD,
A neat PHAETON, and Harneſs for a Pair of HORSES.
In it can ſit two or four Perſons. It may be ſeen at Mr. JOHN LITTLE's Stables, at the INDIAN QUEEN.

To be SOLD, by
BALDWIN & GILBERT,
At their STORE, the Corner of FRONT and VINE-STREETS,

GENUINE Madeira Wine, three Years old, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter-caſk, Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum, Melaſſes, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Mackrel, Briſtol and Liſbon Salt, Pork, Gammons, &c. &c. They have likewiſe on Hand, a very large Aſſortment of Red Cedar, for almoſt every Purpoſe, which that Wood is made Uſe of.

N. B. Now in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Gilbert*, one of the Overſeers of the Poor of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, a Silver WATCH, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, Maker's Name, Snelling, London; any Perſon, that has loſt ſuch a Watch, coming, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have it again. *Philad. May* 21, 1770. ¶8W.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

HAS for ſale, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, the following GOODS, which he will ſell low for caſh, viz.----Nine, 10, and 12 inch rough, and baſtard files; 10 inch ſmooth, and three ſquare ditto; horſe-ſhoeing raſps, and ſhoemakers ſlotes, bright and black augers, ſocket and mortiſe chizzels, 5 and 6 inch hinges, braſs deſk ditto, 3-qr. inch, inch and quarter, and inch & half ſcrews, plaiſterers and maſon's trowels, iron ſquares, two feet ſteel-joint rules, 4 folding ditto, braſs knob locks, till locks, and braſs bag locks, table butts, common hand ſaws, ſaſh lines, pullies and pins, taylors large ſhears, carpenters, ſhoemakers and ſadlers hammers, ſhoemakers knives, awl blades and hafts; a ſmall quantity of glaſs ware, ſuch as decanters, pint tumblers, jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, and ſalts; a few coloured threads; likewiſe an aſſortment of ſadlers ware, and tools, ſuch as girth and circingle web, fringe, orris, horſe-cloth, pluſh, reins, ſtirrups, bitts, clouts, tacks, &c. &c.

JOHN GILBERT, Phyſician and Surgeon,
Lately arrived from LONDON, begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has ſet up AN APOTHECARY'S SHOP, in *Market-ſtreet*, next Door to the Sign of the *Black Bear*;

WHERE he ſells Medicines and Drugs. He alſo practiſes Phyſic and Surgery, in which he has obtained great Knowledge and Experience, and given many Proofs, in the Space of eleven Years, by Land and Sea, eſpecially in the late War in Germany, and on board the Dutch Men of War in the Mediterranean, as far as Turkey, alſo on board the Greenland Ships. All Perſons, therefore, afflicted with any internal or external Ailments, who will be pleaſed to apply to him, may depend on his uſing his utmoſt Endeavours for their Relief. Said GILBERT has given, in the Space of three Months, many Proofs of his Knowledge in Phyſic in this City. ¶

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of June next, on the Premiſes,

THAT valuable Stand for a Merchant's Shop, known by the Name of New-Market; about the Diſtance of 2 Miles from Princetown, in the Jerſeys, and equally convenient for the Tranſportation of Goods from Trenton or Brunſwick, on which is a commodious Dwelling-houſe, 40 Feet ſquare, finiſhed, a good Kitchen, Ware-houſe, Barn, Barrack, Stables, Garden, &c. all in good Repair. The Improvements will be ſold with two Acres of Land, on which they ſtand, or with fifty Acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid two Acres, near twenty thereof Meadow Ground, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Bonds on Intereſt, well ſecured, will be accepted for the Purchaſe Money, and an indiſputable Title given by EZEKIEL FORMAN. ¶

BRISTOL BATH.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that the great advantages derived to a number of diſeaſed perſons, during laſt ſeaſon, from the uſe of the Briſtol Chalybeate Waters, hath induced the preſent poſſeſſors to enlarge their original plan, ſo as to make it more commodious and uſeful; there are now two diſtinct baths in ſeparate rooms, with each a convenient dreſſing room.

Theſe waters have had the moſt happy effects on diſorders ariſing from obſtructions in the liver, and meſenteric glands, indigeſtion, loſs of appetite, and pain in the ſtomach, a relaxed and weakened ſtate of the ſolids, in which, with great propriety, they may be termed ſpecifick, in rheumatic complaints, palſies and nervous cholicks, they have proved greatly beneficial, &c. &c.

Whoever would uſe them to advantage, ſhould do it with the advice of their phyſician; and ſuch perſons whoſe circumſtances do not admit the expence of advice, will have it gratis, by a Gentleman practiſing phyſick in Briſtol.

In order more fully to aſcertain the virtue of theſe waters, an exact regiſter is intended to be kept of every perſon uſing the ſame, with its effects, for which purpoſe it is deſired that ſuch perſons who intend to try them, would bring a ſhort account of their caſe, drawn up by the Doctor attending them.

Proper lodgings will be procured, on a day's notice, by JOHN PRIESTLEY, or CHARLES BESSONETT, in the borough of Briſtol.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 7th Day of June next, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield Townſhip, Northampton County, adjoining the Lands of Garret Brodhead, and containing 150 *Acres, whereof there are about* 8 *Acres cleared, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon, and being within Half a Mile of a good Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, the Land late the Property of John Smith; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by* JOHN JENNINGS, *Sheriff.*

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of June next, at Eaſton, in Northampton County, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Northampton-ſtreet, in Eaſton aforeſaid. Alſo an Out-Lot of 5 *Acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid Town; late the Property of Peter Eabler; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by* JOHN JENNINGS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, May 18, 1770.

THIS is to notify the Creditors of David Pancoaſt, late of the Northern Liberties, Houſe-Carpenter, there will be a Diſtribution made of his Eſtate, on the firſt of June next; and any Perſons neglecting to bring in their Accounts to the Subſcribers by that Day, will be excluded a Dividend.----All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay, otherwiſe their Accounts will be immediately put into a Lawyer's Hands. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER, and JOHN SALTAR, Aſſignees. †

Philadelphia, May 14, 1770.

ALL Perſons indebted to John Jones Coombe, late of North-Wales, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber, who is alone capable of giving a Diſcharge, within three Months, or they may expect to be ſued, without further Notice; ſuch to whom his Eſtate ſtands indebted, may deliver in their Accounts to

¶ PHILIP KINSEY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1770.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 7th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Francis George Leader, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſhort brown hair, thin viſage, and of a browniſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a grey nap ſhort coat, a light coloured broadcloth jacket, a felt hat, buckſkin breeches, light blue ribbed ſtockings, and a check ſhirt, all good of their kind. Whoever brings back, or ſecures ſaid runaway, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM TOD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, conſtable of Paxtang, the evening of the 8th of this inſtant May, a certain John O Bryan, about 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, ſwarthy complexion, down look, has a ſtoop, and walks heavy and ſhuffling with his feet, about* 40 *years of age; had on at the time, a light coarſe cloth coat, coarſe tow trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with ſtrings, and a middling felt hat; has long blackiſh curled hair, long thin viſage; he ſtole a light bay horſe, about* 15 *hands high,* 5 *years old, both hind feet white, and a little white on the inſide of one of his fore feet, a bright ſtar in his forehead; alſo a ſaddle, bridle, ſaddle-bags, and a light coloured great coat. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and horſe, &c. ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Shillings for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ HUGH MONTGOMERY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Nottingham, Cheſter county, in the night of the 30th of April laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſhort black tail, long mane, hanging chiefly on the off ſide, a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſhoulder, the hair much rubbed off his ſides and hips by the gears, and rough round his head, occaſioned by the conſtant wear of a rope halter. He is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain James Calwell, a Scotſman, by trade a Taylor, of a dark complexion, ſometimes wears his hair tied behind, and commonly wears a ſhort dark cloth garment, between a jacket and a coat, with breeches of the ſame. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings the thief to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ DAVID DUNCAN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Oley townſhip, Berks county, on the 16*th of April laſt, a ſervant man, named Simon Fury, a native Iriſhman, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, black hair, and ſquints very much; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, much wore, a red under jacket, old leather breeches, a pair of old buckles, and ſhoes; a new ſhirt, a half worn wool hat, and took a pair of check trowſers with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me* MARTIN WALTZ.

*** *He has got a falſe paſs, and has changed his name to James Robinſon, he is a tanner by trade, and knows ſomething of the ſhoemaker's buſineſs, and in all probability he will work at the ſame, if he gets employ.* §

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Forks townſhip, Northampton county, 3 miles from Nazareth, on the 13th of this inſtant May, a Negroe man, named DICK, 26 years of age, about 6 feet high, well ſet; had on, when he went away, a light grey linſey jacket, and another black one under it, a new felt hat, a pair of pretty good leather breeches, without any ſeam between the legs, with braſs buttons, light grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with two ſorts of buckles, both of braſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negroe, or gives ſuch Information about him, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of Four Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by me MELCHIOR STECHER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen on Monday night, the 7th of this inſtant May, from the plantation of Robert Smith, living in Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a lofty ſorrel MARE, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, her legs are all white, a bald face, with a white mane and tail, ſome of the hair trimmed off the near ſide of her mane, trimmed under her jaws, and paſtern joints; ſhe is a natural trotter, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me CHARLES CLENDENIN, miller, on Pequea creek. ‡

Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, May 10, 1770.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet aforeſaid, a Negroe man, named Frank, about 50 *years of age; carried with him a violin, and can play tolerable well thereon, a light coloured cloth coat, two brown jackets, black ſtockings, wool hat, ſheepſkin breeches, &c.----Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or entertaining ſaid Negroe, at their peril, as I am determined to proſecute any that do, as the law in ſuch caſes directs.* WILLIAM WEBB. ‡

New-Jerſey, May 13, 1770.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

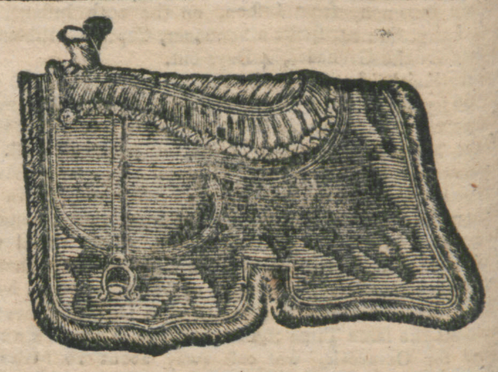
RUN away from their maſter, living in the ſouth ward of New-Brunſwick, in East New-Jerſey, two ſervant men, one named Habbakkuk Eaſtwood, is remarkable in having a crooked leg by being broke, has a ſcar on his cheek, and ſometimes has an impediment in his ſpeech, is middle ſized, has grey eyes, and brown curled hair; he had with him a mixed grey coat, with light coloured lining, and another coat with green lining and gilt buttons, a flannel veſt, and leather breeches; he ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a weaver near Burlington, and has many friends who may help him to a paſs and money; the other named John Nicolls, a ſhort well ſet man, grey eyed, broad faced, of a ſandy complexion, and has reddiſh brown hair and beard, ſpeaks low, and ſeemingly through his noſe; had on, a blue coat, with pale binding, and green lining, red jacket, and ſheepſkin breeches; ſays he has been 7 years in the country; it is ſuppoſed he will be aſſiſted by friends in Pennſylvania. Any perſon apprehending either, and ſecuring them in any goal, ſo as their maſter may get them, ſhall have Twelve Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT MAGHEE.

Lancaſter Goal, May 12, 1770.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a well ſet fellow, about 5 *feet* 8 *inches high, aged* 28 *years, was born in Ireland, ſays his name is James M'Hencely, and that he has followed the diſtilling buſineſs for many years paſt, as may well be believed by his uncommon ragged clothes, and ſcalds in his legs. If no perſon appears in three weeks from this date, he will be diſcharged according to law.*

† JACOB EBERLY, *Goaler.*



ELIAS BOTNER, SADLER,
At the Sign of the Hunting Side-Saddle, four Doors from the Corner of Front-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, makes and ſells,

GENTLEMENS Engliſh, hunting, full welted and plain, Hogſkin, Buckſkin, and Neats Leather, ſeated SADDLES; King's hunting and common Ditto; breaſted Ditto; race Ditto; pack or carrying Ditto; Ladies hunting Side-Saddles; demi hunters and common Ditto, fringed, laced and bound, of various Faſhions, Buckſkin ſeated, with Foot Cloths or Slips.----All Kinds of Military Furniture;---Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, Houſings, and Saddle-Cloths of all Sorts; Boot-Garters, Surcingles, and all Sorts of Saddle Furniture; Jockey-Caps of all Sizes; Holſters, and Fire-Buckets; Coach and Chair Harneſs, Horſe Collars, and all Kinds of Cart Gears, &c. &c. Such as pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom and Orders, may depend on having their Work done in the genteeleſt Manner, with Care and Diſpatch, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private ſale (as on account of the roughneſs of the weather laſt Monday, the public ſale did not take place)

A VERY pleaſant ſituated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main ſtreet, in the beſt part of the town to carry on any extenſive buſineſs, tavern or ſhop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, good ſtabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleaſant ſituated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent aſſortments of flower and garden curioſities; a very fine thriving orchard of the beſt fruit; and the reſt very good graſs land. Its pleaſant ſituation will recommend itſelf, for a ſummer ſeat of pleaſure or conveniency for any buſineſs; ſeveral years time (if deſired) will be given for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Alſo then to be ſold, another near adjacent piece of graſs land. The terms of ſale may be known on the premiſes, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. §

*** Said *Chriſtian Lehman* alſo keeps a nurſery, and hath for ſale, the rareſt and beſt ſort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP BETSEY,
SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter;
A good new Veſſel, ſails faſt, and is well accommodated for Paſſengers, has chief Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is expected to ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SON, or the Maſter on board, at ſaid Clifford's Wharff.

Juſt arrived in ſaid Veſſel, a few likely Engliſh and Welſh Servants, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of. Apply as above.

To be SOLD, by
THEODORE MEMMINGER,
In Second-ſtreet, a few Doors above Arch-ſtreet, at the Blue Tea Canifter,

GENEVA, by the Quart, Gallon, Caſe, and larger Quantity; likewiſe all Sorts of CORDIALS, at as low a Price as any, in Proportion to the Quality. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) April 25.

The GENERAL COMMITTEE *of Philadelphia, and Province of Pennsylvania.*

GENTLEMEN,

AN authentic Account of a Bill, ordered to be brought into the House of Commons, to repeal so much of an Act of the 7th of his present Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, imported into the British Colonies in America, occasions this Address to you.

It is with the deepest Grief we observe, the Oppressions of America so little regarded, as, that Duties on a few Articles, more ruinous in their Precedent, than fatal in their present Operation, should become the serious Objects of Parliamentary Attention, while the grand Evils, which affect the Life and Soul of American Happiness, are totally disregarded.

When the Resolutions were formed (surrounded with Difficulties as we were) on the only Plan we had left for the Recovery of our ancient Liberties (and which, we are convinced, will ultimately have their desired Effect, if we have but Virtue enough to resist the Allurements of present Gain, in Favour of the inestimable Blessings of our envied Constitution) for Want of a Communication with each other, the Colonies adopted Plans, various in Extent of Matter, and Limitations of Time: This Province, as it was among the last, so it has been the most comprehensive, and well considering that Liberty in Retail, is but another Term for Slavery, they have included every Object which tends to sap the Foundation of their Freedom,---while the Board of Commissioners are permitted to riot with such an Extent of unrelenting Power; while our Property is subject to be dragged from Colony to Colony, under the Controul of an oppressive Admiralty, we are not free: And while these Acts continue in Force, we are *chained* down *by our* Resolutions: Such is our present Situation, in which we glory. The Day of Trial is but approaching: Unanimity is absolutely necessary: And we are positive nothing but an Exertion of the purest Virtue, in the Prosecution of one generally adopted Plan, can possibly revive our expiring Constitution. Should any of our Sister Colonies take an Advantage of the Repeal of these trifling Duties, we think it had been infinitely better to have submitted quietly to the Yoke, than to have discovered the deepest Knowledge of our Constitution, and a most ardent Desire of preserving it: Yet, when a Variety of Circumstances combine to insure our Success, we think it would be highly dishonourable to sink into a slavish Inactivity, when a spirited and steady Conduct can alone crown our Hopes.

"The People of this Province have bound themselves, in the general Cause of American Liberty, by extending their Resolutions, until the Whole of their Complaints are removed. It would be a capital Crime in us to suspect the public Virtue of our Countrymen; nor can we even suppose, in the most distant Manner, this Province will fall a Sacrifice to the Purity of her Intentions. The Security of our inherent injured Rights, was the Foundation of our Agreements; until that Security is amply obtained, nothing can be said to be done. The principal Arguments in the House of Commons were founded on the Division of the Colonies; the Impracticability of manufacturing, and the Impossibility of continuing firm in our Non-importation. Let us convince them of our Unanimity, and the Falsity of those dishonourable Reports, which declare any Breach of Consequence in our sacred Engagements, and we may be certain of Success. That Individuals will be found in every Colony, who, dead to all the warm Emotions of the Heart, even when Liberty is at Stake, will sacrifice the only Blessings, which make Life comfortable, to the dirty Consideration of present Emolument, is nothing extraordinary. Worthless Men are the Produce of every Climate: They serve only as a Foil to set off the Cause: And unless we become Traitors to our own Liberties, we have little to fear.

"Our Countrymen in Great-Britain are equally engaged in the Defence of the Constitution. Surrounded on all Sides with the Minions of Government, the best Men in the Nation have pledged themselves for its Defence. These Patriots are equally the Objects of our Admiration and Imitation. And as our Blood and Rights flow equally from the same Source, we should scandalize the rough unremitting Virtue of our Ancestors, did we not follow their Example. Let us suppose the worst that can befal us, that the Iron Hand of Power will at last prevail, and trample upon every Right of American Liberty; yet we think it an indispensable Duty, which we owe to our Country and Descendants, inflexibly to persevere to the last, and let Posterity record, FORCE *obtained a Triumph over* PUBLIC VIRTUE; and though we fell, we fell with a Dignity and Spirit becoming the Sons of GREAT-BRITAIN. We are,

Your most affectionate Countrymen,
Signed,
By Order of the General Committee,
JOHN NEUFVILLE, *Chairman.*

NEW-YORK, May 14.

To the COMMITTEE *of* MERCHANTS *at* NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN, BOSTON, *May* 5, 1770.

AS several Vessels have lately arrived here from London, and it has been industriously propagated to the Disadvantage of the Town, that the Trade has been endeavouring to break through the Non-importation Agreement, and have imported large Quantities of Goods, we take the earliest Opportunity to acquaint you of the Proceedings of the Trade, in Consequence of these Arrivals.

"In the Course of this Month, the Captains Davies, Freeman, Brisbane, and others, arrived from London, most of them having some Goods, though none fully loaded. A Meeting of all Persons concerned in Trade was immediately called, and as it appeared probable, that by the next Vessel we might receive the News of the Repeal of the Act imposing Duties on Tea, Glass, Paper, and Colours, which would open the Trade, it was voted, that it was desired that all Persons who had imported any Goods contrary to Agreement, would immediately deliver them up to the Committee of Inspection, to be stored till Advice should be received of the Repeal, and the Goods be released by a general Vote of the Trade; every Importer was served with a Copy of this Vote, and the Meeting adjourned to Wednesday last. In the mean Time Captain Scott arrived with the News of a Bill being brought into the House of Commons for a partial Repeal, that the Duties on Glass, Paper, and Colours, was to be taken off, but that on *Tea* to remain.

"At the Adjournment of the Meeting it appeared, that as the Act was not like to be totally repealed, the Orders of the Trade in general remained unexecuted, and that some few Persons, by giving their Orders in a very loose Manner, and others on the Spot, to our Surprize, imagining that this partial Repeal would satisfy the Americans, had their Goods shipped. The Trade hereupon unanimously voted---That every Person who had imported any Goods in the last Vessels, would be desired immediately to re-ship them, and a Committee was appointed to wait on them, and obtain their immediate Answer.

"The Importers were at first unwilling to re-ship, and were desirous of storing them on the Terms of the first Vote; but as they were convinced their re-shipping them would be more satisfactory to the Body of the People, they have voluntarily consented to ship them back to London by the first Vessels, except such Articles as are allowed by Agreement to be imported, and *Tea*, which cannot be returned.---The Tea is to be stored by the Committee, and under their Care, till a general Importation shall take Place.

"Two Vessels are put up, in order to carry the Goods back, Captains Scott and Freeman; the former will perhaps sail this Week, fully loaded with *British Manufactures*, the other soon after, as the utmost Care will be taken to dispatch them as soon as possible.

"Thus, Gentlemen, you see that the Trade are determined steadily to adhere to the Agreement they voluntarily entered into, and not to give over till the great Object of their Pursuit is obtained. We doubt not the other Colonies are as firmly resolved, in case any Goods arrive, to pursue the like Steps, and hope that as we have hitherto been united in our Exertions for the common Good, we shall continue to be so; which may be a happy Means, under Providence, to secure to us those invaluable Rights and Privileges which our Ancestors dearly purchased, and which we, their Descendants, are under the strongest Obligations to defend. That the Blessings of the British Constitution, according to Revolution Principles, and true English Liberty, may be the Portion of America, to the latest Posterity, is the sincere and ardent Wish of, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble Servants."

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Agreeable to my Engagement, I now send the Depositions of several reputable Inhabitants of this County, which I request you will immediately lay before the Public in your Paper. I flatter myself, that these Depositions will satisfy the impartial Public, that the Charges brought against me are false, malicious, and totally groundless. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient,

Lancaster, May 16, 1770. ISAAC MYER.

Berks County, ss. THE Examination of Henry Bough, of Heidelberg Township, in the County of Lancaster, Yeoman, who, upon his solemn Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, That on the 29th Day of January, 1770, he this Deponent was employed to draw a Conveyance from Henry Mosser to Isaac Myer, in Fee for the Plantation of the said Mosser, situate in the said Township, containing One Hundred and Forty Acres, more or less---That the said Mosser, at the executing of the said Deed, was perfectly sober---That the Contents of the said Deed were particularly made known, and fully explained to him---That the said Deed was not antidated, but executed on the Day it bears Date---That at the Time of the Execution of the said Deed Hans Adam Mosser, the Father of the said Henry Mosser, was living, and though he had executed a Deed for the Premises to his Son Henry, yet he kept the Deeds thereof in his Possession---That at the Time of the Execution of the said Deed, the said Isaac Myer engaged to pay to the said Henry Mosser, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds-----That some Time after the old Man's Death, William Schneider came to the said Deponent's House, and said, he was sent by Mosser to get Myer to come to the said Deponent's House, to agree with him about the Purchase and Payment of his Place, and in the Afternoon of the same Day Mosser came to the Deponent's House, and then and there Mr. Myer and the said Mosser entered into an Agreement, of which the following is a true Copy-----"ARTICLES of Agreement, made and concluded this 29th Day of January, A. D. 1770, by and between Henry Mosser, of the Township of Heidelberg, in the County of Lancaster, and Province of Pennsylvania, of the one Part, and Isaac Myer, of the Township, County, and Province aforesaid, WITNESSETH; that the said Henry Mosser, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ten Hundred Pounds, have granted and sold, and by these Presents doth grant, bargain and sell, to the said Isaac Myer, or his Heirs, One certain Tract of Land, lying and being in the Township aforesaid, adjoining Christian Lehman, Nicholas Mosser, Henry Kappenhaver, Isaac Myer, and Simon Bassler; and the above Sum is to be paid as follows, that is to say, £300 in May next, and £300 in Gales, according to the last Will and Testament, and after they are paid, the Sum of £50 yearly, until the whole Sum of £1000 are fully paid. And the said Henry Mosser, and his Heirs, shall and will deliver free and quiet Possession of the aforesaid Tract of Land unto the aforesaid Isaac Myer, or his Heirs, on or before the first Day of April next, with all the Grain in the Ground, and with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging. IN WITNESS whereof, both Parties bind themselves to each other in the penal Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, lawful Money. IN WITNESS whereof, they have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, this 29th Day of January, A. D. 1770.

HENRY MOSSER, L. S.
ISAAC MYER, L. S.

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of JACOB SMITH, HENRY BOUGH."

That at the Time of the executing the said Agreement, the said Henry Mosser was perfectly sober---That before they entered into it, they had a Conversation about the Purchase and Payment of the said Land, and Mr. Myer particularly cautioned him against drinking, and directed this Deponent repeatedly, not to let him have any Drink---That at the Time of the said Agreement, the said Henry Mosser declared, that he had given to his Brother a Mortgage of the said Premises, for Twelve Hundred Pounds, though no more than One Hundred and Thirty Pounds were due to him, which was to be paid by the said Isaac Myer, to his said Brother, and deducted out of the first Payment of Three Hundred Pounds----That though, by the said Agreement, the said Myer was not to pay him any Money till the first Day of May instant, yet, after the Signing and Delivery, Mosser asked for Money---That Myer sent home for some, and presently afterwards offered him five or six Half Johannes's, and told him to take what he wanted, upon which Mosser took up two, and got Paper from the said Deponent to wrap them up in---That the said Agreement, by which Myer was to pay One Thousand Pounds, was left in the said Deponent's Hands, as a Security for Mosser---And that the next Day after the Day of Sale aforesaid, the said Mosser gave him, this Deponent, Twenty Shillings, which he said was all of the Half Johannes's he received from Myer, in Part of his Expences. HENRY BOUGH.

Sworn at Heidelberg Township, in Berks County, the 5th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770, *before me* JOHN PATTON.

Berks County, ss. THE Examination of William Schneider, who, upon his solemn Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, That on the 29th Day of January, 1770, Henry Mosser came to the House of him this Deponent, soon after Day-break, and told him, that Isaac Myer and he were to agree that Day about the Purchase of his Place---That this Doponent told him Mr. Myer would not buy it, as he had lately purchased another Place---That the said Mosser told him they were to meet that Day, for that Purpose, and he knew Mr. Myer would not buy the other Place, as he was that Day to buy his---That in the Afternoon he went to Bough's, and they then agreed that Mosser was to have a Thousand Pounds, in Payments as mentioned in their Articles of Agreement----That the said Mosser was sober, and asked for Money, when Mr. Myer offered him a Number of Half Johannes's, of which Mosser took two, saying they were enough then---And that the said Myer offered to let the said Mosser live on the said Place at Eighteen Pounds Rent, per Annum. WILLIAM SCHNEIDER.

Sworn at Heidelberg Township, in Berks County, the 5th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770, *before me* JOHN PATTON.

Berks County, ss. THE Examination of Christian Smith, who, upon his solemn Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, That he was present when Isaac Myer and Henry Mosser agreed for the Purchase of the said Mosser's Place for One Thousand Pounds, as mentioned in their Agreement---That the said Mosser was perfectly sober---That he asked Myer for Money, who offered him several Half Johannes's, two of which the said Mosser took, wrapped in Paper, and put in his Pocket; and that the said Myer offered to let him live on the Place four or five Years, for Eighteen Pounds per Annum.

CHISTIAN SMITH.

Sworn at Heidelberg Township, in Berks County, the 5th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770, *before me* JOHN PATTON,

Berks County, ss. THE Examination of Jacob Smith, who upon his solemn Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, That he was present at the Execution of the Deed from Henry Mosser to Isaac Myer, dated January, 1770. That the said Mosser was perfectly sober---That the said Deponent offered him Drink, but he the said Mosser refused it, saying he was bargaining----That the said Myer told him he was right---And that after the Bargain was settled Mosser drank freely.

JACOB SMITH.

Sworn at Heidelberg Township, in Berks County, the 5th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770, *before me* JOHN PATTON.

Berks County, ss. THE Examination of Henry Schell, who upon his solemn Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, That after the Agreement between Isaac Myer, and Henry Mosser, was over, he asked the said Mosser if he had sold his Place, when he answered yes, for One Thousand Pounds---this Deponent said it was enough, and Mosser answered yes---That this Deponent looked upon him as sober---And that the said Mosser then told this Deponent, Mr. Myer would let him stay on the Place for Eighteen Pounds per Annum.

HENRY SCHELL.

Sworn at Heidelberg Township, in Berks County, the 5th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770, *before me* JOHN PATTON.

Berks County, ss. THE Examination of Martin Schell, who upon his solemn Oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, That the said Henry Mosser came to him, this Deponent, early in the Morning, and offered to sell him his Place, when this Deponent offered him a Thousand and Fifty Pounds for it---And that the said Mosser was perfectly sober, and said, now I have lost Fifty Pounds, for I have sold it to Isaac Myer last Night for a Thousand Pounds, and shewed him, this Deponent, Money which he said he had received from the said Myer.

MARTIN SCHELL.

Sworn at Heidelberg Township, in Berks County, the 5th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770, *before me* JOHN PATTON.

To be SOLD by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his store at the corner of Market and Third-streets, the following assortment of merchandize, viz.

A NEAT assortment of broadcloths, consisting of blue, claret, cinnamon, drab, and copper colours; shaloons; fine and coarse tammies, of different colours; callimancoes; worsted saggathies; fine and coarse brown and blue camblets; bed bunts; clouting diaper, narrow Russia ditto; fine 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linen; striped cotton hollands; fine white cambrick handkerchiefs, with blue and red borders; blue peelong; black paduasoy; India nankeens; plain bengalls; cambricks and lawns, in patches; a variety of printed calicoes, cottons, and linens; a variety of flowered and plain ribbons; Scotch thread, sisters ditto; mens and womens cotton hose; narrow striped persians; silk handkerchiefs; silk and cotton ditto; mens and womens thread hose; youths brown thread ditto; maids blue worsted ditto; linen handkerchiefs; black silk stock tape; dyed pillow fustian; silk and worsted breeches patterns; womens silk mitts, of different colours and sizes; death-head mohair buttons; fine mohair; cinnamon; fine narrow white tape; blue and white nonsopretties; 3 qr. wide stripes; long and short scythes; iron coffee-mills; fine clothiers cards; fine cotton ditto; fine and coarse wool ditto; tow ditto; snaffle bitts; silver watches; English flints; a variety of Bath, white metal and steel shoe and knee buckles; plain, flowered and yellow metal coat and jacket buttons; yellow and white metal sleeve buttons; ivory combs; buck and sham stag butcher knives, with sheaths; pistol capt knives; French cutteau knives, of different sizes; penknives; brass and steel taylors thimbles; Bath-metal steel-top womens thimbles; small shears and scissars; razors; snuff-boxes; brass curtain rings; best temple spectacles, with steel cases; chapman books; silk and ferret laces; black and brass padlocks; best small crown looking-glasses; common and transparent japan waiters, of different sizes; brass night cocks; needles, &c.

AS John Gass soon intends to leave the place, he has a good brick house, 3 story high, 2 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, and lot of ground, to dispose of, situate on the north side of Pine-street, in the city of Philadelphia, the lot is 15 feet front on said street, and 80 feet deep, subject to a rent of Thirty Shillings, sterling, a year. If not sold by private sale, he will sell it at public vendue, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, the 28th of June next, at the London Coffee-House. For terms of sale apply to JOHN GASS.

N. B. There is a room built back, that 18 people may dine in, with the privilege of an alley. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant GIRL's Time, about 17 Years old, who has between 3 and 4 Years to serve. She is sold for no other Reason, only there being more Servants than are needful in the Family where she is.

N. B. She has had the Small-pox; can wash, and do all Sorts of House-work. Enquire of the Printers.

LOST, on Saturday Night, the 12th Instant, a Silver faced WATCH, accidentally laid on some Wood, at Market-street Wharff, the Maker's Name Bagnell, Boston, London engraved on her Face; she had a Copper coloured Chain, with long Links, a Steel Seal, and a Brass Key. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the New Printing-Office, or Samuel Dunlap, Corder, at Market-street Wharff, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward. ¶

MURGATROYD and WICKERSHAM,

At their Store, in Second-street, a few Doors below Race-street, have for Sale, at the lowest Rates, for Cash,

WEST-INDIA, Philadelphia and New-England Rum, Melasses, Muscovado Sugar, fresh Rice, Rozin, Tar, Redwood, Logwood, Tea, Chocolate, Ginger, Tanner's Oil and Blubber, Raisins in Kegs, &c. &c. &c. They likewise keep an Assortment of the best Kinds of Bar Iron, where those, who will please to favour them with their Custom, may meet with a constant Supply, warranted good, Wholesale and Retail.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

INTENDS shortly to embark for Europe, in Consequence is determined to have her Affairs settled, therefore once more earnestly requests all those indebted to her by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, to discharge their respective Ballances speedily, otherwise she will be under the disagreeable Necessity of putting such Matters in Suit.

N. B. She has a stout healthy NEGROE LAD to dispose of, about 18 Years old, who is fit for Town or Country Work.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL well-finished stone house, two stories high, with a good stone kitchen, stable, coach-house, and spring-house, with a never-failing spring, a handsome well built stone bridge over the creek, and about 7 acres of land, 5 whereof is under wood, the rest garden, pasture, and a young bearing orchard, pleasantly situated, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a fine rising ground, on the Wissahickon road, 5 miles from Philadelphia; also a convenient small stone tenement, adjoining the same, with about three acres of land, on which is a young bearing orchard; likewise a saw-mill, in good repair, the wheel work being almost new, and a good stream of water. Any gentleman inclining to purchase the whole, or any part of the above, may be informed of the particulars, and the payment made easy, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be made. JONATHAN ADAMS. ¶

Best possible image.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 28th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Martin Cryder, at the Sign of the Swan, in Second-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth, on Vine-ſtreet, 51 feet; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

Alſo a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth 230 feet, to a certain 40 feet ſtreet, running from Browne's-ſtreet to Poplar Lane; bounded eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, ſouthward by ground now or late of Robert Shepherd, weſtward by Third-ſtreet Continued as aforeſaid, and Northward by ground of James Caſſell; ſubject to a groundrent of 2l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum.

And a certain other tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet Continued, containing in breadth, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 30 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, to the aforeſaid 40 feet ſtreet; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of William Fox, eaſtward by the ſaid 40 feet ſtreet, and northward by ground now or late of Daniel Ballard; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 15s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Adam Evey, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 29th of May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 27 feet, or thereabouts, and extending in depth from Second to Dock-ſtreet, having ſix meſſuages or tenements erected thereon; bounded eaſtward by Dock-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Henry Liſle, weſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward by ground of Hannah Steel; ſubject to a groundrent of 45l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Newby, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Humphreys, at High-ſtreet Ferry,---Nine lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, near the river Schuylkill, viz. No. 1, *containing 7 acres and a half, and 4 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry, and by the road leading from Lancaſter road to ſaid mill.*----No. 2, *containing 7 acres of land (lately cleared) bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*---No. 3, *containing 10 acres, 1 quarter, and 15 perches of land (lately cleared) bounded by Marſhall's road, leading to the Middle Ferry, and the road leading from Lancaſter road to Schuylkill Mill.*----No. 4, *containing 10 acres and 15 perches of clear, and chiefly old land, bounded by Marſhall's road aforeſaid.*-----No. 5, *containing 15 acres 1 quarter, and 18 perches of land, about one fifth part thereof cleared, the remainder good well timbered woodland, with a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by Marſhall's road.*-----No. 6, *containing 27 acres 1 quarter, and 22 perches of land, about one fourth part thereof cleared, the remainder good woodland, well timbered, and a never-failing ſpring of water thereon; bounded by lots No. 5 & 7, and has the privilege of a road extending into Marſhall's road aforeſaid.*---No. 7, *containing 12 acres and a half, and 33 perches of land, about one fourth thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered, and likewiſe a never-failing ſpring of water, which runs through the whole lot; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*---No. 8, *containing 9 acres 3 quarters, and 13 perches of land, all well timbered, and ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the road leading from Schuylkill Mill to the Middle Ferry.*----No. 9, *containing 8 acres 1 quarter, and 16 perches of land, well timbered, and likewiſe ſupplied with water by the abovementioned ſprings; bounded by the laſt aforementioned road. The above deſcribed lots are very ſuitable for Gentlemens country ſeats, on account of their high and pleaſant ſituation, and the beautiful and extenſive proſpect; plans thereof may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, at George Gray's, at the Lower-Ferry, and at the place of ſale; the ſaid lots are part of the eſtate of Richard Gardiner; ſeized and taken in execution by*

JOSEPH REDMAN, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 25th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 280 acres, and allowance, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of James Munſey, Moſes Mellocin, Manor Line, &c. Alſo at the ſame time and place, will be ſold feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, table and chairs; alſo horſes, cows and ſheep, and other things, not here inſerted; late the eſtate of John Hamilton, ſeized and taken in execution by John Morton, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter; bounded ſouthward, with Bridge-ſtreet, weſtward, with -------ſtreet, northward, with John Salkeld's land, and eaſtward, with lots of John Salkeld, deceaſed; late the eſtate of Edward Turner; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 26th day of this inſtant May, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of John Kerlin, John Templeton, and others. Alſo another meſſuage or tenement, and tract of 7 acres of land, more or leſs, bounded by John Kerlin, Samuel Kennedy, and Lancaſter road; all late the eſtate of James Hunter, the younger, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

Lancaſter, May 7, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, there will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 29th day of this inſtant, at 2 o' clock, a meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Straſburg townſhip, well known by the name of the Black Horſe, being a well-accuſtomed Tavern many years, and, perhaps, as good a ſtanding for public buſineſs as any in the county, with a good orchard and meadow; late the property of Thomas Smith; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff.

N. B. On the 30th, at 12 o' clock, at Martick Furnace, will be ſold, a quantity of caſting.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

THE large Lot, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Stables, and other Conveniencies, on the North-Side of Cheſtnut-Street, above the State-Houſe, in Philadelphia. It is now untenanted, and may therefore be immediately entered upon. As the Lot has two Fronts of 237 Feet each, it lies very convenient for dividing into ſmall Lots. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN SMITH, in Burlington. *Tbc. 3M.*

To be ſold, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Friday, the 25th of this inſtant May, in the Evening of the ſaid Day,

A LARGE commodious 60 Feet Water Lot, on which there is built, a good Wharf, and 3 large commodious 3 Story Houſes, with Stores under each of them, compleatly finiſhed and painted; each Houſe has 2 good Rooms on a Floor, 2 Cloſets in each Room, and 2 Garrets, with Chimneys.

The firſt Houſe is about 20 Feet Front by about 36 Feet deep.

The ſecond is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with a good Room over the Alley, and a Vault under it, that will hold 8 Hogſheads of Rum.

The third is about 20 Feet Front (including Half of a 9 Feet Alley) by about 36 Feet deep, with 2 Rooms over the Alley, and a Vault under it that will hold 4 Hogſheads of Rum. All the 3 Buildings or Houſes, from the Stores upwards, are 14 Inch Wall Front and Back, with a Balcony to each, fronting the River Delaware, from which you have a fine Proſpect both up and down ſaid River.

The Buildings are ſituated in Swanſon-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, extending from thence into the River as far as other Water Lots; the Wharf is carried out 120 Feet, at the End thereof a Thoroughfare, with a 56 Feet Pier, and a Dock to the Southward of the ſaid Pier; bounded Weſtward, by Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid, Eaſtward, by the River Delaware, Southward, by Ground of Anthony Duche, ſen. and Northward, by other Ground of Zacharias Nieman; the whole ſubject to a Groundrent of £16 Currency per Annum for ever. As the Wharf and Houſes are ſo well known, it is needleſs to enlarge on its Situation for carrying on the Lumber Buſineſs, which it has been employed in for upwards of 12 Years, by the Subſcriber and Mr. Robert Knox.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 15 Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, on which is erected, a new Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, 2 Story high, 12 Feet front by 18 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in Breadth 17 and a Half Feet, and in Depth 65 Feet, with a Frame Tenement thereon, about 14 and a Half Feet Front by 21 Feet deep, with a good Cellar under the ſame; ſubject to a Groundrent of £4 13 9 Currency per Ann.

ZACHARIAS NIEMAN.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1770.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 31ſt inſtant, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not diſpoſed of by private Sale at any Time before,

A GOOD large Frame Shop, and Lot of Ground, of a triangular Form, ſituate on the weſterly Side of Dock-ſtreet, and on the northerly Side of Pear-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; bounded eaſterly on the ſaid Dock-ſtreet 28 Feet; ſoutherly on the ſaid Pear-ſtreet 49 Feet; and northerly on Ground late of Samuel Brookhouſe 40 Feet; ſubject to a Groundrent of 32 Spaniſh Silver Pieces of Eight per Annum, or Value thereof in Coin current, &c. It has been occupied as a Smith's Shop ſome Time paſt, and may be very convenient for a Skinner, Soap-boiler, or Tallow-chandler, as it is near the Dock, and handy to the Water. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, by applying to JOHN JERVIS, junior, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHARLES JERVIS, Hatter, in Second-ſtreet, may be informed of the Conditions and Terms of Sale. †

Philadelphia, April 1770

EIGHTY dozen of graſs, cradling and briar ſcythes, and ninety dozen of ſickles, made ready for the enſuing ſeaſon, a quantity of ſtraw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, ſeveral pair of ſmith's bellows, iron work for griſt-mills, the ſpindles and rines made after the old or new method; clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large ſcrews; ſaw-mill and fulling-mill irons; large ſcale-beams, for millers or larger draughts; all made by the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, who believes they will prove as good as any made elſewhere; which he will ſell at reaſonable rates, wholeſale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.----He has for ſale, a good copper ſtill, of about 85 gallons, at Two Shillings per pound, and its tin worm, at One Shilling and Sixpence per pound, alſo black-lead crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good.

Whereas ſome merchants of this city have, for theſe 5 or 6 years paſt, imported from Great-Britain, large quantities of ſickles, ſtamped S. PACHALL, in imitation (as I apprehend) of my ſtamp, which is S. PASCHALL, and on the credit thereof, have ſold great quantities, many of which have been brought to me by farmers to alter, who aſſured me they bought them for my make, and as the workmanſhip is by no means equal to thoſe formerly made by me, I therefore acquaint the public with this deception, which may eaſily be detected, as the letter S, between the A and C, is left out in the ſtamp on the Engliſh ſickle. I ſhould have notified this difference to the public at their firſt appearance, but had then declined the trade, and as I am now deſirous of eſtabliſhing my ſon in the ſame buſineſs (who is an apprentice to me) think it a duty to the public, and my own character, to acquaint them therewith.

Tbc. 3M. STEPHEN PASCHALL.

ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, ready prepared for the Harveſt, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, at the Sign of the Sickle, the 4th Door above the Priſon, in Market-ſtreet; theſe Sickles are carefully made, will be ſold at the loweſt Rates, and enſured to be good.

Cheſter County, April 27, 1770.

NOW in the Goal of this County, committed as a runaway Servant, an Iriſh Man, who calls himſelf Andrew Young, and ſays he is a Weaver by Trade; he confeſſes he is a Servant to ſome Perſon in Virginia, but ſays he does not know his Maſter's Name, and has been from him theſe three Years; he is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, well ſet, and pock-marked. His Maſter, if any be has, is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH THOMAS, *Goaler.*

§

For LONDON, directly,

The PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, PETER OSBORNE, COMMANDER,

IS expected to ſail early in next Month. For Freight or Paſſage apply to JOSHUA FISHER & SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or ſaid Maſter.

Philadelphia, Fifth-Month 15, 1770.

For SAVANNAH *(in* GEORGIA*)*

The BRIG GEORGIA PACKET, JOHN SOUDER, Commander; A good Live Oak and Cedar Veſſel, having moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Commander on board, at ſaid Bright and Pechin's Wharff.

N. B. A Quantity of choice new Rice, Soal Leather, Bees Wax, Sagoe, Powder Soy, Logwood, &c. to be ſold by ſaid Bright and Pechin, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet.

EXCELLENT STARCH,

For Exportation, or Home Conſumption, to be SOLD by RICHARD WALN, At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, at his Manufactory in the Northern Liberties. †6w

WILLCOCKS's PRESS PAPER, formerly ſold by JAMES WHITE, may now be had at ANDREW DOZ's, near the Drawbridge, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill, turned by the Main and Middle Branch of Naaman's Creek, 240 Rods from Landing on ſaid Creek, and 20 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, built 1761 and 1762, with 7 Acres of good Meadow and as much Upland, with Dwelling-Houſes, Barn, &c. The Mills are ſituated and calculated for carrying on a large Trade in the Flour and Scantlin Way, with the moſt common, and ſome uncommon Conveniencies to each Mill. For further Particulars enquire of John Maſon, or Benjamin Reynolds, near the Premiſes; or the Subſcriber and Owner, near Wilmington,

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Alſo twenty Acres of good Land, one Half cleared, about a Mile diſtant from the ſaid Mills. §5. Tbctf.

WANTED,

A SOBER MAN, that can be well recommended, to ſome Perſon of Character, to teach four or five Scholars, or, if he chooſes it, may have a very good SCHOOL. Such a One will meet with good Encouragement. Apply at the Lower Ferry on Saſquehanna, and be farther informed.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Bond, Bill, or Book-debt, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Philad. April 30, 1770. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. Said FRAZER takes in and carries on the Dying YARN as uſual, at Twenty-pence per Pound.

TO BE LETT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a Story Kitchen and Waſh-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Willing's Alley, and nearly oppoſite the Union Library. For further Particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet,

May 1, 1770. § JONATHAN DILLWORTH.

GEORGE MEADE, & COMPANY,

Have for Sale, at their Stores, next Door to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOHN MEASE, *deceaſed,*

OLD Barbados Spirit, Rum, excellent Madeira Wine, Spermaceti Candles, Iriſh Beef, a few Hogſheads of Halifax Fiſh. Tbc2M.

To be LETT on Groundrent,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, on Third, Lawrel-Streets, between Walnut and Spruce-Streets. Terms, apply to SAMUEL POWEL, who has alſo ſeveral Lots of unimproved Paſture Ground to lett.

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL two Story Brick HOUSE, in a Part of this City, and quiet Neighbourhood. A ſober orderly People need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP CLARENDON, *JAMES CARR,* Commander,

A fine new Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail about three Weeks. For Paſſage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, Commander, at the London Coffee-Houſe.

ABSENTED from the ſhip Betſy, Seymour Howell, an apprentice, named Samuel Moate, about 16 years old, born in or near Liverpool, he is ſlim, of a brown complexion, wears his own brown hair, coarſe blue jacket, and check ſhirt, trowſers, much worn, light coloured yarn ſtockings, ſhoes new, with large pewter buckles, ſmall round hat, talks much, hath been ſeveral years on board a man of war;----hath run away with him, John Pierce, a Welſh indented ſervant, from Monmouthſhire, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a light complexion, ſhort hair, brought up to farming buſineſs; had on, a blue coat and breeches, check ſhirt, and a white one with him, white ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, pewter buckles, and ſmall round hat. Whoever will bring ſaid apprentice and ſervant to the ſaid ſhip, ſhall receive for the firſt Thirty Pence; and for the laſt Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, by SEYMOUR HOWELL.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, in Benſalem, Bucks county, on the firſt of this inſtant, ſeveral articles hereafter mentioned, viz. One white cloth coat, 1 mohair buttons, 1 black velvet jacket, 1 white cloth ditto, 1 ditto, and 1 white cotton ditto, a beaver hat, 2 pair of ſheetings, a woman's ſhort black velvet cloak, 1 long calamanco black quilt, 1 red ditto, 4 chints gowns, of different colours, 6 handkerchiefs, 2 red ditto, and 1 blue ditto, 8 mens ſhirts, 6 of which are holland, and 2 homeſpun, 6 womens ſhifts, 3 pair of ſpun ſheets, 1 pair of womens ſhoes, with ſilver buckles, 1 homeſpun blanket, 2 gauze aprons, 1 holland ditto, and ſundry more, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by JOHN MILLER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt New-year's day, from the ſubſcriber in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſervant man named THOMAS LYNCH, who was born in Queen's county, in Ireland, and took ſhipping at Dublin with Captain and arrived at Philadelphia laſt September, is between 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, full faced, freſh coloured, brown curled hair; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a good blue cloth coat, cloſe bodied, with a ſtanding collar, mohair buttons, a jacket without ſleeves, the fore part of a brownish colour, the back part of a different colour, with a ſtripe of white down the back, very remarkable, good buckſkin breeches, with braſs buttons, and ſtrings to the knees, homeſpun coarſe ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one of a blue and white, the other of a brown colour, neats leather ſhoes, and ſteel buckles. He was brought up to the farming buſineſs, and ſays his father was a conſiderable farmer in his time, who died the fall before he came away; as he is a likely fellow, and has but little of the Iriſh brogue on his tongue, and had good cloaths on when he went away, it is likely he has not been miſtruſted for a ſervant. Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by EVAN JONES.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Bucks county, in Townſhip, about 7 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, laſt Week, a middle ſized grey MARE. The Owner is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take her away.

May 15, 1770. L. LARDNER.

Best possible image.

May 31, 1770. NUMB. 2162.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

On Saturday laſt the Ship WARWICK, *Captain* DAVIDSON, *arrived here from Briſtol, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, TUESDAY, March 27.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

IN my laſt Letter I offered you my Opinion of the Truth and Propriety of his Majeſty's Anſwer to the City of London, conſidering it merely as the Speech of a Miniſter, drawn up in his own Defence, and delivered, as uſual, by the Chief Magiſtrate. I would ſeparate, as much as poſſible, the King's perſonal Character and Behaviour from the Acts of the preſent Government; I wiſh it to be underſtood that his Majeſty had in Effect no more Concern in the Subſtance of what he ſaid, than Sir James Hodges had in the Remonſtrance, and that as Sir James, in Virtue of his Office, was obliged to ſpeak the Sentiments of the People, his Majeſty might think himſelf bound by the ſame official Obligation, to give a graceful Utterance to the Sentiments of his Miniſter. The cold Formality of a well-repeated Leſſon, is widely diſtant from the animated Expreſſion of the Heart.

This Diſtinction, however, is only true with reſpect to the Meaſure itſelf. The Conſequences of it reach beyond the Miniſter, and materially affect his Majeſty's Honour. In their own Nature they are formidable enough to alarm a Man of Prudence, and diſgraceful enough to afflict a Man of Spirit. A Subject, whoſe ſincere Attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Family is founded upon rational Principles, will not, in the preſent Conjuncture, be ſcrupulous of alarming, or even of afflicting his Sovereign. I know there is another Sort of Loyalty, of which his Majeſty has had plentiful Experience. When the Loyalty of Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen, has once taken Poſſeſſion of an unhappy Prince, it ſeldom leaves him without accompliſhing his Deſtruction. When the Poiſon of their Doctrines has tainted the natural Benevolence of his Diſpoſition, when their inſidious Councils have corrupted the *Stamina* of his Government, what Antidote can reſtore him to his political Health and Honour, but the firm Sincerity of his Engliſh Subjects?

It has not been uſual in this Country, at leaſt ſince the Days of Charles the Firſt, to ſee the Sovereign perſonally at Variance, or engaged in a direct Altercation with his Subjects. Acts of Grace and Indulgence are wiſely appropriated to him, and ſhould conſtantly be performed by himſelf. He never ſhould appear, but in an amiable Light to his Subjects. Even in France, as long as any Ideas of a limited Monarchy were thought worth preſerving, it was a Maxim, that no Man ſhould leave the Royal Preſence diſcontented. They have loſt or renounced the moderate Principles of their Government, and now, when their Parliaments venture to remonſtrate, the Tyrant comes forward, and anſwers abſolutely for himſelf. The Spirit of their preſent Conſtitution requires that the King ſhould be feared, and the Principle, I believe, is tolerably ſupported by the Fact. But, in *our* political Syſtem, the Theory is at Variance with the Practice, for the King ſhould be beloved. Meaſures of greater Severity may, indeed, in ſome Circumſtances, be neceſſary; but the Miniſter, who adviſes, ſhould take the Execution and Odium of them entirely upon himſelf. He not only betrays his Maſter, but violates the Spirit of the Engliſh Conſtitution, when he expoſes the Chief Magiſtrate to the perſonal Hatred or Contempt of his Subjects. When we ſpeak of the Firmneſs of Government, we mean an uniform Syſtem of Meaſures, deliberately adopted, and reſolutely maintained by the Servants of the Crown, not a peeviſh Aſperity in the Language or Behaviour of the Sovereign. The Government of a weak, irreſolute Monarch, may be wiſe, moderate, and firm;---that of an obſtinate capricious Prince, on the contrary, may be feeble, undetermined, and relaxed. The Reputation of public Meaſures depends upon the Miniſter, who is reſponſible, not upon the King, whoſe private Opinions are not ſuppoſed to have Weight againſt the Advice of his Council, whoſe perſonal Authority ſhould therefore never be interpoſed in public Affairs. This, I believe, is true, conſtitutional Doctrine. But, for a Moment, let us ſuppoſe it falſe. Let it be taken for granted that an Occaſion may ariſe, in which a King of England ſhall be compelled to take upon himſelf the ungrateful Office of rejecting the Petitions, and cenſuring the Conduct of his Subjects; and let the City Remonſtrance be ſuppoſed to have created ſo extraordinary an Occaſion. On this Principle, which I preſume no Friend of Adminiſtration will diſpute, let the Wiſdom and Spirit of the Miniſtry be examined. They adviſe the King to hazard his Dignity, by a poſitive Declaration of his own Sentiments;----they ſuggeſt to him a Language full of Severity and Reproach. What follows? When his Majeſty had taken ſo deciſive a Part in Support of his Miniſtry and Parliament, he had a Right to expect from *them* a reciprocal Demonſtration of Firmneſs in their own Cauſe, and of Zeal for *his* Honour. He had Reaſon to expect (and ſuch, I doubt not, were the bluſtering Promiſes of Lord North) that the Perſons, whom he had been adviſed to charge with having failed in their Reſpect to him, with having injured Parliament, and violated the Principles of the Conſtitution, ſhould not have been permitted to eſcape without ſome ſevere Marks of the Diſpleaſure, and Vengeance of Parliament. As the Matter ſtands, the Miniſter, after placing his Sovereign in the moſt unfavourable Light to his Subjects, and after attempting to fix the Ridicule and Odium of his own precipitate Meaſures upon the Royal Character, leaves him a ſolitary Figure upon the Scene, to recal, if he can, or to compenſate, by future Compliances, for one unhappy Demonſtration of ill-ſupported Firmneſs, and ineffectual Reſentment.---As a Man of Spirit, his Majeſty cannot but be ſenſible, that the lofty Terms, in which he was perſuaded to reprimand the City, when united with the ſilly Concluſion of the Buſineſs, reſemble the Pomp of a mock Tragedy, where the moſt pathetic Sentiments, and even the Sufferings of the Hero, are calculated for Deriſion.

Such has been the boaſted Firmneſs and Conſiſtency of a Miniſter, whoſe Appearance in the Houſe of Commons was thought eſſential to the King's Service;----whoſe Preſence was to influence every Diviſion;---who had a Voice to perſuade, an Eye to penetrate, a Geſture to command. The Reputation of theſe great Qualities has been fatal to his Friends. The little Dignity of Mr. Ellis has been committed. The Mine was ſunk;---Combuſtibles provided, and Welbore Ellis, the Guy Faux of the Fable, waited only for the Signal of Command. All of a ſudden, the Country Gentlemen diſcover how groſly they have been deceived;---the Miniſter's Heart fails him, the grand Plot is defeated in a Moment, and poor Mr. Ellis and his Motion taken into Cuſtody. From the Event of Friday laſt, one would imagine that ſome Fatality hung over this Gentleman. Whether he makes or ſuppreſſes a Motion, he is equally ſure of his Diſgrace. But the Complexion of the Times will ſuffer no Man to be Vice-treaſurer of Ireland with Impunity.

I do not mean to expreſs the ſmalleſt Anxiety for the Miniſter's Reputation. He acts ſeparately for himſelf, and the moſt ſhameful Inconſiſtency may perhaps be no Diſgrace to him. But when the Sovereign, who repreſents the Majeſty of the State, appears in Perſon, his Dignity ſhould be ſupported. The Occaſion ſhould be important;----the Plan well conſidered;----the execution ſteady, and conſiſtent. My Zeal for his Majeſty's real Honour compels me to aſſert, that it has been too much the Syſtem of the preſent Reign, to introduce him perſonally, either to act for, or to defend his Servants. They perſuade him to do what is properly *their* buſineſs, and deſert him in the Midſt of it. Yet this is an Inconvenience, to which he muſt for ever be expoſed, while he adheres to a Miniſtry divided among themſelves, or unequal, in Credit and Ability, to the great Taſk they have undertaken. Inſtead of reſerving the Interpoſition of the Royal Perſonage, as the laſt Reſource of Government, their Weakneſs obliges them to apply it to every ordinary Occaſion, and to render it cheap and common in the Opinion of the People. Inſtead of ſupporting their Maſter, they look to *him* for Support, and for the Emolument of remaining one Day more in Office, care not how much his ſacred Character is proſtituted and diſhonoured.

If I thought it poſſible for this Paper to reach the Cloſet, I would venture to appeal at once to his Majeſty's Judgment. I would aſk him, but in the moſt reſpectful Terms, "As you are "a young Man, Sir, who ought to have a Life of Happineſs in "Proſpect;----as you are a Huſband;---as you are a Father "[your filial Duties I own have been religiouſly performed] is it, "*bona Fide*, for your Intereſt, or your Honour, to ſacrifice "your domeſtic Tranquility, and to live in a perpetual Diſagree-"ment with your People, merely to preſerve ſuch a Chain of "Beings, as North, Barrington, Weymouth, Gower, Ellis, "Onſlow, Rigby, Jerry Dyſon, and Sandwich? Their very "Names are a Satyr upon all Government, and I defy the graveſt "of your Chaplains to read the Catalogue without laughing."

For my own Part, Sir, I have always conſidered Addreſſes from Parliaments as a faſhionable, unmeaning Formality. Uſurpers, Ideots, and Tyrants, have been ſucceſſively complimented, with almoſt the ſame Profeſſions of Duty and Affection. But let us ſuppoſe them to mean exactly what they profeſs. The Conſequences deſerve to be conſidered. Either the Sovereign is a Man of high Spirit, and dangerous Ambition, ready to take Advantage of the Treachery of his Parliament, ready to accept of the Surrender they make him of the public Liberty;---or he is a mild, undeſigning Prince, who, provided they indulge him with a little State and Pageantry, would of himſelf intend no Miſchief. On the firſt Suppoſition, it muſt ſoon be decided by the Sword, whether the Conſtitution ſhould be loſt or preſerved. On the ſecond, a Prince no way qualified for the Execution of a great and hazardous Enterprize, and without any determined Object in View, may nevertheleſs be driven into ſuch deſperate Meaſures, as may lead directly to his Ruin, or diſgrace himſelf by a ſhameful Fluctuation between the Extremes of Violence at one Moment, and Timidity at another. The Miniſter perhaps may have Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs of the preſent Hour, and with the Profits of his Employment. He is the Tenant of the Day, and has no Intereſt in the Inheritance. The Sovereign himſelf is bound by other Obligations, and ought to look forward to a ſuperior, a permanent Intereſt. His paternal Tenderneſs ſhould remind him how many Hoſtages he has given to Society. The Ties of Nature come powerfully in Aid of Oaths and Proteſtations. The Father, who conſiders his own precarious State of Health, and the poſſible Hazard of a long Minority, will wiſh to ſee the Family Eſtate free and unencumbered. What is the Dignity of the Crown, though it were really maintained;---what is the Honour of Parliament, ſuppoſing it could exiſt without any Foundation of Integrity and Juſtice;---or what is the vain Reputation of Firmneſs, even if the Scheme of Government were uniform and conſiſtent, compared with the Heart-felt Affections of the People, with the Happineſs and Security of the Royal Family, or even with the grateful Acclamations of the Populace? Whatever Stile of Contempt may be adopted by Miniſters or Parliaments, no Man ſincerely deſpiſes the Voice of the Engliſh Nation. The Houſe of Commons are only Interpreters, whoſe Duty it is to convey the Senſe of the People faithfully to the Crown. If the Interpretation be falſe or imperfect, the conſtituent Powers are called upon to deliver their own Sentiments. Their Speech is rude, but intelligible; their Geſtures fierce, but full of Explanation. Perplexed by Sophiſtries, their honeſt Eloquence riſes into Action. The firſt Appeal was to the Integrity of their Repreſentatives;---the ſecond to the King's Juſtice;---the laſt Argument of the People, whenever they have Recourſe to it, will carry more perhaps than Perſuaſion to Parliament, or Supplication to the Throne.

[*Publ. Adv.*] JUNIUS.

VENICE, March 1.

WE are informed from Barcelona, that ten Spaniſh Men of War are cruizing in the Streights of Gibraltar, to obſerve the Motions of the Ruſſian Fleet; and the laſt Letters from Provence aſſure, that there are actually in the Ports of that Province 22 new Ships of the Line, 10 Frigates, and ſix Chebecs, ready to put to Sea.

Peterſburgh, Feb. 23. According to the laſt Advices received from the Army commanded by Count Romanzow, the Enemy, after their Defeat near Fockſchany, meditated the Surpriſe of Bucharеſt (the Capital of Wallachia) and the Eſtabliſhment of a new Hoſpodar. For theſe Purpoſes, they appeared, to the Number of 1000 Cavalry, before that City, on the 24th of January, but were ſoon repulſed beyond the Ordyſch. At the ſame Time they publiſhed a Manifeſto under the Name of this new Prince, exhorting the Inhabitants to return to their Allegiance to the Porte. On the following Day, all the Infantry and Cavalry which the Enemy could aſſemble, forming an Army of about 20,000 Men, commanded by ſeveral Pachas, and the new Hoſpodar, advanced to attack the Capital.

Our Artillery and Small-Arms played upon them ſo ſucceſsfully from the advanced Redoubts, that they were obliged to retire without deſtroying even the Suburbs, which they endeavoured to burn.

Having failed of Succeſs in every Attempt, they at laſt fell into Confuſion, and fled. Mr. Samatrien purſued them as far as Ordyſch, and took from them a Quantity of Ammunition, and Cattle, laden with Proviſion and Forage.

Warſaw, March 7. A Courier is juſt arrived with Advice of another conſiderable Advantage which the Ruſſians have gained over the Turks, the Subſtance of which is as follows: The new Grand Vizir having received Orders from the Grand Signor to uſe his utmoſt Endeavour to oblige the Ruſſians to retire from the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, or at leaſt to prevent their paſſing the Danube; and knowing moreover, that Lieut. Gen. de Stoffeln was on the March towards Brailow, detached 20,000 Men, who croſſed that River at Siliſtria, in order to advance to Bucharеſt, the Capital of Wallachia. The Ruſſian General receiving Intelligence of theſe Motions, immediately quitted Brailow, and went to Dziurgoway, to wait for the Enemy. The latter arriving ſoon after, attacked the Ruſſians with great Spirit, but without Succeſs. In the Heat of the Action Major Gen. Potemkin took the Enemy in Flank with ſo much Succeſs, that they were entirely defeated. Their Loſs in killed and wounded is about 3000 Men, and near 1500 were taken Priſoners: Moſt of their Cannon and Baggage likewiſe fell into the Hands of the Conquerors.

Another Account ſays, that the above Action happened on the 8th of February, that 3000 Turks were left dead on the Spot, and 2000 taken Priſoners.

Genoa Feb. 26. They write from Cadiz, that many Ruſſian Men of War have lately paſſed the Streights of Gibraltar, to join the other Veſſels at Port Mahon; They add, that a Rupture between England and Spain is much apprehended.

Venice, March 3. The Arrival of the Ruſſian Fleet gives a great deal of Uneaſineſs to the Divan. All the Greeks, who inhabit the Morea, have juſt been diſarmed anew; and the Pacha of Salonica has ſignified to the Inhabitants of Macedonia, that if they give Room for ſuſpecting that they carry on the leaſt Correſpondence with the Ruſſians, they ſhall be directly put to the Sword, their Effects confiſcated, and their houſes deſtroyed from the very Foundation.

Warſaw, March 10. Prince Wolkonſi has received from General Count Romanzow, an ample Detail of the new Advantage gained over a Body of Turks by Lieut. General Stoffeln, near Bucharеſt. The Trophies taken by the Ruſſians are a Silk Saudiac, or grand Standard, embroidered with Gold, ſeveral Horſes Tails, a Staff of Command, and twenty Pieces of Braſs Cannon. The Turks had 3000 Men killed on the Spot; and the Loſs of the Ruſſians is about 300 killed and wounded. Among the former are, Major Neyking, of the Regiment of Huſſars of Servia, and a Captain of the Regiment of Szyrwan. Major Gen. Samatuin, Lieut. Col. Peterſon, and the Majors Lewachaw and Pryden, are among the Wounded. The Ruſſian grand Army are now marching towards the Danube, whilſt the ſecond is advancing on the Side of Bender and Oczakow. The News of the taking the Caſtle of Brailow is premature.

LONDON.

March 15. We hear that a certain patriotic Dignitary intends to go to the King's-bench-priſon on the 18th of April, in his Coach and ſix, to attend the Enlargement of a popular Priſoner, whither, it is ſaid, he will be waited on by 15,000 Perſons.

It is poſitively aſſerted, at the Weſt End of the Town, that ſeveral great Officers about the Court, in order to convince the World of their real Regard for the public Good, have entered into a Reſolution to give up their Salaries, and all other Kinds of Emolument, during the Time they are employed in the Service of their Country. An Example of Diſintereſtedneſs hardly to be parallelled!

It is reported, that the Accounts of the ſeveral ſucceeding Adminiſtrations, during the Years 1762, 1763, 1764, *and* 1765, *will be laid before a Committee of Enquiry, and be ſeverally and minutely examined into.*

We can venture to aſſure our Readers, that every Demand upon the Civil Liſt is actually paid to the 5th *Day of January laſt; and that there is at this Time no Arrear whatſoever. The Aſſertions to the contrary, are intirely without Foundation.*

The following Billet Mungo Campbell ſent to his Wife, in a Letter to a Friend, a few Hours before he hanged himſelf.

"*You will find, my long and faithful Companion, I have kept my Word with you----Since I muſt die, becauſe I would not ſurrender my Arms to a tyrannic Lord, I am reſolved to avoid being a public Spectacle----E'er you receive this I am no more. May every Happineſs attend you on Earth, and may we meet in Eternity, is the earneſt Wiſh of yours even in Death.*

Tolbooth, Feb. 24. MUNGO CAMPBELL."

Some Letters from Berlin mention, that a great Perſonage there ſeems to diſcover Symptoms of being alarmed at the rapid Progreſs of the Ruſſian Armies againſt the Grand Signor.

Some Letters from Genoa mention, that a Ruſſian Man of War of the Line had juſt put in there, of which the Senate were no ſooner informed, than they ſtrictly prohibited all Intercourſe between them and the Subjects of the Republick.

March 17. *A private Letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in London, concludes thus;---"We have had terrible Doings in our Finances: The new Comptroller is playing the Devil.---The Credit of France has received ſuch a Blow by theſe Manœuvres, as will not be recovered for many Years.---You need not be afraid of a Rupture with France. She cannot go to War without Money; and what Foreigner in his Senſes will lend her any? Who would lay out his Money in ſuch precarious Funds, when he may purchaſe Stock in England, ſecured by the Faith of a Britiſh Parliament?"*

According to Letters from Ruſſia, they talk there of fitting out a new Fleet of twelve Ships of the Line, the Command of which is to be given to the Sieur Roſmin, who is ſaid to have ſerved, in the laſt War but one, under our brave Engliſh Admiral Warren.

A pragmatic Nobleman on Wedneſday, in the Hearing of a Liveryman, ſneeringly aſked, Who are theſe THINGS? "*They are (replied the honeſt Citizen) the Livery of the City----and heartily deſpiſe the* Livery *of the Court.*

Four Expulſions more are confidently talked of.

A Letter from Toulon, dated February 18, *ſays, "A Frigate is arrived here from Corſica, by which we have received Advice, that purſuant to the King's Edict, the Effects of the Corſicans who thought proper to follow the Fortunes of Paoli, and would not return to their Country, have been confiſcated. Mr. Quentza, who formerly commanded at Porto Vecchio under that General, is here in Baniſhment; and M. Barbaggio, Nephew of the General, who was Priſoner here, is retired to Leghorn, with his Son and Daughter.*

On Wedneſday, as the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor alighted from his Coach at St. James's, and was going into the Palace to preſent the Remonſtrance, a Man among the Crowd cried out, "God bleſs your Lordſhip, never fear, if you ſhould be ſent to the T---r, you will not remain there long, I promiſe you."

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

VENICE, March 3.

By Advices from Bulgaria we learn, that the Grand Vizir remains in his Camp at Babadagh; that his Army is encreased to 90,000 Men; that every Thing wears a more favourable Aspect; that the Troops are exercised without Intermission; that every Means is used to restore Subordination; and that the Military Chest, which had been sent to the interior Part of the Province for Safety, had been brought back to the Head Quarters.

Dublin, March 18. The eight following Noblemen and Gentlemen have been struck off the List of Privy Counsellors here: The Earls of Shannon, Lanesborough and Louth; the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir William Fownes, Bart. Sir William Mayne, Bart. Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq; and William Brownloy, Esq; William Brabaxon Ponsonby, Esq; Son of the Speaker, is dismissed from his Place of Examinator of the Customs. Lord Annaly, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, has agreed to resign upon a Pension; and John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; (who is Alnagar) is to succeed him, and to have a Peerage; Lord Dunkellyn is appointed Governor of the County of Galway.

LONDON.

March 21. In order to effectually put a Stop to any more Answers to certain disagreeable Subjects which are now on the Carpet, we hear an illustrious Assembly will be prorogued till October next; in the Interval a minute and strict Enquiry will be set on Foot, in order to have Time to investigate the real Cause of the Grievances which are pretended to exist among the People; and in Fact, a constitutional Remedy will be immediately applied. A Plan of this Nature, it is said, has been advised by a certain noble Lord in the Majority.

We are informed, that if any more Notice should be taken of Lord Chatham's Words in the House of Peers, respecting the Dismission of the late Lord Chancellor (Cambden) that those two Noblemen have so concerted Matters as to produce Proofs of the Truth of this Assertion.

It is reported, that in a Conference his Majesty had lately with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him, that he should think himself obliged at all Times to stand up in Defence of his M----'s just Rights; but that he should also think himself a Traitor to his Country to screen any base Transactions from the People, who were so amazingly cheated.

It is said, that his M------- is extremely chagrined at the Words which Lord Chatham made use of in the House of Peers.

We are told, that Lord Chatham has an undoubted Right to refuse giving Proofs of some late extraordinary Assertions in the upper Club, unless, at the Time of delivering them, he had been vested with some Post in Administration.

It is said that some unpopular Gentlemen are preparing for a Tour to the Continent, in Consequence of the warm Debates in the House of Lords, fearing that some Affairs (greatly derogatory to their Honour) should come to Light.

Informations are filed against the Author of Numbers III and IV of a political Paper, called THE WHISPERER.

We hear that a spirited Borough in the West, intend to declare in their Remonstrance, that unless a Redress of Grievances be obtained, they will not comply with any Requisition of Government, since the Laws are so shamefully violated.

A patriotic Officer declared on Tuesday in a certain Place, that "he still continued of the same Opinion as he had held for some Time past, and that he looked upon the present as no Parliament."

March 22. A Member of the upper Club, made the following Remarks on Monday, when speaking of the assumed Power of a certain Assembly; "That should a Majority therein take it into their Heads to vote themselves perpetual, for the Good of the Nation, he could not see how they could be prevented, as that honourable Club had solemnly declared it beyond their Province, to interfere with the Divisions of those Self-electors."

By our last Letters from Constantinople, we have the following Copy of a circular Order from the Grand Signor, for the Observation of a Day of Humiliation throughout all the Provinces of his Empire (in Consequence of the uncommon Success of his Enemies) which has lately been published, in which the strictest Abstinence is enjoined to all true Mussulmen. The Mufti, and those belonging to the Church, were to appear dressed as Penitents, and in all public Places to implore the Assistance of the Almighty. At Mecca, the sepulchral Urn of Mahomet was to be exposed to the People, with very singular Ceremonies. The Inhabitants and Pilgrims were to march 6 Times round the Urn, singing in a doleful Manner the Song of Calamity; a solemn and general Procession of 25 Miles round was to conclude the whole in the following Order. I. Six Hundred Persons, clothed in Habits stained with Blood, their Heads uncovered, their Feet naked, bearing Urns filled with the Bones of the Dead, armed with broken Spears, Bows, Arrows, &c. II. Three Hundred Penitents, in Garments covered with Blood and Ashes, making loud Lamentations, beating their Beasts, &c. III. Six Hundred naked Men from the Head to the Middle, slashing their Shoulders and Sides with Branches of Thorns, till their Blood runs down to the Ground. IV. The Urn of the Prophet, borne by 30 Spahis, without Turbans, surrounded by 30 Pachas, with drawn Scymiters in their Hands, to assassinate upon the Spot whoever should have the Presumption to regard with an irreligous Eye the Ashes of Mahomet, and to throw their Bodies immediately to the Dogs for Food. V. At every fifth Part of a Mile they cut the Throat of a Jew, and slay an Ass; so that during the Procession, 125 Jews, and as many Asses, are left on the Road, bathed in their Blood. VI. Thirty Pachas, defiled with the Blood of the Jews, bearing Horse Whips, with which they continually strike the Ground, in order to raise the Dust. VII. Three Hundred Janissaries with Staves, intreating Mercy of God. VIII. The Vizir, with a Sky-coloured Turban, mounted on a lame Jackass, which he continually strikes on the Head with a Bullrush, crying, "pardon, O Lord, my Ingratitude!" IX. A Chest filled with Gold, which is distributed to the Poor. X. The Solemnity is closed with a great Multitude, Hermits, Penitents, &c. who cut themselves with Knives, and invoke the Deity to give them Power over their Enemies.

March 27. A foreign Ambassador at our Court is said to have demanded a categorical Answer, relative to the Intentions of Great-Britain, should the King his Master find it absolutely necessary to oppose the Russian Court in the present War against the Grand Signor.

We are well informed, that a Cabinet Council is appointed to be held in a few Days, for the sole Purpose of determining upon Measures to be taken, in case Remonstrances are to be sent from the different petitioning Counties.

It was remarked by some Gentlemen, who were present at the Time the Minority were proceeding to the Mansion-house, that a great Part of the Populace had Tickets in their Hats, on which was the following Inscription: "Annual Parliaments. Equal Representations. Place and Pension Bills." And also that this was the universal Cry of the People, which sufficiently evinces it to be their Opinion, that the Want of Redress in these important Points, is the Basis of all their Grievances.

It is mentioned with Triumph at the West End of the Town, that the Coup de Grace has been given to the feeble Efforts of the Opposition, by the late Address of both Houses.

It is reported, that three popular Citizens will sooner suffer the severest Punishment, than bend the Knee in a certain Place.

The Ministry seem to depend on the old Observation for their Safety, as they cannot rest it on the Goodness of their Cause, "*That Pillars will break the Force of Swords.*"

It is confidently said, in case the present Speaker of the House of Commons should be appointed Lord Chancellor, which is now looked on as certain, that William de Gray, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, will be put in Nomination as a Candidate to succeed him in the Chair.

It is now said, that as soon as the Parliament is prorogued, Lord North will resign as first Lord of the Treasury, in Favour of Earl Gower, in order that his Grace the Duke of Grafton may come into the Ministry again, by succeeding the latter as President of the Privy Council.

It is positively asserted, that To-morrow Edward Thurloe, Esq; will kiss Hands on being appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General.

They write from Constantinople, that they had just received the disagreeable News of 25 Sail of Turkish Transports having been lost in a Storm, on the Black Sea.

They write from Leghorn, that the Ottoman Porte has actually been obliged to buy the Neutrality of several petty Italian, and other States, in the present War, whom they formerly despised.

The Confederates of Poland, since their late Defeat by the Russians, we are told, being unable any longer to keep the Field, now range the Country, like so many Banditti, in small Bodies, plundering and destroying what they can lay Hands on.

The Count de Vaux is fallen greatly under the Displeasure of the French King, for some late disadvantageous Transactions respecting the Island of Corsica.

The Duke of G-----n told Lord C-----m in the House of L--ds the other Day, that he should not be so severe on the Rewards bestowed on others by the Crown, while it is notorious he had for his own Services, *Peer, Pension,* and *Pynsent.*

We are much concerned to tell the Public, that several large Vessels are already sailed with Ballast, and many more will follow them in a few Days, belonging to Philadelphia and New-York, whose usual Loading of Spring Goods, generally amounted to about 300,000 l. but now Necessaries for their Passage were all they required.

We hear a Prosecution was certainly commenced last Night against the Publisher of the third Number of the Whisperer.

March 29. *It is said that a Motion will be made at the present Assizes for the City and County of York, for to call a Meeting, in order to consider of presenting a R----------e to his M-----y.*

We hear that a Vacancy is shortly expected, by an Expulsion of a very extraordinary Nature.

A Great Personage has countermanded his Orders about a speedy Removal to Richmond, it having since been deemed improper at this critical Time.

A Foreigner of some Rank, having given his Tongue great and indecent Liberties in a certain public Place, in traducing a Great Personage and his Ministers, has been given to understand, that such Behaviour in any other Country would have endangered his Life; and that if he is not more cautious of uttering such Expressions for the future, proper Notice will be taken of him.

The King *of a* free People, *is not only the* greatest *of Kings, but the most* safe and secure *in his Throne; for he hath the Laws of the Land for the Guidance of his Government, which he cannot but know; and whilst* he maintains them, his People *will never* forsake him. *On the contrary, despotic Monarchs are only* Kings of Slaves; *and as they have no Direction for their Government, but their own Will and Pleasure, they are very apt to oppress their Subjects to that Degree, as to make even* Slaves *in Desperation rise up in Arms against them, and take away their Crowns. Wherefore* he, *who hath the Honour of being the* King of a free People, seeks his own Degradation and Dethronement, *when he strives to make them* Slaves.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to the Bill for raising 1,800,000 *l. by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Year* 1770. *The Bill for defraying the Charge of paying and cloathing the Militia for one Year. The Bill to permit the Exportation of Malt. And to several other Bills.*

March 30. Copies of the Westminster Petition, Address, and Remonstrance, have been sent to all the petitioning Counties and Boroughs in the Kingdom.

This Day, at Noon, a great Number of the Freeholders of Middlesex, met at the Assembly Room in Mile End; when Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge addressed them in a short Speech, wherein he informed them of the Intent of their Meeting, which was to consider of an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, to his Majesty, and further acquainted them, that Mr. Sheriff Townsend could not be there, on Account of the recent Death of his Father, adding, that he would take the Chair in his Absence. He then informed them, that Mr. Adair had prepared a Remonstrance, and would soon arrive with it.

Mr. Horne then got up, and made a most elaborate Speech, which lasted an Hour and a Half, in which he gave a clear and distinct historical Account of the several Causes of the Grievances the People laboured under, beginning with the early Sufferings and continued Persecutions of Mr. Wilkes, and excellently embellished his Account with many curious Remarks on the Conduct of the Ministry, all which was received with universal Acclamations, by the whole Company. He then said, that he had several Things to propose, but being tired, he begged the Remonstrance, which was then come, might be read, and it being read by Mr. Adair, was highly applauded, as a spirited Performance.

Then Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge read it aloud, and after that, put the Question, if it was the Pleasure of the Freeholders, that it should be presented to his Majesty as their Remonstrance, and, on a Show of Hands, there appeared one Freeholder only against it; Mr. Munday, Pewterer, in East-Smithfield, and Brother-in-Law to Justice Wilson's Clerk.

Mr. Horne then stepped forward, and said, the Remonstrance conveyed his Intentions so fully, that he deemed it unnecessary to offer the Proposals he intended.

Then the Thanks of the Freeholders were given to the Sheriffs as Senators, Magistrates, and Officers, for their patriotic Conduct:---Thanks were likewise given to Mr. Horne, Mr. Adair, and Dr. Wilson, who were present, and promised to attend the Freeholders when they went up with the Remonstrance to his Majesty. Mr. Sawbridge informed them, Mr. Serjeant Glynn was confined with the Gout, or he would have been present; and if he was able to go out, he would attend on the Presentation of their Remonstrance, as he had read and approved of it.

Mr. Horne, in the Course of his Speech, expatiating on the Prostitution of Honours and Emoluments, remarked, that Sir Fletcher Norton had been created Chief Justice in Eyre, with a Salary of 3000 l. per Ann. which Sinecure used formerly to be enjoyed by the first of our Nobility, with a Salary of 1500 l. a Year, as a Reward for faithful Services; that the same Gentleman had since been appointed Speaker of the House of Commons, which Office produced at least double that Income; and that his Sons likewise enjoyed very lucrative Employments under the Crown; but at the same Time, that he might do Justice to Sir Fletcher's Modesty, he assured the Company, that he knew that Gentleman had lately declared, he had not asked for any further Gratification for a Month past.

We are informed, that 2,993,375 l. remaining in the Exchequer, disposable by Parliament, will be employed for the Service of the present Year.

It is said that the Coach Tax, which is every Quarter increasing, now produces near 80,000 l. per Annum.

A Motion was made in a certain Society, that as there was Plenty of Corn in the Kingdom, and that the Corn now in the Ground has the Appearance of being very plentiful, for allowing the Exportation of Wheat, when, after a Debate, the same was rejected by a great Majority.

A certain great Man was, the other Day, again so warm against those who had planned and executed certain Measures, and so ardent in the Condemnation of them, that his Brother, fearful that the same Consequences might result from his great Earnestness and Animation as had some little Time before, in a low Voice, desired him to sit down; but he, regardless in his Fervour of Mind who addressed him, exclaimed rather impetuously, and even with a Degree of Rudeness, *Don't interrupt me! I will declare my Sentiments.*

A Letter from Paris, dated March 16, says, "The Abbe Grizet was committed to the Bastile at Paris, a few Days ago, by Virtue of a Letter de Cachet, and all his Papers were seized. It is said his Offence was for expressing in a Coffee-House, his Approbation of the spirited Proceedings of the English Freeholders, and wishing that other Nations would imitate their Example."

A Member of a great political Club in the Minority having complained loudly, in the Course of a long Speech, of the arbitrary Measures of the present Ministry, was immediately answered by one of the Majority, who pulling out of his Pockets a Handful of *Parliamentary Spies, North Britons,* and *Whisperers,* and strewing them on the Table before him, said, "These Papers, amongst many others, are a full and ample Confutation of the honourable Gentleman's Assertions; for in the Name of God, in the Name of common Sense, under what arbitrary Administration durst such Pieces appear with Impunity?"

Yesterday was paid, at the Exchequer, his Majesty's most gracious Bounty to Mr. David Riz (a Gentleman from Jamaica) in order to forward his most useful ingenious Discovery of a Lixivium, which, besides going further with soft Water than common Soap, washes Cotton and Linen with salt or hard Water, equally as well as the best Soap, and the softest Water.

Private Letters from St. Valery mention, that two Subjects of Britain, a Scotchman, and an Hibernian, had been arrested there, on the Night of the 18th Instant, and conveyed to the City of Paris, under a strong Guard. They are suspected of high Crimes against the State.

Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal, containing his Majesty's Grant of an Annuity or yearly Pension of 23,000 l. on the Irish Establishment, to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Baron Cambden, during Life, or until his Son, Jeffrys Pratt, Esq; shall become one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer in Great-Britain.

A Letter from Paris informs us, that the Abbe Terray, the new Comptroller General of the Finances, continues in perpetual Fear of Assassination, having received no less than 49 threatening Letters from different Quarters in one Week.

March 31. We hear from Paris, that the Clergy have agreed to the King's Demand of a Free Gift of Sixteen Millions, and have authorized a Loan for this Sum, at Five per Cent.

We are informed, that the Supplies for the current Year are already provided for, and that there will be no Lottery, as has been long expected, the present Premier having declared he has Money enough to furnish the Necessities for the present Year.

It is rumoured, that an immense Sum of Money has very lately been transmitted from a certain foreign Court to their Ambassador here, to be applied to Purposes, which we leave to the Reader's Sagacity to make a Judgment of.

The Dispatches lately received from the Hon. Mr. Murray, our Ambassador at Constantinople, are of the last Importance to our lucrative Commerce with the Dominions of the Grand Turk.

We hear that the Deputation from the Merchants of London, who waited on a Great Man, relating to that Part of his Speech, about a Rupture with France, received so inconclusive an Answer, that they are still at a Loss what to think of it.

We are credibly informed, that a Master-stroke is preparing to be struck by the Chiefs of the Minority, against the Power and Influence of their Opponents, by refusing all Kinds of Paper Currency, and even Bank-Notes, which Measure, if once adopted in the City, will produce Consequences easily foreseen.

It is said, that in order to prevent any Obstructions remaining against Mr. Wilkes's Enlargement on the 18th of April next, the Bill of Rights Gentlemen will discharge the remaining Part of his Debts, and Mr. Wilkes is to enter into Obligations to repay them after a limited Time.

There is a curious Triumphal Car preparing for Mr. Wilkes against the Day of his Enlargement, in which that Gentleman is to be brought in Triumph from the King's Bench to the London Tavern.

A great Politician has publicly declared it as his Opinion, that if domestic Matters are suffered for a short Time to subside, popular Clamour will gradually decrease; and has therefore strongly recommended American Affairs to be taken into immediate Consideration.

It is whispered, that a fresh Prosecution will be commenced against a popular Patriot in the Month of May, on an old Subject.

It is reported, that a Treaty is on Foot with the Emperor of Morocco, for ceding to France a very commodious Port on the African Coast, contiguous to Guinea.

The last Dispatches from Mr. Murray, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, confirm the Accounts already published of the great warlike Preparations of the Turks; and add, that the Grand Signor will cut a more respectable Figure at Sea this Summer, than at any Time since the Establishment of the Ottoman Navy.

April 3. *Some capital Resignations in the highest ministerial Departments, are confidently talked of at the West End of the Town.*

It is whispered, that two foreign Ministers are secretly interesting themselves, in fomenting the present unhappy Divisions, which prevail in the first City of the British Empire.

On Friday a Bett of 1000 *Guineas to* 100, *was offered at a Coffee-house, not far from St. James's, that a popular Patriot will be one of the Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.*

It is beyond a Doubt, that within these few Days some very disagreeable Things have past between our Ministers and the Spanish Ambassador.

One Night last Week the younger Son of a renowned defaulting Paymaster lost the Sum of 21,000 *l. in Play, at a noted Gaming-house at the West End of the Town. This is the Gentleman that a few Nights before won* 9000 *l. from a prodigal N------n, recently married.*

A Policy of Insurance is open at Jonathan's, upon the Ears of that celebrated Patriot Mr. William Moore, Author of the Whisperer, but at a very high Premium.

The sagacious Lord Mayor, whose Penetration is equal to his other shining Qualities, has discovered, that Mr. Moore is hired by Lord North to abuse his Majesty and his Ministers.

Upon a Motion being made, in a certain Club, for desiring the K--- to prosecute the Author of some late atrocious Libels, a Law Officer said, there was no Occasion for this Motion, as Prosecutions were commenced. Mr. B. said, it was the Duty of M-----ry to prosecute any Libellers, whether of M-----rs or private Men. Lord N----h (the Premier) said, "They would prosecute those who libelled the K--g; but as for himself, he cared not how they abused him."

April 4. It is reported, a Great Personage has desired a Conference with Lord Cambden, on an Affair of Importance; and a Report is circulated, that this upright Lawyer will be reinstated in the Possession of the Seals.

April 5. In examining the State of the Nation on Tuesday Night, we are informed, the Sum of One Hundred Seventy-two Thousand Six Hundred and Five Pounds, appear to have been issued from the Civil List Revenues, towards maintaining the Houshold.

We are credibly informed, that, for the future, none but Persons of high Rank and Character will be appointed Governors of his Majesty's Plantations in America.

It was Yesterday confidently reported, that the Grand Signor had transmitted to our Court, by Means of John Murray, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, some Dispatches of a very extraordinary Nature, which are now under Consideration of the Ministry.

By Persons that are well acquainted with the Port of Constantinople, it is affirmed, that that City lies so exposed (besides being built of Wood) that a Squadron of English Men of War, with a few Bomb-Ketches, would reduce the same to Ashes in a few Hours.

April 6. The Consideration of Ways and Means, and the Supply, will come on To-morrow.

A noble Lord of patriotic Principles (Lord Cl---e) was observed to be very uneasy in his Seat on Friday last, when he found it expedient to vote on the Court Side; and though it was no Party Matter, he discovered the utmost Abhorrence of joining with Placemen and Pensioners, on any Occasion whatever.

A patriotic Serjeant has lately been heard to declare, that the Prosecutions carried on by Ad----------n against Mr. Wilkes, have not cost the Nation less than 100,000 l.

We hear, that, at the last Board of Admiralty, some important Matters, in regard to sending a Number of Ships to the West-Indies, were a considerable Time under Consideration.

The Source of all our Diſquiet (ſay the old Politicians) ſeems to be a general Contempt for the Character of the People in Power. This, more than their real Deeds, weighs them down. Their Neglect of foreign Affairs is ſhameful and notorious, their Conduct in America oppreſſive and abſurd, and their late Proceedings here dangerous and unconſtitutional; and yet, as the Effects of theſe Meaſures are not immediate, the Multitude, who never reaſon, would give Credit for them, had they any Opinion, either of their Talents or Worth. Forty or fifty Years ago, we required other Stuff to make Stateſmen of, than ſeems to be in Demand at preſent; as in thoſe Days neither my L--d G-----r, nor my L--d S------, nor my L--d W----, nor even R---d R----y, would have had much Chance for Employment.

It is ſaid that the Middleſex Remonſtrance is intended to be preſented on Friday next.

BOSTON, May 17.

At a Meeting of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Marblehead, on the 10th inſt. a Number of Votes paſſed. They chiefly reſpect a Continuation of the Non-importation Agreement: That the Goods that ſhould arrive, which were ſhipped on Account of the partial Repeal, be re-ſhipped, and Application made to the Town for the Payment of the Freight, &c. &c. Alſo an Agreement was come into to prevent drinking any India Tea: The Committee having reported, that 712 Heads of Families have generouſly ſigned the ſame, only *ſeventeen* refuſed; ſeven of whom afterwards came in, and the remaining ten, were advertiſed in the Eſſex Gazette. Thoſe who ſhall continue to drink Tea, are to be recorded in the Clerk's Office, and publickly advertiſed.

May 21, Laſt Friday Night Owen Richards, one of the Tideſmen belonging to the Cuſtom-Houſe, was Tarred, Feathered and Carted thro' the Town for ſeveral Hours, for having, as 'tis ſaid, given Information againſt a Connecticut Sloop which was Seized.

A Letter from London, by Capt. Burnell, mentions, that it was tho't the Eaſt-India-India Company would ſettle the Affair with the Miniſtry relative to Tea, ſo that the Duty on that Article might be taken off here, Four Pence Half-penny to be paid there upon the Exportation of it from thence.

Laſt Saturday ſailed with a fair Wind for London, to the ſad Mortification of all the Tories, Male and Female, who have been uſing all the Tricks which the grand Cabal were capable of inventing, to embarraſs and hinder her Voyage, the good Ship Lydia, Capt. Scott, laden in Part with Britiſh Manufactures, and other Goods, lately imported from Great-Britain, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants of America, to the Amount of upwards of Fifteen Thouſand Pounds Sterling---The Remainder of the Goods lately imported contrary to the ſaid Agreement, will be re-ſhipped in the very next Veſſel for London.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON.

SIR,

"Now is the Time of Trial; now will all Europe ſee whether the Americans are poſſeſſed of VIRTUE; the Eyes of all are turned to your Part of the Globe, in eager Expectation of diſcovering your Sentiments, in regard to the Part you will act, ſince the partial Repeal; the Particulars of which, with the Debates thereon, you will ſee by the Engliſh Prints:---Your Conduct at this Juncture, will, in a great Meaſure, determine your future Fate; as the Omiſſion of the Duty on Tea, in the Repeal, is left as the Teſt of American Liberty. It is ſcarcely poſſible, my dear Friend, for you to conceive the Anxiety I ſhall feel, till I hear of your Determination, as on that the very Exiſtence of the M-n-ſt-y, (whoſe Principles are ſo diametrically oppoſite to the true Intereſt of this great Nation) in a great Meaſure depends. They flatter themſelves with the Expectation of ſeeing the Provinces divided, that ſome will chooſe to import, which muſt in a little Time induce the reſt to follow the ſame Steps; but your real Friends think better of you, and I cannot be perſuaded that you will now, after ſo noble a Stand, *ſell your Birth-right for a Meſs of Pottage*; it is only neceſſary for you to be true to yourſelves, and all will be well in the End; as your Friends here are compoſed of the moſt ſenſible and important Characters in the Nation, who muſt in Time bear down all Oppoſition; BE STEADY, BE VIRTUOUS; and as King H---y obſerved to his Men (juſt entering on Action) ----diſhonour not your Mothers; now atteſt, that thoſe whom you called Fathers, did beget you."-----

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Tranſlation of ſome EXTRACTS, *from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed in Paris, intituled,* "Reflexions d'un Etranger deſintereſſè ſur les Evenemens actuels de l'Angleterre." *By Monſieur de* BEAUMONT, *Advocate, and Member of the Parliament of Paris.*

THE amiable, and diſintereſted Author of theſe Reflections, who is well known in many Parts of Europe, by the noble Defence he made a few Years ago of the unfortunate Calais Family, concludes his Reflections upon the preſent State of England with the following Obſervations. "Happy England, didſt thou but know thy Advantages!---Didſt thou but know how to uſe, with Moderation, thoſe Countries which thou haſt defended by thy Bravery, thou wouldſt be the moſt flouriſhing Kingdom in the World.

"What Idea can a King form of the Cries of Liberty which perpetually invade his Ears, when he beholds one Part of his Subjects willing to exerciſe the moſt abſolute Power over the other?---The Word Liberty to ſuch a King, muſt ſignify nothing elſe than a Deſire of being enſlaved themſelves, and of enſlaving others; and unleſs Heaven has endowed him with an uncommon Degree of Moderation, with the ſtricteſt Juſtice, and the ſtrongeſt Attachment to the Principles of the Conſtitution, nothing can be more natural for him, than to imitate the Example of his own Subjects, and to endeavour to acquire the ſame Power over them which they are ſtriving to acquire over one another."

After this our Author deſcribes the miſerable State of an abſolute Prince, and of an enſlaved People, in the moſt pathetic Manner, and contraſts it with that of a King who governs a Nation of Freemen. In the firſt Caſe (he ſays) the People are ſo enraged, and lay ſo many of their Calamities at the Door of their King, that they attribute even the Intemperance of the Air---the Failure of their Harveſts---and all the Inclemencies of their Seaſons to him alone.----Wherever he goes, he beholds nothing but Houſes mouldering into Ruins---uncultivated Lands---mournful Countenances----Peaſants without Bread, &c. &c. whereas the King of a free People regards his Subjects like his Children. Satisfied with the Power and Revenue aſſigned him, he makes no Attempts to encreaſe either of them, by violating the Principles of the Conſtitution. He places an entire Confidence in his Subjects, and eſteems his Throne ſecure, in Proportion as it is eſtabliſhed in their Hearts. Wherever he goes, he is welcomed by the joyful Acclamations of a free and happy People. Peace and Plenty ſmile around him---Agriculture flouriſhes---Commerce ſpreads her Sails in all his Ports, and the Arts are cultivated. In a Word, a King of ſuch a Character, in ſome Meaſure, reſembles the Deity Himſelf.

After this he touches upon the Right of the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax the Colonies. He begins his Reflections upon this Subject, by laying down theſe two Propoſitions.

1. That every Engliſhman enjoys, from his Birth, an indiſputable Right to tax himſelf either by his own Conſent, or by the Conſent of a Repreſentative, choſen by himſelf.

2. That every Engliſhman ought to contribute not only to the Support of the Diſtrict where he reſides, but alſo of the whole Government he belongs to.

"It does not appear (ſays he) that the Colonies have ever refuſed to contribute their Share towards the Support of Government. Read the Letters of the Pennſylvania Farmer, and you will there find expreſſed, in every Page, the moſt tender Regard for the King and Mother Country. You will find the Colonies offering all the Aſſiſtance and Succours which are due from them. Nay, you will find that they have not only concurred in the Requiſitions made from them, but that they, in ſome Caſes, contributed ſo much more than was demanded or expected from them, that the Parliament has ſometimes thought proper to refund them what they imagined was above their Proportion. Beſides this, the Colonies pay Part of their Contribution, by the Advantages which England derives from trading with them, whether it be by obliging them to purchaſe all their foreign Stuffs of her alone, or by buying all their Commodities in a coarſe State, and ſelling them, when manufactured, to the Colonies again.

"With Regard to the firſt Propoſition, no one has ever attempted to controvert it. It is the fundamental Principle of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and has ever been looked upon as the ſureſt Bulwark of the Liberty of that Country. *Scotland* and *Ireland* enjoy the ſole Privilege of taxing themſelves by the Conſent of their own Repreſentatives. The Coloniſts, in Imitation of theſe, have always taxed themſelves likewiſe in their little provincial Aſſemblies.

Solemque ſuum, ſua Sidera norunt.

This precious Safeguard of Liberty and Property was too deeply engraved in their Hearts, to be loſt by their Diſtance from their Mother Countries, or to be torn from them by any Power under Heaven."

Here our Author points out many of the reciprocal Advantages which will ariſe to the Commerce and Liberty of both Countries, from their perpetual Union with each other, and the dreadful Conſequences of their being diſunited. He then ſhows the Neceſſity of repealing all ſuch Laws as are deſigned to raiſe a Revenue from the Colonies, and concludes with the following Words. "For the future (ſays he) let every Engliſhman, whether he inhabits the Highlands of Scotland----Whether he cultivates the Paſtures of Ireland, or imports to his Country the rich Stuffs of India----Whether he raiſes Tobacco, or Corn in the Southern Provinces of America, or extracts Sugar from the Cane in the Weſt-India Iſlands----Wherever he dwells in the wide extended Britiſh Empire, may he feel in his Property, as well as in his Soul, that he is not leſs an Engliſhman, than he who holds the Ballance of Power between his King and his Countrymen within the Walls of Weſtminſter."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 27.

"The Miniſtry ſeem much undetermined. Lord North ſays he is for repealing the whole of the Revenue Acts, and has openly declared he would carry the Point, if he was ſupported; but they are afraid of one another; what will be the Iſſue of theſe Affairs is yet unknown."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, April 5.

"For ſome Weeks paſt we have been amuſed about the Duty on Tea being ſoon to be taken off, an Opinion which ------ was ſo ſanguine in, that his Ship waited many Days for that Event.---My Sentiments correſpond with many others, who think that the Government has determined upon fixed, or rather obſtinate Principles, to enforce a Revenue in America."

Another Letter from Briſtol, of the ſame Date, ſays,

"I have juſt received Letters from our Friends in London, who begin to deſpair of the Duty on Tea being repealed; but there are not wanting ſome of a contrary Opinion."

By Captain Bedlow from St. Croix we learn, that on the 5th Inſtant, they had a moſt violent Gale of Wind there, the like not remembered at this Seaſon of the Year, which continued at the Heighth about four Hours; that the Wind blowing right on the Shore, cauſed a prodigious heavy Sea in the Road, and made the Veſſels drag their Anchors; that two American Sloops were drove aſhore, one of which, commanded by Captain Price, it was thought, could not be got off, the other had her Side beat in, and was entirely loſt, but the People all ſaved; that conſiderable Damage was done to the ſmall Craft, and it was thought that had the Gale continued one Hour longer, all the Veſſels in the Road would have parted their Cables, and been drove aſhore.

Captain Garrigues from Antigua informs, that Captain Tillinghurſt, in a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland for the Grenades, having ſprung a Leak at Sea, was obliged to put into Antigua to refit. On the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 22, Long. 63: 44, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Shields, from Rhode-Iſland for St. Kitts, 10 Days out; 9th, in Lat. 24: 55, Long. 65: 11, ſpoke a Brig, Capt. Cartwright, from St. Lucia for Boſton, 8 Days out; 19th, in Lat. 35, Long. 70: 15, ſpoke a Sloop, Capt. Burk, from Bermuda for Virginia, 3 Days out; and on the 21ſt, in Lat. 36, Long. 72: 16, he ſpoke with Captain Waide, for Jamaica, and Captain Albertſon, for Antigua, both from this Port, 3 Days out, and all well.

Captain Sutton, from Liſbon, on the 14th Inſtant, in Lat. 30, Long. 58, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Fairchild, from New-London for Barbados, 16 Days out, all well.

Arrived at Jamaica. Captain Weſt, from Philadelphia; and Captain Barret, from Virginia.

☞ For the SALVATION of AMERICAN LIBERTY, ſee the Supplement.

¶b¶ The ANNIVERSARY COMMENCEMENT in the College of this City will be held on Tueſday next; and the Exerciſes will begin at Half an Hour after Eight o'Clock in the Morning preciſely; it being propoſed to confer the Degrees, and finiſh the whole Buſineſs, before Dinner.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society* are requeſted to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their Hall near Chriſt-Church, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'Clock preciſely.

†††. The Gentlemen in the Country, who ſubſcribe with DAVID HALL for the Magazines, are requeſted to ſend for thoſe come in by the laſt Veſſels from London.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 14s. 9d. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 3s. 6d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 8l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. 10s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 2l. 10s. Pork 4l. Weſt-India Rum 2s. 11d. to 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 4d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 4d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 47s. 6d. to 55s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Halfpenny. Pitch 10s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 12s. Tobacco 25s. to 37s. 6d. Rice 16s. 6d. Liſbon Salt 21d. Bohea Tea 7s. 6d. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny to 6d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s Muſtard-ſeed 27s. a Buſhel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mercury, J. Steel, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, from Barbados. Ship Friendſhip, D. M'Cutchon, Cadiz. Brig Suſanna, E. Howes, Boſton. Brig Conſtant Friends, P. Flynn, Grenades. Brigantine Royal Charlotte, S. Jenks, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy, J. Garrigues, Antigua. Sloop Rutland, J. Howard, St. Vincent. Schooner Patience, R. Collings, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Little Bob, P. Preſton, Georgia. Snow Barbados Packet, W. Sutton, and Brig Shadwell, S. Williams, Liſbon. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Tucker, St. Croix. Schooner Britannia, H. Johnſon, from Salem.

OUTWARDS. Brig George, G. Thomſon, Brig Suſanna, E. Howes, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, for Jamaica. Sloop Rebeccah, J. M'Cary, Maryland. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, and Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Brig Conſtant Friends, P. Flynn, and Brig Betſy, R. Inkſon, Grenades. Ship Carolina, J. Friend, London. Schooner Samuel, W. Mugford, Marblehead. Sloop Mary, B. Amory, St. Kitt's. Sloop Francis, R. Dickenſon, St. Vincent. Snow Sally, E. Spain, and Brig Hibernia, W. Hayman, Liſbon. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, for S. Carolina.

CLEARED. Snow Reſolution, C. Chevalier, Ship Rebeccah and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Ship Friendſhip, J. Caſtle, Brig Greyhound, C. Dyer, and Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, to Liſbon. Sloop Hannah, S. Hinckley, Boſton. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Sloop Mermaid, N. Drew, Dominica. Ship Betſy, S. Hood, Briſtol. Ship Philadelphia Packet, T. Moore, London. Sloop Fancy, S. Smith, St. Vincent. Schooner Sally, A. Gilbert, Anguilla. Schooner Leopard, W. Church, Newfoundland. Sloop Anne, J. Robinſon, Halifax. Sloop Ranger, S. Prudden, and Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, to New-Providence.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD CHAIR-HORSE, trots altogether. Enquire of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the Crois Keys, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Elizabeth Furnace, in Lancaſter county, on Monday, the 18th day of June next, one third part of all the waggons, carts, horſes, cows, and other ſtock belonging to the ſaid furnace; late the property of Alexander Stedman; ſeized and taken in execution by

JAMES WEBB, jun. Sheriff.

Bucks County, May 21, 1770.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 8th Day of June next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Plumſted; bounded by Land of Conrad Bean, Alexander Brown, Philip Fox, and others, containing about 176 Acres, with the Appurtenances; late the Property of John Ambrie Nancmacher; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.* ||

Bucks County, May 21, 1770.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 9th Day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Piece or Parcel of good Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Buckingham; bounded by Land of Titus Fell and John Broadfield, containing about 20 Acres, with the Appurtenances; late the Property of the aforeſaid John Broadfield; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by

|| JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Tredyffrin, Cheſter County, on the 15th of May inſt. a brown Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be two Years old, has a large Star in her Forehead, a Trotter, and ſlim made. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

† WILLIAM GODFREY.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 20th of July next, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not diſpoſed of by private Sale before,

A GOOD three Story Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the South Side of Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the Weſt Corner of Chancery Lane; containing in Breadth 16 Feet 8 Inches, and in Depth about 70 Feet; with the Privilege of ſaid Lane; ſubject to a Ground-rent of £ 4 10 0 Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum. For further Particulars, enquire of GEORGE WILSON, and JOHN FIELD, or of WILLIAM WILSON. §7 W.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A CERTAIN two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, or tenement, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, or great road, now in the tenure and occupation of Nicholas Bergendollar, Inn-keeper; its ſituation is pleaſant, in a noted public place, very convenient for a ſtore, or tavern, the latter of which is now, and hath for many years paſt been kept, and known by the Sign of the White Lamb; there are likewiſe very convenient ſtone ſtables, ſhed, barn, and kitchen, all in good tenantable order, a good well of excellent never-failing water, and young bearing orchard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER WITHINGTON, of Berks county, SAMUEL MILES, Merchant, of Philadelphia, or to MARTIN SHOWAKER, of Creeſam, in Germantown townſhip, and they may be known. ¶6W.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors above Arch-ſtreet,

THAT much admired Snuff called QUEEN SNUFF, by the Dozen, or leſſer Quantity. This Snuff is reckoned to be not in the leaſt inferior to Weſton's. Alſo to be ſold at the ſame Place, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Dry Goods, China, Delph, Stone and Glaſs Ware, &c. by

‡ JOSEPH DRINKER.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 20th Day of the Sixth Month (June) being the Fourth Day of the Week,

A GOOD Griſt-Mill and Saw-Mill, turned by the Main and Middle Branch of Naaman's Creek, 240 Perches from the Landing, and 20 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, built 1761 and 1762, with about 14 Acres of good Land, one Half good Meadow, alſo Dwelling-Houſes, Barn, &c. Said Mills are ſituated and calculated for carrying on a large Trade, in the Flour and Scantlin Way, with the moſt common, and ſome uncommon Conveniencies to each Mill. Thoſe who incline to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale, may enquire of John Maſon, or Benjamin Reynolds, living near, who will ſhew the ſame, or on the Day of Sale, of SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. The Vendue to begin at Three o'Clock. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 12th of July, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, two Houſes, and Lots of Ground, being Part of the Eſtate of John Baily, Goldſmith, viz.

ONE certain lot of ground (with a good 3 ſtory brick houſe, and 2 ſtory kitchen, erected thereon) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 64 feet and an half, having a good pump before the door, and the privilege of a 3 feet alley, now in the tenure of Nehemiah Maull.

One other lot of ground (with a good 2 ſtory brick houſe, and 2 ſtory kitchen erected thereon) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet as above, and adjoining the firſt deſcribed meſſuage, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 68 feet, having the privilege of a 3 feet alley, now in the tenure of Capt. Martin. Good titles will be given by *John Rhea, Charles Meredith, George Meade, William Craig, John Wilcocks, and Samuel C. Morris,* Aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Baily*, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment to the Aſſignees, otherwiſe the accounts will be put into an Attorney's hands, there being a neceſſity of ſettling the ſaid *Baily*'s affairs.

Marcus-Hook, May 28, 1770.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

A Genteel HOUSE in Marcus-Hook, with Stores, Stable, Garden and Orchard, now in the Tenure of Andrew Forſyth; the Houſe is ſituated in the Middle of the Town, and the beſt calculated for a Store of any Houſe in the Place, having a Shop ready fitted up with Shelves and Counter. There are Stores alſo for Salt and Corn. For Particulars apply to *Richard Riely*, Eſq; and *Eliſabeth Williams*, in Marcus-Hook, or *Nathaniel Brown*, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

IF PATRICK LOCKARD (Son of *Aaron Lockard*, late of Abington Townſhip, Philadelphia County, deceaſed) who inliſted about three Years ago in his Majeſty's Service at Philadelphia, will come to *John Shoemaker*, Miller in Cheltenham Townſhip, Philadelphia County, he may hear of ſomething conſiderably to his Advantage. But if he be dead, any Perſon informing ſaid *Shoemaker* of his Death, the Circumſtances he was in, and whether he left a Widow and Children, or either of them, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Aaron Lockard*, late of Abington, in the County of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the Subſcribers, properly atteſted, in order for Settlement: And all Perſons any way indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be compelled thereto by a Courſe of Law. ELISABETH LOCKARD, JOHN SHOEMAKER, Adminiſtrat. ‡

WAS LOST,

A SILVER WATCH, Maker's Name EDWARD DUFFIELD, Philadelphia, No. 12. Whoever ſtops the ſaid Watch, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, paid by SAMUEL GARWOOD, or JOHN COX, in Moore's Town. ‡

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, agreed to purchase the Mount-Holly iron-works, by articles of agreement, dated 26th of the Second Month, 1768, in which agreement Peter and Samuel Bard were bound, to grant and convey to me, in fee simple, a good and sufficient title in law, but as they have not complied with their agreement, and I have laid out a considerable sum of money in the repairs, &c. besides paying part of the purchase money; and as the premises have since been advertised for sale, by Joseph Emly, late Sheriff, for the payment of some mortgages thereof, made by said Bard: Now this is to give notice to the public, that I have purchased a mortgage on the said iron-works, prior to those for the payment of which they have been advertised to be sold, under which, and the possession and right by virtue of the said agreement, I do claim, and intend to hold the premises, until their agreement be made good, or my claims satisfied, for the monies I have laid out; which, according to the opinion of some of the best counsels in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, I can well support. DANIEL OFFLEY. †

IF PETER DAM (who for some Years past resided sometimes in Philadelphia, and sometimes in New-Jersey; but went out to Sea this last Spring was 12 Months) would leave a Letter with the Printers hereof, directed to his Brother ANDREW DAM, he will hear some agreeable News. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in Londonderry township, Chester county, containing 330 acres of good fresh land, about 150 acres of upland lately cleared, 30 acres of well watered meadow, and 15 more can be very easily made, and convenient to water; there is water in each field, for the benefit of cattle, when at pasture; there is on said plantation a good square log-house, lately raised, 30 feet square, 2 stories high, with 4 rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, with 2 good convenient chimnies to said house, and a large kitchen, a barn, 70 feet in length, 25 in breadth, of good peeled chestnut logs, with 2 stables, sufficient to contain 12 horses, and a frame shed, 150 feet round said barn; there is a good saw-mill, and plenty of good timber, fit for sawing; there is also on said place two good bearing orchards, containing 130 trees each, of the best grafted fruit, and a young orchard, containing 130 trees, planted three years ago, with three good dwelling-houses on said plantation, and an indisputable title for the same. Any person or persons inclined to purchase said place, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. Said plantation lies within 17 miles of Newport, within 2 or 3 miles of several merchant mills. §
WILLIAM GRAHAMS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of April last, from the subscriber, living in Kennet township, Chester county, a native Irish servant man, named RICHARD SHEE, about 40 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, a stout well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has lost one joint of his right hand thumb, very talkative, and much given to strong liquor; had on, when he went away, an old blue surtout coat, an old grey coat, a new flaxen shirt, an old beaver hat, short curled hair, a striped jacket, tow trowsers, old pumps, with but one buckle; has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue, some grey hairs on his head, says he understands breaking of horses.---He is supposed to have gone in company with one Daniel Coil, a lusty well set man, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and full fresh faced. Whoever secures the said Richard Shee, in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT WAY.

*** All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. †

RUN away the 20th of May, from the subscriber, a servant man, named Daniel Thomas, he says that he is an Irishman, but I am firmly of opinion that he is country born, a cunning fellow, about 21 years of age, middle size, but very fat and clumsy, pretends he has been sick, which was the occasion of his becoming a servant; I am informed that Michael Duffey, who sold him to me, gave him a writing before they parted, which makes me think they have combined together to defraud me; had on, a drab coloured cloth jacket, an old white shirt, a wool hat, new tow trowsers, and old shoes, with steel buckles in them. He says he has lived in New-Castle county, and never was but once in Philadelphia, though the man who sold him to me, told other people, that he had lived in Philadelphia a considerable time. Any person who secures said servant, so that I may get him again, shall receive Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, from his master, living in West-Nantmell, Chester county. PETER HUNTER. §

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the 12th day of August last, an Irish servant man, named Daniel Leary, a thick well set fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, short black hair, grey eyes, 22 years of age, thin black beard, large nose, speaks much on the brogue, apt to swear, when spoken to, in reply generally says what; he has a cut upon the root of one of his thumbs, also a large scar of a cut near the instep of one of his legs, reaches near the ancle; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a good new blue coat, lined with blue shaloon, and breeches of the same, a striped jacket, with the stripes across, a black half-worn silk handkerchief, a pair of trowsers, with two large white metal buttons to the waistband, two shirts of Russia sheeting, a pair of old silk stockings, speckled, also a pair of white thread and cotton stockings, old shoes, and large copper buckles. It is supposed he has got a pass, with William Moore Esquire's name to it, at Moore-hall, and it is supposed he has changed his name to Daniel Shaw. Whoever secures the said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN PHIPPS. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday evening, the 20th instant, from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, HUGH DOUGHERTY, an Irish servant, by trade a weaver, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, red faced, and much addicted to drink strong liquor; had on, a blue broadcloth coat lappelled, with old white metal buttons, a red lappelled jacket, leather apron, cloth breeches, light blue ribbed yarn stockings, good shoes, and a half worn hat. He was seen at the barracks in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, enquiring for work at his trade, and is supposed to have gone towards Trenton. He was bought out of Chester goal, about three weeks ago. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives notice to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, paid by me ROBERT JACK.

N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour him at their peril. Perhaps he may change his apparel, as he did at the barracks. ‖ *May* 25, 1770.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 30th Day of March last, living near Elk-Ridge, in Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named *SAMUEL ALLSWORTH*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, about 22 Years of Age, by Trade a Gun-stocker, has short curled brown Hair, brown Complexion, and walks with his Toes much out: Had on, and took with him, a brown Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, Half-worn Felt Hat, and two Pair old Ozenbrigs Trowsers. He is well acquainted about Mac-Callister's Town, and it is supposed he will change his Name and Cloathing. He went while there by the Name of *JOHN WILLIAMS*. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to me, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by SAMUEL POOLE. ¶ 7 W.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Loudoun County, about five Miles from Leesburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling-house, 18 by 26, two Rooms, a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-place, in each Room, and a Cellar the Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney, and Oven through the Back; a Meat-house, Dairy, Corn-house, and Negroe Quarter; an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24, with a Threshing-floor 24 Feet square; there are about 100 Acres of Land cleared, all fresh and good, 8 Acres of Meadow made, and convenient Places for making much more. Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick House, two Stories high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, in the most public Part of the Town, with about 8 Acres of Meadow adjoining the Town, all which is watered by a very constant Stream running through it, already ditched. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot in Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment. I have also for Sale about 1500 Acres of unimproved Land, on very reasonable Terms. § 3 M. CRAVEN PEYTON.

CAME to the Plantation of DANIEL RYNER, in Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, on the Tenth of May, 1770, three stray Cows; one red, with long Horns, her Ear marked with a Crap and Half Crap, and some white in her Forehead; the other two red and white; one has a bob Tail, a broken Horn, and a Slit in the near Ear; the other a Slit in both Ears. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ‡

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

By the subscribers, pursuant to the last will and testament of JAMES EDDY, deceased, viz.

A VALUABLE lot of ground, situate between Second and Front-streets, on the south side of Spruce-street, containing in breadth, on said Street, 18 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet, bounded on the east, and south, by ground of Benjamin Loxley, and on the west by ground late of Samuel Rhoads; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a good brick dwelling-house, and bake-house, in which are two commodious ovens; also a large granary, suitable to keep flour, bran, &c. to retail, which this place has been long accustomed to.----The premises are now in the tenure of Christian Crammer, and are subject to an annual groundrent of Two Pounds Ten Shillings sterling, and Ten Pounds currency.

Also, a small piece of choice meadow ground, containing about 6 acres, situate in Moyamensing township, being part of what is called The Irish Tract, the lower end of Jekyl's Lane, about a quarter of a mile from the south bounds of this city, and 2 miles from the Court-house, adjoining lands of Eden Haydock on the north, Thomas Lawrence on the south, John Stamper on the east, and Samuel Powel on the west; on this place are erected two well finished frame tenements, also a wash-house and chair-house, with a well of good water, and a young orchard; it is divided into several parts, so as to serve for pasturing and mowing.

Likewise, about 14 acres of land, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, fronting the high-way, leading from Rariton to Trenton, distance about 45 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Christopher Marshall, the heirs of William Morris, deceased, Thomas Lowry, and Gresham Lea. All persons inclining to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Thomas Lowry, near the premises.

The conditions of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, which may be known, by applying to The Executors.

All those indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same; and those having any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to have them settled and paid. MARY EDDY, Executrix, ABRAHAM USHER, Executor, to said estate.

N. B. The business is continued, and carried on, in all its various branches, by MARY EDDY, at the same store, formerly occupied by her late husband, being on the west side of Second-street, opposite Black-Horse-Alley, about midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, where may be had, at reasonable rates, a large and neat assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, amongst which are most kinds of joiners, shoe-makers, and watch-makers tools; also glass and earthen ware, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

HAS for sale, at his store in Third-street, the following GOODS, which he will sell low for cash, viz.----Nine, 10, and 12 inch rough, and bastard files; 10 inch smooth, and three square ditto; horse-shoeing rasps, and shoemakers flotes, bright and black augers, socket and mortise chizzels, 5 and 6 inch hinges, brass desk ditto, 3-qr. inch, inch and quarter, and inch & half screws, plaisterers and mason's trowels, iron squares, two feet steel-joint rules, 4 folding ditto, brass knob locks, till locks, and brass bag locks, table butts, common hand saws, sash lines, pullies and pins, taylors large shears, carpenters, shoe-makers and sadlers hammers, shoemakers knives, awl blades and hafts; a small quantity of glass ware, such as decanters, pint tumblers, jelly and syllabub glasses, and salts; a few coloured threads; likewise an assortment of sadlers ware, and tools, such as girth and circingle web, fringe, orris, horse-cloth, plush, reins, stirrups, bitts, clouts, tacks, &c. &c.

*** He has likewise a light topt riding chair, and a few tons of bar iron, to dispose of.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he still continues to carry on the Goldsmith and Jeweller's business as usual, at the corner of Front and Chestnut-streets.

As it always has been his constant endeavour to oblige his customers, so every one may depend upon it, that he will exert himself, as much as lies in his power, to perform his work with all the care, dispatch and nicety, that can be required. And all orders shall be executed, at the most reasonable rates, to the full satisfaction of his employers, who he hopes will continue their former favours, which will greatly oblige their humble servant, JOHN BAYLY. *T.b.c.* 3 *m.*

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private sale (as on account of the roughness of the weather last Monday, the public sale did not take place)

A VERY pleasant situated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country seat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main street, in the best part of the town to carry on any extensive business, tavern or shop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 story stone house, a stone kitchen, good stabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleasant situated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent assortments of flower and garden curiosities; a very fine thriving orchard of the best fruit; and the rest very good grass land. Its pleasant situation will recommend itself, for a summer seat of pleasure or conveniency for any business; several years time (if desired) will be given for the payment of the greatest part of the purchase money, on paying interest, and giving security. Also then to be sold, another near adjacent piece of grass land. The terms of sale may be known on the premises, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indisputable. §

*** Said *Christian Lehman* also keeps a nursery, and hath for sale, the rarest and best sort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

The MEMBERS of the St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the House of James Byrne, at the Golden Fleece, in Second-street, on Thursday, the 31st of this Instant May, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening. DAVID SPROAT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1770.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on the 31st instant, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, if not disposed of by private Sale at any Time before,

A GOOD large Frame Shop, and Lot of Ground, of a triangular Form, situate on the westerly Side of Dock-street, and on the northerly Side of Pear-street, in the City of Philadelphia; bounded easterly on the said Dock-street 28 Feet; southerly on the said Pear-street 49 Feet; and northerly on Ground late of Samuel Brookhouse 40 Feet; subject to a Groundrent of 32 Spanish Silver Pieces of Eight per Annum, or Value thereof in Coin current, &c. It has been occupied as a Smith's Shop some Time past, and may be very convenient for a Skinner, Soap-boiler, or Tallow-chandler, as it is near the Dock, and handy to the Water. Any Person inclining to purchase before the Day of Sale, by applying to JOHN JERVIS, junior, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHARLES JERVIS, Hatter, in Second-street, may be informed of the Conditions and Terms of Sale. †

Philadelphia, April 1770

EIGHTY dozen of grass, cradling and briar scythes, and ninety dozen of sickles, made ready for the ensuing season, a quantity of straw knives, tanners knives, and drawing knives, several pair of smith's bellows, iron work for grist-mills, the spindles and rines made after the old or new method; clothiers, timber, packing, tobacco, and other large screws; saw-mill and fulling-mill irons; large scale-beams, for millers or larger draughts; all made by the subscriber, living at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, who believes they will prove as good as any made elsewhere; which he will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale or retail, warranted or unwarranted.----He has for sale, a good copper still, of about 85 gallons, at Two Shillings per pound, and its tin worm, at One Shilling and Sixpence per pound, also black-lead crucibles, of John Stephens's make, known to be good.

Whereas some merchants of this city have, for these 5 or 6 years past, imported from Great-Britain, large quantities of sickles, stamped S. PACHALL, in imitation (as I apprehend) of my stamp, which is S. PASCHALL, and on the credit thereof, have sold great quantities, many of which have been brought to me by farmers to alter, who assured me they bought them for my make, and as the workmanship is by no means equal to those formerly made by me, I therefore acquaint the public with this deception, which may easily be detected, as the letter S, between the A and C, is left out in the stamp on the English sickle. I should have notified this difference to the public at their first appearance, but had then declined the trade, and as I am now desirous of establishing my son in the same business (who is an apprentice to me) think it a duty to the public, and my own character, to acquaint them therewith.

Tbc. 3 M. STEPHEN PASCHALL.

ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, ready prepared for the Harvest, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, at the Sign of the Sickle, the 4th Door above the Prison, in Market-street; these Sickles are carefully made, will be sold at the lowest Rates, and ensured to be good.

For LONDON, directly,

The PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
COMMANDER,

IS expected to sail early in next Month. For Freight or Passage apply to JOSHUA FISHER & SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or said Master.

Philadelphia, Fifth-Month 15, 1770.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1770.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
MARY and *ELISABETH*,
JAMES SPARKS, Master;

Has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or said Master, on board the Ship, at Bickley's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-House.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
CAROLINA,
JAMES FRIEND,
Commander;

Having Part of her Cargoe ready, and will sail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, or said Master on board, at Jeremiah Warder's Wharff, or at the London Coffee-House. May 17, 1770.

For NORFOLK, in VIRGINIA.

The SCHOONER
DUKE & DUTCHESS,
JEREMIAH HOLDEN,
MASTER;

A FINE new VESSEL, now lying at Chestnut-street Wharff, will sail in ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to said MASTER on board. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIG
PRINCE OF WALES,
THOMAS MASON,
COMMANDER,

HAVING excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about two Weeks. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain *George Nearth*, *Alexander Lunan*, or said Commander on board, at Clifford's Wharff. ¶

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP
CLARENDON,
JAMES CARR, Commander;

A fine new Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about three Weeks. For Passage, please to apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Commander, at the London Coffee-House.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

The SALVATION of AMERICAN LIBERTY.

To the PUBLIC.

NO Period, since the glorious and ever memorable Revolution, has been so alarming to the Friends of Liberty in the *British* Empire, nor called so loudly on them for the Exercise of public Virtue, as the present. After a venal and corrupt Ministry had sacrificed to our natural Enemies, to serve their own vile and necessitous Purposes, the Honour and Glory purchased to the Nation in the last War, at the Expence of Millions, and the Blood of Thousands, by an inglorious Peace, they cast their Eyes on this Country, with a Design to subjugate it to their Tyranny and Venality, and draw from it a Support to their iniquitous Extravagance; while at the same Time, they would increase Offices, the Disposal of which would tend to support them in Administration: Accordingly the detestable Stamp-Act was fabricated to answer those Purposes. No sooner was the Principle and Consequences of this Act thoroughly understood, than it raised a general Jealousy and Indignation in the Hearts of the People of this Continent; they saw that if it was once admitted, that *Great-Britain* had a Right to tax us One Shilling, we should be at the Mercy of a rapacious Minister and his Minions, and consequently, that we could not call any Thing we possessed our own. These alarming Considerations struck Terror into the Minds of every Man that wished the Weal of this Country, and eventually produced a general Animation to oppose the Execution of the Act. To effect this salutary End, several Expedients were adopted, one of which was, an Agreement not to import any Goods from *Great-Britain* till the abominable Act should be repealed. It was justly expected that this Measure would raise a Clamour among the Manufacturers, as some of them would be unemployed, and that their Dissatisfaction, in all Probability, might Influence the Representatives of the Counties in *England* affected by the Agreement, to move for and bring about the desired Repeal; which, with Mr. *Pitt*'s Patronage, was happily effected: He saw the dangerous Consequences that would attend the Act to the whole Empire, with that Perspicuity peculiar to Men of extensive Views; and what his patriotic Heart conceived, his eloquent Tongue expressed, to the Confusion of the Enemies of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies. "Three Millions of Subjects that would bow their Necks to the Yoke of Slavery, would be fit Instruments to pull down the Pillars of the State."----Notwithstanding he urged in Parliament the Propriety and Necessity that the Reason for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act should be declared; *to wit*, "That it was Unconstitutional;" yet so far were they from doing it, that after the Repeal, an Act of Parliament passed, declaring the Right of *Great-Britain* to tax us. In Consequence of this declaratory Act, they passed the Acts imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, Painters Colours and Tea, intending that these should be Precedents on which, in future, to ground their Right. The Colonies again took the second Alarm, justly conceiving that by the Imposition of a Tax by Parliament, on Articles, the Importation of which was prohibited from any other Place than *Britain*, and on such others as from long Use, became necessary to our comfortable Subsistence, we should be as much injured as by the Stamp-Act: For that nothing more was necessary, if we passed over these Impositions in Silence, to compleat our Slavery, but for the Parliament to enact that we should not import any Merchandize whatsoever, from any Part of *Europe* but from *Britain*, and then subject our Imports from it to what Impositions they pleased; so that we should eventually be obliged to pay them their own Price for their Manufactures, in which Case we should be saddled with an oppressive Tax. To ward off this second Stroke made at our Freedom, Recourse was had to our old Deliverer, an Agreement not to import Goods from *Britain* till those Acts were repealed. The *Massachusetts-Bay*, and *South-Carolina*, and all the intermediate Colonies, came into the Agreement. Happy would it have been for *America*, had they all come into it at the same Time. If they had, the Effect of it would have been sooner felt at Home, and we should have, long since, been relieved from those Oppressions by a Repeal. But as all the Colonies took up some Time to accede to the Agreement, and as the *Russian* War occasioned a Demand for a Quantity of the Woollen Manufactures of *England*, the Effect of our Agreement, from these Causes, was not so sensibly felt by the Manufacturers, as could be wished for.

But as all the aforesaid Colonies are now come into the Agreement, the Operation of it must have its full Weight at Home; so that the former Inefficacy is now taken away; and as the *Russians* are very successful against the *Turks*, an Accommodation betwixt them will in all Probability soon take Place. Should not this happen, it is more than likely, some other of the *European* Powers will be brought into the War, and none bids fairer for it than *Great-Britain*. If the former should happen, our Non-Importation will have its full Operation at Home; and if the latter should exist, the Ministry will have their Hands so fully employed, that they will be disposed to rid themselves of *American* Grievances. It behoves us, therefore, at this important Crisis, to remain firm, if we would attain the End we first had in View, *to wit*, to be relieved from unconstitutional Acts. The Liberties of the whole Empire are now at Stake, and depending on our Conduct in this important Matter. The same corrupt and wicked Ministry that have too far succeeded in fettering *America*, have violated the Rights of the Electors of the County of *Middlesex*, in the Expulsion of Mr. *Wilkes*, and in them trampled on the Rights of all the Electors of *Great-Britain*. This was very opportune for *America*; the Wound given to the People of *England*, by the above unconstitutional Stroke, has raised a Spirit of Enquiry among them, into the general Conduct of the Ministry. In this Investigation they have been convinced that *America* has been aggrieved by the iron and relentless Hand of Power, as well as *Britain*, and have joined our Complaints with their own, in Petitions to the Throne. Lord *Camden* avowed and maintained the Principle of *America*, and its Opposition to be right, and has finally, for his Integrity and Dissent in Privy Council, forfeited the Honour, and a Salary of £ 6000 Sterling, he enjoyed as Lord Chancellor. The Ministry finding themselves greatly embarrassed with the just Clamours of the People of *England*, for violating their Rights, the former of which was increased by the Effect the *American* Non-Importation Agreement had on those employed in that Trade, were not without fear that they could not secure a Majority in the then ensuing Parliament, to support their corrupt and arbitrary Measures. Several Meetings were therefore held, to ascertain their Strength, when they found their apprehended Weakness too well grounded: In Consequence of which, the Parliament was prorogued sundry Times, that they might have Time to devise some Expedient to get an additional Strength. To effect this, they fell on a Compromise with the Representatives of the manufacturing Towns and Counties, that were affected by the *American* Agreements, and promised * them to repeal those Acts (as those Members without this could not be managed) if they would support the Measures of the Ministry. The Bargain was closed, the Parliament convenes, and the Duties on the *British* Manufactures only were taken off, leaving as yet the Duty on Tea, to remain a Test of the Right of the Parliament to tax us. This is the united Strain of all our Advices from *England*, on this Matter. Had the Country Members, whose Constituents were concerned in a partial Repeal, insisted with the Minority, on its being Total, it would doubtless have been accomplished: But expecting that if the Duties were taken off the Articles manufactured in *Britain*, an Exportation of them to *America* would ensue, they meanly did not contend for an intire Relief to the Colonies; which if they had, it would have been attained with the same Facility that the partial one was obtained.

The Minority of both Houses of Parliament, and the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, have declared for us at a Time, when all the Rage of Power is collected against them, and they are menaced with Destruction for their virtuous Struggles to preserve the Constitution. What do all these Considerations suggest to us to do in this Conjuncture? Shall we answer the Expectations of the Country Members in *England*, by importing Goods, when they sordidly contented themselves only with supporting a partial Repeal of our Grievances, and leave the Ministry unembarrassed with the Complaints of the manufacturing Towns, the better to enable them to crush the noble and glorious Minority, struggling to preserve the Liberties of the Empire? Shall we lose Sight of the Principle on which the Stamp and Revenue Acts were enacted, "*to wit*, to tax us." The Principle on which we opposed those Acts? Shall we lose Sight of the Means that brought about a total Repeal of the former, and a partial of the latter? Shall we be instrumental in destroying the Unanimity of these Colonies, on which, under God, our Safety depends? Shall we forget that we were born free, entitled to the Birthright of *Englishmen*, to be taxed by our Representatives, and ignobly stoop to be the abject Slaves of a corrupt Ministry and their Minions, the most corrupt that ever disgraced the *British* Nation? Heaven forbid! Stand firm, keep the Non-Importation Agreement inviolate, and the same Motives that brought about a partial Repeal, will, if you keep up the Clamours of the Manufacturers, repeal the Acts totally. This is the universal Advice of all your Friends in *England*; and when the Vessel from *Maryland*, with a Cargoe of £ 25,000 Sterling, arrives, together with the *Boston* Ships, the Ministry will be doubly embarrassed, they will then have the Clamours of the Proprietors of those Goods against them; the more they are difficulted in that Proportion, the more will the virtuous Minority in both Houses of Parliament be supported, and with these our Cause, and the Cause of Liberty is secure. If they get the Lead we shall assuredly be restored to our just Rights and Privileges: But if we should be so infatuated and lost to ourselves and our Posterity, as to import Goods either now, or before the Duty on Tea is taken off, we shall lose the Co-operation of the Discontent of the *British* Manufacturers in our Favour, as they will find Sale for their Goods, they will be unconcerned at any Impositions we may labour under: And the first Colony that violates the Agreement, will draw on it the Reproach of the others. A general Recrimination will ensue, which will lay a Foundation to prevent for the future our joining to oppose any Impositions our Task-Masters may please to lay on us.

The Ministry will be left to collect all their Force and Vengeance, to crush the Friends of Liberty in *England*, and suppress the noble Ardour which now animates them, and they finding that the *Americans*, on whom they so much depended, have deserted their own Cause by bowing their Necks to the Yoke----Shocked at this, with their present Embarrassments at Home, they will lose their Spirits; their Enemies on the contrary will be encouraged with fresh Vigour, so that in all human Probability, the Ministry will become victorious. And shall we long survive in a State of Freedom, when the Liberties of *England* are buried with the Defeat of the virtuous Combatants for them in *England*? Will the Streams be pure when the Fountain is corrupted? 'Tis impossible. So sure as the Efforts to preserve the Constitution at Home are rendered fruitless by our Defection from the Cause, so sure shall we have Imposition upon Imposition laid on us. Hitherto our dry Good Merchants confess, that as a Body they have not suffered by the Non-Importation Agreement: And shall an Apprehension of losing a Profit on that Branch, for one Year at most, meanly impel us to act so as eventually to enslave the Empire? God forbid! 'Tis now they are called on to exercise their Virtue; if they do not do it, the Public will have Reason to conclude, that they entered into the Agreement from sordid Motives of Gain, if after they have sold off their Goods at a tolerable Advance, remitted their Debts at 15 to 20 per Cent. Advantage, on every £ 100 Sterling, and got rid of their old Shop-keepers, they incline to import Goods, when the same Reasons exist against it that first brought the Restriction about.

What Reparation can be made to the Merchants that came into the Agreement, who had very little Goods on Hand, for their Loss of Time, if the Agreement is not continued till the Object of it is obtained? What Satisfaction to the Consumers, for the extra Price they have paid more for the Goods they have purchased, than they would have given for them if the Importation had been open, if the End is not attained? Is not this Class of the Inhabitants, and such who have sold the Dry-Good Merchants Bills at a low Exchange, and thereby bore the Loss attending the Agreement, and who in common with others, have Liberties to be injured or secured by the Steps to be taken now, to be consulted as well as the Importers? Are not the Mechanics, who by their Committee, at the Request of the Merchants, supported the Agreement, to be consulted? Shall Men stop a Trade, in the public Estimation injurious to the Community, and open it at their Pleasure, without consulting those concerned in the Consequences? How unreasonable! to say no worse, are the Suggestions of those that say, none but Importers have a Right to give their Voice on the Subject of breaking or continuing the Agreement! No Man of Sense will delight in the Loss of his Neighbour, nor will he withhold his Consent to import Goods, when all Prospect of Redress from continuing the Non-Importation Agreement is taken away; until then, if any suffer, the public Preservation calls for it, and Oppression can never be resisted, without some Loss to Individuals. I am sorry there should be any; but it could not be expected to be otherwise, when the Agreement was first entered into. The partial Repeal was expected so long ago as August last; and yet, as it was conceived that the Article of Tea might not be explicitly included in our Agreement; and lest the Merchants in *Britain* should send out Goods upon a Repeal of the other Duties, an Explanation, including it more explicitly, was made, to prevent a Pretext to mar the End of the Agreement. The Reason of this was, that the Principle which caused our Opposition to the Stamp and Revenue-Acts, would in that Case remain exercised on us: For it was not the Value of the Impositions we contended for, but Right; therefore the Merchants laudably determined not to import Goods, till a total Repeal took Place. Have these Things changed their Nature or Consequences? Is not the Principle as dangerous to our Liberties now, as it was in August last? Is *American* Liberty of less Value than it was then? or are we tired in struggling to support it? Is the Cause so desperate or unworthy of Men? If not, what has changed our Views? Is not our Danger, and the Means of our Security the same? Is not the holding up the Right of *Britain* to tax us, the express Reason for continuing the Duty on Tea? And should not this be a sufficient Reason for continuing our Opposition, unless we acknowledge her Right? But it may be said, as we cannot hold out another Year, we can now, immediately after the partial Repeal, with a better Grace import Goods, than when we are drove to it by Necessity, and come into a new Agreement not to import Tea, leaving the East-India Company to feel the Loss of the Sale of it, whose Influence with the Commons, will bring about a Repeal of the Duty on that Article. The Answer to this is very easy: If by our not holding out another Year is meant, that it will be inconvenient to the Merchants, I grant it. But surely this Country can hold out to Eternity, without importing Goods from *Britain*. Is the Advantage of a few, and some Inconveniences, to be put in Competition by *Englishmen* with their Freedom? Who can tell what a Year may bring forth? Besides, it has been shewn, that the same Means that brought about a partial Repeal, if adhered to, will, by the next Session of Parliament, effect a total Repeal.

And as to a new Agreement respecting Tea, those that deal largely in that Article, will not come into such an Engagement. The *East-India* Company's Influence with the Commons, procuring a Repeal of the Duty on Tea, from our not importing it, is the most idle and futile Reason that can be imagined. We have not for near two Years imported any Tea from them; and altho' the Company have had the Co-operation of the Uneasiness of the Manufacturers in *England* with them, against the Revenue-Acts, yet they have been unable to effect it. Will one Weight in the Scale weigh heaver than that, and one of a greater turn the Balance; Monstrous Absurdity! Besides, the Company will be told, on their Application to the Ministry for that Measure, that *America* has already given Way, and that a little Time will bring them to a proper Temper; that they must not be too urgent for that. If this Point should be gained with *America*, it may in future be subjected to Impositions in Favour of the Company: Whereas, if instead of giving into this pusilanimous Suggestion, we remain firm in our Agreement, the Manufacturers, by the next Session, will be louder than they have been in their Clamours, in which they will be joined by the Proprietors of the Goods sent from *America*; the *East-India* Company will add to the Complaints; so that the present Ministry, if a virtuous one does not supercede them, will be greatly difficulted, and obliged, in order to get rid of such loud Grievances, to repeal the Act, imposing a Duty on Tea, by which we shall be reinstated in our former happy Condition. This is an Event much to be desired by every Man that has the Good of his Country at Heart; for which, to a disinterested Mind, there is a very promising Prospect. But with those who wish this Country to be enslaved, and such whose Interest it is to break this salutary Agreement, and are regardless of Posterity, these Arguments, will have no Weight. There have not been wanting of this Class, Numbers who have for many Months endeavoured to destroy all Confidence betwixt the Colonies, propagating Reports in the Towns in which they reside, that their Neighbours had violated the Agreement, in order to destroy that Confidence and Unanimity, on which our Freedom depends. The Reasons for this vile Artifice, are very obvious. The Army expect if we submit to *British* Taxation, a Military Establishment will be made in *America*, in which Case they will be promoted. All the Officers with the Commission Merchants are greatly interested in breaking the Non-Importation Agreement; for since it commenced, the Exchange has been falling to this very Day; so that instead of getting £ 185 Currency, for £ 100 Sterling, they now are obliged to put up with £ 160, and the latter being often restricted, in executing their Orders, if the Exchange should not be at a certain Heighth, they lose their Commissions. These Disadvantages would all be removed on our importing Goods. Many of the Merchants and considerable Manufacturers in *England*, have, for some time past, had Persons in the Colonies, to solicit Orders for their Constituents. These, like Flying Fish in the *West-Indies*, darting from Sea to Sea, are Flying about from one capital Town on the Continent to the other, practising the same Arts and Misrepresentations with the Army, in order to open the Trade for their Employers; in all which they have too well succeeded. Their Reports ought not to be regarded. To this I may add, the discouraging Strain in which their Principals from *England*, write to the Continent, to obtain the same End. Let not *Americans* be misled by these interested and selfish Men, who have no Posterity to leave amongst us. Let us not bring on ourselves the Execration of Thousands yet unborn, by bartering away the dear bought Jewel Liberty, purchased at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of our Ancestors; but let us use every lawful Means in our Power, to hand down to Generations unborn, what has been transmitted to us by the stern Virtue, and indefatigable Perseverance of our Fore-Fathers; and that you may nobly imitate them, is the ardent Wish of,

A SON OF LIBERTY.

* *This, as well as many concurring Advices from* England, *proves, that notwithstanding all the former Promises of the Ministry, which they had no constitutional Authority to make, to repeal the Revenue-Acts, they would not have done it, had they not been drove to it by a Kind of Necessity, and what little Confidence there is to be put in ministerial Promises.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, Chester county, in the night of the 30th of April last, a sorrel HORSE, with a short black tail, long mane, hanging chiefly on the off side, a small white spot on the near shoulder, the hair much rubbed off his sides and hips by the gears, and rough round his head, occasioned by the constant wear of a rope halter. He is supposed to be stolen by a certain James Calwell, a Scotsman, by trade a Taylor, of a dark complexion, sometimes wears his hair tied behind, and commonly wears a short dark cloth garment, between a jacket and a coat, with breeches of the same. Whoever secures the horse, and brings the thief to justice, shall have the above reward, or Two Dollars for the horse, paid by

¶ DAVID DUNCAN.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Oley township, Berks county, on the 16th of April last, a servant man, named Simon Fury, a native Irishman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, and squints very much; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, much wore, a red under jacket, old leather breeches, a pair of old buckles, and shoes; a new shirt, a half worn wool hat, and took a pair of check trowsers with him. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his master, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me MARTIN WALTZ.

*** He has got a false pass, and has changed his name to James Robinson, he is a tanner by trade, and knows something of the shoemaker's business, and in all probability he will work at the same, if he gets employ.* §

Philadelphia, May 21, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscribers mill, on Pennypack, an Irish servant lad, named Hugh Baker, a forward, hearty, active fellow, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a tolerable good countenance, rather pale, and when spoke to, is apt to move his face to and fro, as well as to keep his body and feet in motion; walks clumsily; he can write and cast up invoices and accounts; wears remarkably long brown hair, sometimes tied behind; he may perhaps cut it off, to prevent his being apprehended. Had on, and took with him, a half worn beaver hat, two white shirts, one new, the other somewhat wore, two pair of striped trowsers, one a small stripe, almost new, the other a broad stripe; two short jackets, one linsey, without sleeves, with pewter buttons, the other a new lapelled serge, lined with white, mohair buttons, and has sleeves; new shoes, and a pair of buckskin breeches, almost new. It is supposed he has taken some money with him, as he has been entrusted with selling of goods out of the mill. He was met yesterday by a person coming from Chester to Philadelphia, on the road, travelling downwards, with a design, as is supposed, to get on board of the man of war that now lies at New-Castle, or some vessel that may be at Reedy Island, as he attempted it about twelve months ago. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, so that the subscribers may have him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, besides reasonable charges, from ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN to be stolen on Monday night, the 7th of this instant May, from the plantation of Robert Smith, living in Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a lofty sorrel MARE, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, her legs are all white, a bald face, with a white mane and tail, some of the hair trimmed off the near side of her mane, trimmed under her jaws, and pastern joints; she is a natural trotter, and shod before. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me CHARLES CLENDENIN, miller, on Peque creek. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to publick ſale, on Saturday, the 2d of June, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, 57 feet 1 inch and a half, and in depth 19 feet 7 inches; bounded eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a lot whereof this was part, weſtward with ground now or late of Mary Taggart, and Ruth Webb, and northward with ground late of James Parrock, deceaſed; ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds; late the eſtate of John Doyle; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1770.

THIS is to notify the Creditors of David Pancoaſt, late of the Northern Liberties, Houſe-Carpenter, there will be a Diſtribution made of his Eſtate, on the firſt of June next; and any Perſons neglecting to bring in their Accounts to the Subſcribers by that Day, will be excluded a Dividend.----All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay, otherwiſe their Accounts will be immediately put into a Lawyer's Hands. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER, and JOHN SALTAR, Aſſignees. †

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 7th Day of June next, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield Townſhip, Northampton County, adjoining the Lands of Garret Brodhead, and containing 150 *Acres, whereof there are about* 8 *Acres cleared, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon, and being within Half a Mile of a good Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, the Land late the Property of John Smith; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by* JOHN JENNINGS, *Sheriff.*

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of June next, at Eaſton, in Northampton County, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Northampton-ſtreet, in Eaſton aforeſaid. Alſo an Out-Lot of 5 *Acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid Town; late the Property of Peter Eabler; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by* JOHN JENNINGS, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of June, a lot of ten acres of land, in Richland townſhip, on which there is a log houſe, bounded by Thomas Foulke, and others. At the ſame time will be ſold horſes, cows, and houſhold goods; late the property of Jonathan Carr, taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

¶ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Widow Siddons's, in Newtown, on the 11th day of June next, a meſſuage or tenement, and plantation, of 132 *acres and a half of land, on which there is a good log-houſe, barn, and griſt-mill, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, bounded by lands of Henry Harvey, Joſeph Howell, and others, taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by* JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.* ¶

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 15th day of June, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 273 acres of good land, about 120 acres cleared, and under good fence, 25 acres of good watered meadow made, and 40 more may be made and watered, there being a good ſtream ſufficient for a mill, the race has been lately levelled, and has 24 feet fall; the improvements are a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, a good log barn and ſtable, two orchards, one very large, containing 300 trees of the beſt kinds of fruit, a large garden, paled in, a joiner's ſhop, and other out-houſes. Said plantation lies convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, mills and landings, being but 20 miles from Wilmington, Newport, and Chriſtiana Bridge, &c. The purchaſer may have large time to pay the purchaſe money, clear of intereſt, on giving bonds and ſecurity. Any perſon wanting to view ſaid plantation any time before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Kinkead, jun. near the ſaid place. JOHN NEWBY. §

Newtown Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 8, 1770.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the eighth Day of June next,

THAT valuable Tract or Piece of LAND, containing 60 Acres, ſo often deſcribed and advertiſed, both in Dutch and Engliſh, in Proſe and Verſe, therefore, I think it is in a Manner needleſs here to inſert a further full Deſcription of all its Buildings, Meadows, Orchards, Woods, &c. let every one come and ſee for themſelves, if they pleaſe. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon (it being the ſixth Day of the Week) where the Conditions will be made known, and Poſſeſſion immediately given, by WILLIAM THOMAS. ¶

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Houſe-keeping, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 4th Day of June next, at her Dwelling-houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, right oppoſite Mr. William Alliſon's, all her HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Alſo a young likely NEGROE MAN, if not ſold before at private Sale, that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe-work, can wait on a Table, and is a tolerable good Cook.

GRACE HARVEY.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of June next, on the Premiſes,

THAT valuable Stand for a Merchant's Shop, known by the Name of New-Market; about the Diſtance of 2 Miles from Princetown, in the Jerſeys, and equally convenient for the Tranſportation of Goods from Trenton or Brunſwick, on which is a commodious Dwelling-houſe, 40 Feet ſquare, finiſhed, a good Kitchen, Ware-houſe, Barn, Barrack, Stables, Garden, &c. all in good Repair. The Improvements will be ſold with two Acres of Land, on which they ſtand, or with fifty Acres of Land, adjoining the ſaid two Acres, near twenty thereof Meadow Ground, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Bonds on Intereſt, well ſecured, will be accepted for the Purchaſe Money, and an indiſputable Title given by EZEKIEL FORMAN. ¶

New-Jerſey, May 13, 1770.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from their maſter, living in the ſouth ward of New-Brunſwick, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, two ſervant men, one named Habbakkuk Eaſtwood, is remarkable in having a crooked leg by being broke, has a ſcar on his cheek, and ſometimes has an impediment in his ſpeech, is middle ſized, has grey eyes, and brown curled hair; he had with him a mixed grey coat, with light coloured lining, and another coat with green lining and gilt buttons, a flannel veſt, and leather breeches; he ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a weaver near Burlington, and has many friends who may help him to a paſs and money; the other named John Nicolls, a ſhort well ſet man, grey eyed, broad faced, of a ſandy complexion, and has reddiſh brown hair and beard, ſpeaks low, and ſeemingly through his noſe; had on, a blue coat, with pale binding, and green lining, red jacket, and ſheepſkin breeches; ſays he has been 7 years in the country; it is ſuppoſed he will be aſſiſted by friends in Pennſylvania. Any perſon apprehending either, and ſecuring them in any goal, ſo as their maſter may get them, ſhall have Twelve Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT MAGHER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, a Negroe man, called Moſes Grimes, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, his head is a little bald, very talkative, a great liar, this country born, and will paſs for a free Negroe; had on a felt hat, a blanket coat, broken about the arm and ſhoulder, old tow linen ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, and old ſhoes. Likewiſe went off in company with the above Negroe, Jacob Davis, who is an apprentice to Henry Davis, is a maſon by trade, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well ſet, black hair, and full faced; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old blue coat, much broken about the ſleeves, a blue jacket, the back parts much lighter coloured than the fore parts, a new ſheepſkin apron, a pair of new ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes, pieced on one of the toes, a pair of half worn aſh-coloured lincey breeches; he took with him a maſon's hammer and trowel. Whoever apprehends the above runaways, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for each, with reaſonable charges. THOMAS MINSHALL, and HENRY DAVIS. ‖ 6*W.*

May 8, 1770.

Lancaſter Goal, April 5, 1770.

THIS Day was committed to my Cuſtody, on Suſpicion of being a runaway Servant, a certain JOHN REED, who, on his own Confeſſion, ſays, he belongs to George Stroud, of the Forks of Brandywine, in Cheſter County. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be ſold out for his Fees, in 3 *Weeks from the* 9*th day of May,* 1770, *by me* GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.* ‡

ANY Perſon that has loſt a large dark bay Gelding, with a ſmall Star in his Face, bob Tail, and cut Mane, paces a ſlow Travel, trots, and is branded on the off Buttock MB, *may have him, on proving Property, and paying reaſonable Charges, by applying to James Pobjaw, at Captain Patterſon's, on Juniata, in Cumberland County.* ¶

RICHARD DICKINSON,

Silk and Stuff Shoemaker, at the Sign of the Crown and Shoe, in Fourth-ſtreet, adjoining the Friends Burying-Ground, and nearly oppoſite the Academy,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he makes and ſells all Kinds of Silk and Stuff Shoes, in the beſt and neateſt Manner; thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Work done according to order. A good Workman, that is a ſober Man, will meet with Encouragement, by applying as above.

To be SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A CERTAIN tract or parcel of woodland, ſituate, lying and being, in the Townſhip of Plumſted, in the county of Bucks, containing near 60 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, on the road between Plumſted Meeting and Delaware river; bounded by lands of James and Joſeph Shaw, and others; the whole tract well timbered, and a good ſtream of water runs through the ſame, whereby a large quantity of the beſt meadow ground may be made; the upland is equally good, of a very fine ſoil; the title for the ſame is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid tract and premiſes, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near Abington Meeting-Houſe, or to John Lukens, living in Horſham, in the county of Philadelphia. THOMAS GRIGGS. ‖

RUN away, on the 27th day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a ſervant girl, named REBECCAH CAWOOD, about 14 years of age, well grown, with light brown hair, grey eyes, down look, walks clumſy; had on, and took with her, a tight linſey jacket, two looſe ſhort gowns, the one ſtriped linſey, the other ſtriped linen, 3 linſey petticoats, one of them new, black yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, leather heels, tied with ſtrings, a black ſilk whale-bone bonnet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me JONATHAN WELLS.

*** It is ſuſpected ſhe was inticed away by ſome evil-minded perſon, and conveyed to a diſtance. ¶

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, have given ſeveral Bonds, unto Mr. Jacob Whoghtes, in Cheſter County, for Land which I have bought of him, and the ſaid Land is not as good as he ſaid; therefore I forewarn all perſons not to take any Aſſignment of ſaid Bonds, for I will not pay any of them. *May* 9, 1770. ADAM OECHSLEIN. ‖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter County, the 12th of this inſtant May, an Engliſh Servant Man, named JOHN WHITE, about 21 *Years of Age,* 5 *Feet* 4 *or* 5 *Inches high, ſlim made, ſwarthy Complexion, ſhort black Hair, and a ſmall Scar on one of his Cheeks: Had on, when he went away, a large brown homeſpun Jacket, black and white under Jacket, coarſe homeſpun Shirt, Leather Breeches, brown Stockings, and ſtrong Shoes. He took with him a ſmall brown Mare, a natural Trotter, Mane hangs on both Sides, and ſhort, ſhod before, and between* 12 *and* 13 *Hands high. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant and Mare, ſhall have the above Reward, or Forty Shillings for the Man, and Twenty Shillings for the Mare, with reaſonable Charges, paid by me* CURTIS LEWIS. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a Negroe man, named PEDRO, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well ſet, ſtout, active, lively fellow, very mannerly when abroad, talks poor Engliſh, being brought up among the Spaniards: Had on, when he went away, a blue nap cloath coat, with yellow metal buttons, and red lining, a calicoe jacket, a fine caſtor hat, half worn, a fine white ſhirt, one homeſpun ditto, a pair of trowſers, with a pair of good buckſkin breeches under them, brown yarn ſtockings, a pair of ribbed ditto, one pair of ſhoes, half ſoaled, a pair of plated buckles, one ſilk cap, one linen ditto, ruffled, &c. But as he is a crafty, ſubtle fellow, it is likely he will change his cloaths in many reſpects, if not his name. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroe, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT POWELL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid againſt harbouring or carrying off ſaid Negroe, at their peril. ‡ 5s. Tbc.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, conſtable of Paxtang, the evening of the 8th of this inſtant May, a certain John O Bryan, about 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, ſwarthy complexion, down look, has a ſtoop, and walks heavy and ſhuffling with his feet, about* 40 *years of age; had on at the time, a light coarſe cloth coat, coarſe tow trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with ſtrings, and a middling felt hat; has long blackiſh curled hair, long thin viſage; he ſtole a light bay horſe, about* 15 *hands high,* 5 *years old, both hind feet white, and a little white on the inſide of one of his fore feet, a bright ſtar in his forehead; alſo a ſaddle, bridle, ſaddle-bags, and a light coloured great coat. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and horſe, &c. ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Shillings for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ HUGH MONTGOMERY.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Captain John Singleton, late of Newark, in New-Caſtle County, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts according to Law, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe indebted to the Eſtate, are requeſted to diſcharge their Accounts immediately, to ELIZABETH SINGLETON, and THOMAS LUNN, Executors. ¶

Philadelphia, March 27, 1770.

THE Subſcribers take this Method of informing the Public, that they have taken and entered upon, thoſe large and commodious Stables, lately occupied by Mr. George Kemble, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and as they are fitted up in a neat Manner, they hope to merit the Applauſe of their Cuſtomers. They flatter themſelves, that the Friends of the ſaid Mr. Kemble, will be pleaſed to continue their Horſes with them; which Favours will be moſt gratefully acknowledged, and they doubt not of giving the greateſt Satisfaction to their Employers; and are the Public's moſt obedient humble Servants,

JOHN PERKINS, JOHN METCALFE.

N. B. They continue their Stable in Miner-ſtreet, near the above Stables, where the BELLSIZE ARABIAN and GRANBY are now kept. †

Lancaſter, May 2, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Alliſon, Eſq; late of Donnegall townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to be punctual in their payments to the ſubſcribers, executors to ſaid eſtate, on or before the firſt Tueſday in June next, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring the ſame to the executors, before the ſaid day, that they may be adjuſted, as the executors are at that time under an abſolute neceſſity of making a final ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate with the Regiſter, and Orphan's Court. JAMES ANDERSON, and JOSEPH CANDOUR, Executors. §

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

ON Sunday, the 15th of this inſtant April, was broke open the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near Miſs Norris's, and was taken out the following Clothes, viz. A brown nap Surtout, almoſt new, a blue and white ſpotted Everlaſting Jacket, a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, ſeveral Pair of Stockings, ſome Check Shirts, and ſtriped Trowſers, a Holland Apron, three black Silk Handkerchiefs, and ſundry other Things. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thief, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Clothes had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by EZRA CARY.

N. B. The ſame Evening, a Man, who appeared to be one Abraham Murray, who had left the Houſe the ſame Morning, was ſeen to have ſome of the ſame Clothes with him, and ſome of them on him, but much too little for him; he is a luſty Iriſh Man, he had wore an old light coloured Surtout and Jacket, old Leather Breeches, a brown Wig, and a flopping Hat. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 30th day of March laſt, a convict ſervant man, named Richard Fletcher, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, he has a ſcald head, and wears a pitched cap, to cure it; has a very bold look; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloth coat and breeches, a ſhort jacket, white wool ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me GEORGE PHIPPS.

N. B. It is thought he is gone to Shamokin. §

STRAYED away, on the 19th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation of the late Richard Finney, deceaſed, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no brand nor ear-mark, the off hoof a little crooked, ſome white hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN MIRES.

STOLEN from the plantation where the ſubſcriber lives, near the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 13th of April laſt, a light bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, docked remarkably ſhort, her head is long, and her ears are large, reſembling the ears of a mule, the hair is worn off her thighs with the plow traces, ſhe is tender mouthed, and was low in fleſh when ſtolen away, ſhe is not branded, unleſs done ſince ſhe was ſtolen, nor hath any white about her. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives intelligence thereof, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BLAKE.

N. B. Said *William Blake* will give Three Pounds for apprehending the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, May 1, 1770, a certain Michael Bradley; he came from Ireland about 2 or 3 years ago; he is ſuppoſed to be between 30 and 40 years of age, ſandy complexion, well ſet; had on, a green jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and frock, leather breeches, old felt hat, cocked up. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Michael Bradley, in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Mount-Holly, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ JOHN HILLIARD.

JOHN HALES,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he has opened a new LIVERY-STABLE in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. Thoſe Gentlemen, who will be pleaſed to encourage him, may depend upon the utmoſt Care, and beſt Accommodations; and he will be thankful to them for their Favours. ¶

York County, April 25, 1770.

WHEREAS David Kennedy executed two bonds to Richard Baird, bearing date May 5, 1766, for £ 100 each; the one payable in May 1770, and the other in May 1771; which bonds were given in conſideration for land agreed to be conveyed to ſaid Kennedy. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as the ſubſcriber will not pay the bonds, until a conveyance is made to him of ſaid land. DAVID KENNEDY. ⊖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, a dark brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhort mane and bob tail, a high back, a ſmall ſaddle-mark, is ſhod before; he paces and trots, and is ſuppoſed to be branded M. S. though not plain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and if the thief is alſo taken up and ſecured, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, Twenty Shillings farther, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN WICKS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL two Story Brick HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of this City, and quiet Neighbourhood. None but ſober orderly People need apply. Enquire of the Printers. Tf.